

AILET 2024 Ph.D. (Social Sciences) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :2 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total Questions : 300
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test paper contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) for a total of 100 marks. The test paper is in two (2) Parts (Part I & Part II). Part I is common for all candidates and for Part II, the candidate is required to choose the relevant subject area and attempt the questions accordingly:
 - **Part I – Research Methodology** (50 questions) $50 \times 1 = 50$ marks.
 - **Part II – Relevant Subject Area** – Political Science, Sociology, Economics, Criminology, and English (50 questions) $50 \times 1 = 50$ marks.
2. **There will be Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).** For every wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
3. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with only **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.
Example: For the question, “Where is the Taj Mahal located?”
a) Kolkata b) Agra c) Bhopal d) Delhi

Right Method

a • c d

Wrong Methods

a ⊗ c d a ✓ c d a ○ c d

4. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered wrong answer.
5. More than one response to a question shall be counted as wrong answer.
6. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and, in the spaces, provided for.
7. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.
8. Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, digital watch, pagers and calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.

Part-I
Research Methodology

1. Consider the following list of statements:

- I. Legislation is a primary source of legal authority.
- II. Precedent is a primary source of legal
- III. Academic writings and textbooks are a primary source of legal authority.
- IV. Common law is a primary source of legal authority.

Select the correct option:

- (A) All of the statements are correct.
- (B) All of the statements are incorrect.
- (C) Only statement (I) is correct.
- (D) Only statement (III) is incorrect.

Correct Answer: (D) Only statement (III) is incorrect

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding primary sources of legal authority.

Primary sources of legal authority are those which have binding legal force and are recognized by the legal system as authoritative. They form the foundation of the law and are used by courts in making decisions. Examples include legislation, precedent, and customary or common law.

Step 2: Analyzing each statement.

(I) Legislation is a primary source of legal authority:

Correct. Legislation, enacted by a competent legislative body such as Parliament, forms a binding source of law. It is one of the main primary sources.

(II) Precedent is a primary source of legal authority:

Correct. Judicial precedents, especially decisions of higher courts, are binding on lower courts and therefore serve as primary sources of law.

(III) Academic writings and textbooks are a primary source of legal authority:

Incorrect. Academic writings, commentaries, and textbooks are considered **secondary sources** of law. They help in understanding and interpreting the law but do not have binding authority.

(IV) Common law is a primary source of legal authority:

Correct. Common law consists of customs and judicial decisions developed through court judgments, making it a recognized primary source of law.

Step 3: Conclusion.

All statements except (III) are correct. Therefore, the correct option is **(D) Only statement (III) is incorrect.**

Quick Tip

Remember: Primary sources of law are binding and enforceable — such as legislation, precedent, and customary law. Secondary sources like textbooks and commentaries are interpretative and persuasive but not legally binding.

2. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of action research?

- (A) Data are collected systematically.
- (B) Data are analyzed systematically.
- (C) Findings are generalizable.
- (D) Results are used to improve classroom practices.

Correct Answer: (C) Findings are generalizable.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Action Research.**

Action research is a reflective process carried out by educators or practitioners to improve their own practices within a specific context. Its purpose is not to create universally applicable theories but to enhance local practices.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Correct characteristic — Data are systematically collected to identify and solve problems.
- (B) Correct characteristic — Data are analyzed systematically to draw conclusions.
- (C) **Not a characteristic** — Findings in action research are not generalizable; they apply only to the specific context or classroom.
- (D) Correct characteristic — Results are used to improve classroom practices and teaching quality.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(C) Findings are generalizable**, as action research aims for local improvement, not universal generalization.

Quick Tip

Action research helps teachers reflect and improve their methods — its results are practical, not generalizable.

3. Fact is “empirically verifiable observation” — is defined by

- (A) P.V. Young
- (B) Good and Hart
- (C) Pearson
- (D) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: (B) Good and Hart

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the definition of a fact.

A **fact** in sociology or social research refers to an observation that can be verified through empirical evidence — that is, it can be tested, measured, or observed in real-world conditions.

Step 2: Identifying the scholar.

Good and Hart defined a fact as an “**empirically verifiable observation**”, emphasizing the scientific nature of sociology and the importance of evidence-based research.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the definition of a fact as an empirically verifiable observation was given by **Good and Hart**.

Quick Tip

In sociology, a **fact** must always be supported by empirical evidence — something that can be observed or tested in reality.

4. ATLAS.Ti is a

- (A) Software for qualitative analysis
- (B) Method of citation
- (C) Style of writing in legal research
- (D) Testament

Correct Answer: (A) Software for qualitative analysis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding ATLAS.Ti.

ATLAS.Ti is a powerful software tool used in research to analyze qualitative data. It helps researchers code, categorize, and interpret large volumes of text, audio, and visual data.

Step 2: Evaluating the options.

(A) Software for qualitative analysis: Correct. ATLAS.Ti is specifically designed for qualitative research.

(B) Method of citation: Incorrect. Citation methods include APA, MLA, etc.

(C) Style of writing in legal research: Incorrect. Legal research uses specific citation styles, not ATLAS.Ti.

(D) Testament: Incorrect. A testament is a legal document, unrelated to qualitative research.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, **ATLAS.Ti** is correctly identified as **software for qualitative analysis**.

Quick Tip

ATLAS.Ti is widely used by researchers in social sciences, education, and market research to organize and interpret qualitative data efficiently.

5. From the following list of statements identify the set, which has negative implications for ‘research ethics’:

I. A researcher critically looks at the findings of another research.

II. Related studies are cited without proper references.

III. Research findings are made the basis for policy making.

IV. Conduct of practitioner is screened in terms of reported research evidences.

V. A research study is replicated with a view to verify the evidences from other researches.

VI. Both policy making and policy implementing processes are regulated in terms of preliminary studies.

Choose the correct option:

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and IV

(C) II, IV and VI

(D) I, III and V

Correct Answer: (C) II, IV and VI

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding research ethics.

Research ethics refer to the principles and standards that guide researchers to conduct their work responsibly and with integrity. It ensures honesty, accuracy, respect for intellectual property, and protection of participants and data. Any action that violates these principles has a **negative implication for research ethics**.

Step 2: Analyzing each statement.

(I) A researcher critically looks at the findings of another research:

This is ethical. Critical evaluation promotes academic growth and transparency. It does not violate research ethics.

(II) Related studies are cited without proper references:

This is unethical. Failing to provide proper citations amounts to **plagiarism**, which is a serious violation of research ethics. Proper acknowledgment of sources is a fundamental ethical requirement.

(III) Research findings are made the basis for policy making:

This is ethical and often encouraged. Using valid research to shape policy demonstrates the positive application of research outcomes.

(IV) Conduct of practitioner is screened in terms of reported research evidences:

This can be unethical if done without proper consent or context, as it may involve **breach of confidentiality** or **misuse of data**. It negatively impacts research ethics if not handled with integrity and transparency.

(V) A research study is replicated with a view to verify the evidences from other researches:

This is ethical. Replication is a valid scientific method used to confirm reliability and validity of results. It supports ethical research practice.

(VI) Both policy making and policy implementing processes are regulated in terms of preliminary studies:

This is problematic because basing important policy decisions solely on preliminary or incomplete studies can lead to **misuse of research data** and misinformed outcomes. It reflects poor ethical judgment in applying research findings prematurely.

Step 3: Identifying unethical statements.

Hence, statements **II, IV, and VI** show negative implications for research ethics.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct option is **(C) II, IV and VI**.

Quick Tip

Always ensure **proper citation, informed consent, and responsible application of findings**. Ethical research strengthens credibility and avoids issues like plagiarism or data misuse.

6. In a research proposal regarding the effect of child-rearing practices on stress proneness of children in competing school projects, the hypothesis formulated is that “child-rearing practices do influence stress proneness.”

At the data-analysis stage, a null hypothesis is advanced to find out the tenability of research hypothesis. On the basis of the evidence available, the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance.

What decision may be warranted in respect of the research hypothesis?

- (A) The research hypothesis will also be rejected.
- (B) The research hypothesis will be accepted.
- (C) Both the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis will be rejected.
- (D) No decision can be taken in respect of the research hypothesis.

Correct Answer: (B) The research hypothesis will be accepted.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the situation

The researcher wants to test whether child-rearing practices have an effect on the stress proneness of children. So, a research (alternative) hypothesis and a null hypothesis are formulated.

Step 2: Hypotheses formulation

Null Hypothesis (H): Child-rearing practices do not influence stress proneness.

Research Hypothesis (H): Child-rearing practices do influence stress proneness.

Step 3: Level of significance

The test is conducted at the 0.01 level of significance. This means the researcher allows only a 1% probability of making an error in rejecting a true null hypothesis. Hence, it is a highly stringent test.

Step 4: Decision rule

If the calculated test statistic falls in the rejection region (as per 0.01 significance level), the null hypothesis (H) will be rejected. When H is rejected, it means there is enough statistical

evidence to support H.

Step 5: Given condition

It is given that the null hypothesis (H) is rejected at the 0.01 level of significance. This means there is a strong relationship between child-rearing practices and stress proneness.

Step 6: Conclusion

When the null hypothesis is rejected, the alternative (research) hypothesis is accepted. Hence, the research hypothesis that “child-rearing practices do influence stress proneness” stands accepted.

Final Answer: The research hypothesis will be accepted.

Quick Tip

If the null hypothesis (H) is rejected, the alternative or research hypothesis (H) is accepted. A 0.01 significance level indicates very strong evidence against H and high confidence in accepting H.

7. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?

- (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
- (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
- (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
- (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.

Correct Answer: (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding qualitative research.

Qualitative research focuses on exploring phenomena through observation, interviews, and interpretation. It aims to understand human behavior, experiences, and meanings rather than numerical analysis.

Step 2: Evaluating the options.

- (A) Standardized research tools are more common in quantitative research, not qualitative.
- (B) Probability sampling is a quantitative technique used for statistical generalization.
- (C) Qualitative research relies on **bottom-up empirical evidence**, meaning data is collected from the ground level and theories are built inductively.

(D) Top-down approaches are more aligned with deductive, quantitative frameworks.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the feature critical to qualitative research is **(C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.**

Quick Tip

Qualitative research builds theories from observed realities — always remember: “bottom-up = qualitative”, “top-down = quantitative.”

8. Which among the following is not a kind of plagiarism?

- (A) Patch Writing
- (B) Untainted Plagiarism
- (C) Indirect Plagiarism
- (D) Direct Plagiarism

Correct Answer: (B) Untainted Plagiarism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding plagiarism.

Plagiarism refers to the act of using someone else’s work, ideas, or expressions without giving proper credit. It can be direct, indirect, or through patch writing.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Patch Writing: This is a form of plagiarism where someone rephrases text slightly without changing its structure or ideas.

(B) Untainted Plagiarism: This is not a recognized type of plagiarism. The term “untainted” means pure or original, which contradicts the concept of plagiarism.

(C) Indirect Plagiarism: This occurs when someone paraphrases without proper citation.

(D) Direct Plagiarism: This involves copying text word-for-word without acknowledgment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since “Untainted Plagiarism” is not a real category of plagiarism, the correct answer is **(B) Untainted Plagiarism.**

Quick Tip

Always give credit to original sources. Proper citation helps maintain academic honesty and avoids plagiarism.

9. Which one among the following statements is false in the context of participatory research?

- (A) It recognizes knowledge as power.
- (B) It is a collective process of inquiry.
- (C) It emphasizes people as experts.
- (D) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.

Correct Answer: (D) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Participatory Research.

Participatory research is a form of action-oriented research that involves collaboration between the researcher and participants. It seeks not only to generate knowledge but also to promote empowerment, transformation, and community-based action. The central idea is that participants are active contributors, not passive subjects. This type of research emphasizes learning, reflection, and improvement of social practices through joint inquiry.

Step 2: Key Features of Participatory Research.

1. It treats local people as co-researchers, not as mere data providers.
2. It acknowledges that knowledge is a source of power and should be shared democratically.
3. The process is collective and dialogic, meaning that researchers and participants work together to identify issues and find solutions.
4. The aim is to bring about social change and empowerment rather than just produce theoretical outcomes.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

- (A) True — Participatory research recognizes that knowledge is a form of power and seeks to distribute it equitably.
- (B) True — It is indeed a collective process involving both researchers and participants in inquiry and reflection.
- (C) True — It emphasizes people as experts of their own experiences and context.
- (D) False — The sole purpose is not the production of knowledge. Participatory research aims to use that knowledge for community transformation and empowerment.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the false statement is **(D) Its sole purpose is the production of knowledge.**

Participatory research values both knowledge creation and action — it bridges understanding with social transformation.

Quick Tip

Participatory research blends inquiry with action. It empowers communities to solve their own problems rather than just produce academic knowledge.

10. Which one among the following statements is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?

- (A) It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested.
- (B) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.
- (C) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested.
- (D) Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested.

Correct Answer: (B) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Hypothesis Testing.

In hypothesis testing, a researcher starts with two competing statements about a population parameter — the **Null Hypothesis** (H_0) and the **Alternative Hypothesis** (H_1).

- The **Null Hypothesis** (H_0) generally states that there is “no effect” or “no difference.”
- The **Alternative Hypothesis** (H_1) states that there is an effect or difference.

Statistical testing is designed to collect evidence against H_0 . If the evidence is strong enough (based on sample data and significance level), we reject H_0 in favor of H_1 .

Step 2: Why only the Null Hypothesis is tested.

In practice, statistical methods (like t-test, chi-square, or ANOVA) compute probabilities assuming that the null hypothesis is true. The test then checks whether the observed data is consistent or inconsistent with H_0 .

- If data strongly contradicts H_0 , it is rejected.
- If not, we fail to reject it.

We never “prove” H_1 ; we only find evidence against H_0 . Thus, technically, it is **only the null hypothesis that can be tested**.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Incorrect — The alternative hypothesis is accepted only indirectly when H_0 is rejected.
- (B) **Correct** — Statistical tests are constructed assuming H_0 is true; hence only H_0 is tested.
- (C) Incorrect — Both cannot be tested simultaneously because they are mutually exclusive.

(D) Incorrect — Hypothesis testing always involves testing H_0 .

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(B) It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested.**

All statistical tests revolve around H_0 ; the decision is made either to reject or not reject it, based on evidence.

Quick Tip

In hypothesis testing, we never prove the alternative hypothesis — we only test the null hypothesis and decide whether to reject it based on evidence.

11. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?

- (A) Long-term research
- (B) Short-term research
- (C) Horizontal research
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Long-term research

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding longitudinal research.

A **longitudinal research** approach refers to a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables over an extended period of time. The main objective is to study **change over time** and to identify patterns, trends, and long-term effects.

Step 2: Core characteristics.

- It studies the same group or sample over months or years.
- It helps in understanding cause-and-effect relationships over time.
- Data is collected at multiple time intervals rather than at a single point.
- It helps to analyze how a variable or phenomenon changes or develops.

Step 3: Example.

Suppose a researcher studies the impact of a new teaching method on students' academic performance over 10 years. The researcher collects data every year from the same group of students to see their progress. This is a **longitudinal study**.

Step 4: Comparison with other types of research.

- **Cross-sectional research:** Studies different groups at one point in time.
- **Longitudinal research:** Studies the same group at multiple points in time.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Hence, the longitudinal research approach actually deals with **long-term research**, as it focuses on long-duration studies that observe variables over time.

Quick Tip

Longitudinal studies help in identifying trends, progressions, and lasting effects by collecting data repeatedly over a long duration. They are vital for studies in education, psychology, sociology, and health sciences.

12. Which of the following does not correspond to characteristics of research?

- (A) Research is not passive
- (B) Research is systematic
- (C) Research is not problem-oriented
- (D) Research is not a process

Correct Answer: (D) Research is not a process

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the characteristics of research.**

Research is a **systematic and logical process** of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information to increase our understanding of a phenomenon. It is aimed at discovering new facts or verifying existing ones through structured investigation.

Step 2: Key characteristics of research.

- **Systematic:** Research follows an organized and sequential procedure.

- **Empirical:** It is based on observation and evidence.
- **Objective:** It seeks truth without personal bias.
- **Problem-oriented:** Every research starts with a problem or question that needs to be solved.
- **Process-oriented:** Research progresses through stages such as problem identification, hypothesis formulation, data collection, analysis, and conclusion.

Step 3: Evaluating each option.

(A) **Research is not passive:** Correct — Research involves active investigation and participation, not passive observation.

(B) **Research is systematic:** Correct — Research follows a clear and organized process.

(C) **Research is not problem-oriented:** Incorrect — Research **is** problem-oriented; it starts with a problem and seeks its solution.

(D) **Research is not a process:** Incorrect — Research **is definitely a process**, involving multiple systematic steps. Hence, this statement does **not correspond** to characteristics of research.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The statement “**Research is not a process**” is incorrect because research inherently involves a structured process. Therefore, the correct answer is (D).

Quick Tip

Always remember, research is a **continuous, logical, and process-oriented activity**. It starts with identifying a problem, collecting data, analyzing it, and drawing valid conclusions based on evidence.

13. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?

- (A) To over simplify the problem of research.
- (B) To bring out the holistic approach to research.
- (C) To create a new trend in research methodology.
- (D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain.

Correct Answer: (B) To bring out the holistic approach to research.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Interdisciplinary Research.

Interdisciplinary research is an approach that combines knowledge, methods, and concepts from multiple disciplines to solve complex problems. It recognizes that many real-world problems—such as climate change, public health, or social inequality—cannot be effectively addressed through the lens of a single subject. Instead, it promotes integration of perspectives from various academic fields to provide a more holistic understanding and comprehensive solutions.

Step 2: Analyzing the Purpose.

The main purpose of interdisciplinary research is not just to mix different fields, but to **create a synergy of knowledge**. This approach fosters innovation, creativity, and deeper insights by integrating theories and methods from different disciplines. It allows researchers to see problems in their entirety and address the interconnectedness of issues across various domains.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options.

(A) To over simplify the problem of research: Incorrect, because interdisciplinary research often deals with complex issues that require deeper understanding rather than simplification.

(B) To bring out the holistic approach to research: Correct, because this approach aims to integrate different viewpoints to see the problem as a whole, leading to a holistic and complete analysis.

(C) To create a new trend in research methodology: Incorrect, as the goal is not trend creation but problem-solving through integration.

(D) To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain: Partially true, but this is a secondary effect, not the main aim.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The main aim of interdisciplinary research is **to bring out the holistic approach to research**, as it merges the insights of multiple fields to tackle complex problems effectively.

Quick Tip

Interdisciplinary research encourages collaboration across subjects like science, humanities, and technology, ensuring well-rounded and innovative solutions.

14. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to _____.

- (A) Improve data interpretation
- (B) Confirm triangulation
- (C) Introduce new variables
- (D) Eliminate spurious relations

Correct Answer: (D) Eliminate spurious relations

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Scientific Method.

The scientific method is a structured approach used by researchers to investigate phenomena, acquire new knowledge, or correct previous understandings. It involves systematic observation, formulation of hypotheses, experimentation, and validation of results. The goal is to ensure that conclusions are based on factual evidence rather than assumptions or biases.

Step 2: Purpose of the Scientific Method.

The core purpose of the scientific method is to establish relationships between variables that are factual and verifiable. In research, there may appear to be a relationship between two variables, but that relationship might be false or “spurious” — meaning it exists only due to coincidence or a third hidden variable. The scientific method aims to eliminate these spurious relations through controlled experimentation and objective analysis.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options.

(A) Improve data interpretation: While the scientific method does enhance interpretation, this is not its primary goal.

(B) Confirm triangulation: Triangulation is a verification technique used in research, but it's not the main objective of the scientific method.

(C) Introduce new variables: This is incorrect; the scientific method tests existing hypotheses, not randomly adds new variables.

(D) Eliminate spurious relations: Correct, as this ensures that the conclusions drawn are accurate, valid, and not based on false correlations.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The scientific method helps researchers eliminate false assumptions, ensuring the reliability and validity of findings. Hence, the main aim is **to eliminate spurious relations**.

Quick Tip

Always rely on the scientific method for accuracy — it minimizes bias, improves objectivity, and ensures that research outcomes are valid and replicable.

15. Which one among the following statements is correct in context to research?

- I. Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution to a problem.
- II. It is a systematic, logical and unbiased process wherein verification of hypotheses, data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done.
- III. It is an intellectual inquiry or quest towards truth.

IV. It enhances knowledge.

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

Correct Answer: (A) I, II, III, IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding what research means.

Research is derived from the Latin word “re-search,” meaning “to search again” or “to investigate thoroughly.” It involves systematic efforts to explore, analyze, and interpret facts or phenomena to arrive at logical conclusions. It’s not merely data collection, but a disciplined process to generate or validate knowledge.

Step 2: Exploring the nature of research.

Research is not random or casual — it is a **systematic and logical process** that involves identifying a problem, reviewing literature, formulating hypotheses, collecting data, analyzing results, and deriving conclusions. Its purpose is to find truth and enhance understanding.

Step 3: Evaluating each statement.

(I) The first statement is correct because research indeed involves a series of systematic activities — from problem identification to finding solutions.

(II) The second statement is correct as it describes research as a **systematic, logical, and unbiased process** used for hypothesis testing and theory development.

(III) The third statement is correct because research is an intellectual pursuit aimed at truth and understanding. It goes beyond mere data analysis — it seeks reasoning and depth.

(IV) The fourth statement is also correct since research ultimately contributes to the enhancement of knowledge by expanding existing theories or discovering new insights.

Step 4: Conclusion.

All four statements accurately describe the characteristics and purpose of research. Therefore, the correct option is **(A) I, II, III, IV**.

Quick Tip

Remember: Research is a continuous, logical, and unbiased journey toward truth and knowledge enhancement. It always follows a step-by-step, systematic path.

16. What are those conditions where a research problem is not viable?

- (A) It is new and adds something to knowledge
- (B) It can be researched
- (C) It has utility and relevance
- (D) It contains dependent and independent variables

Correct Answer: (D) It contains dependent and independent variables

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding viable vs. non-viable research problems.

A research problem is said to be **viable** when it is practical, researchable, relevant, and contributes something new to knowledge. It should also have theoretical significance and be feasible within available time and resources.

A **non-viable** research problem, on the other hand, lacks one or more of these features — it might be too abstract, impractical, or not researchable within given constraints.

Step 2: Analyzing each option.

(A) If the problem is new and adds something to existing knowledge, it is a desirable and viable research condition. Hence, this option is not correct.

(B) If it can be researched, that means the problem can be tested or investigated — this again indicates viability, not non-viability.

(C) If the research problem has utility and relevance, it means it contributes meaningfully to a field — again, this is a viable feature.

(D) The presence of dependent and independent variables alone does not make the research problem viable. It may describe a quantitative structure, but that doesn't ensure research feasibility or significance. Therefore, this condition points to a non-viable research problem when considered in isolation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the condition where a research problem is not viable is when **it only contains dependent and independent variables** without any researchable, relevant, or practical purpose.

Quick Tip

A good research problem must be new, researchable, relevant, and practical. Simply having variables doesn't make it viable — it must aim to solve a real-world or theoretical issue.

17. What are the main purposes of data analysis?

- I. Description
- II. Construction of Measurement Scale
- III. Generating empirical relationships
- IV. Explanation and prediction Codes

Select correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (D) I, II, III and IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of data analysis.

Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe, summarize, and evaluate data. The main goal is to extract meaningful insights, identify relationships, and support decision-making. It converts raw data into useful information for interpretation, policy-making, or further research.

Step 2: Examining each purpose in detail.

I. Description: The first step in data analysis is to describe the characteristics of collected data. Descriptive analysis includes summarizing data using measures such as mean, median, mode, charts, and tables. It provides an overall view of the data distribution and trends.

II. Construction of Measurement Scale: Data analysis often assists in developing valid and reliable measurement tools. By analyzing patterns and responses, researchers construct scales that can measure abstract concepts like intelligence, satisfaction, or motivation. This step ensures that variables are quantified effectively for statistical comparison.

III. Generating Empirical Relationships: Another key objective is to establish relationships between different variables. For example, analyzing how study time affects academic performance or how income influences lifestyle choices. Empirical relationships are essential for hypothesis testing and model building.

IV. Explanation and Prediction: Beyond description, data analysis helps explain why certain patterns exist and allows researchers to predict future outcomes. For instance, regression and correlation analyses can help forecast sales, population growth, or disease trends based on past data.

Step 3: Conclusion.

All four statements represent valid and essential purposes of data analysis—description, measurement, empirical relationship building, and explanation/prediction. Hence, the correct an-

swer is (D) I, II, III and IV.

Quick Tip

Data analysis not only describes and summarizes data but also helps in explaining relationships and predicting outcomes. Always approach data with a clear goal—whether it's understanding, measurement, or forecasting.

18. Cross-cultural studies are example of:

- (A) Case study design
- (B) Comparative study
- (C) Experimental study
- (D) Longitudinal study

Correct Answer: (B) Comparative study

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding cross-cultural studies.

Cross-cultural studies involve the systematic comparison of people, behaviors, attitudes, or practices from different cultural backgrounds. The purpose is to understand similarities and differences between cultural groups, and to determine how cultural factors influence behavior, values, or social norms.

Step 2: The nature of comparative research.

Comparative study design is a method where two or more groups are compared based on a particular variable. In cross-cultural research, these groups represent different cultures, nations, or ethnic backgrounds. Researchers collect data on similar constructs—such as communication patterns, family structures, or leadership styles—and compare the outcomes. This helps in identifying universal traits versus culture-specific behaviors.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) Case Study Design: Focuses on a single case, event, or individual. It provides an in-depth understanding but does not involve cultural comparison.

(B) Comparative Study: Correct. Cross-cultural studies compare multiple groups from different cultures; therefore, they are a type of comparative study.

(C) Experimental Study: Tests cause-and-effect relationships under controlled conditions, not cultural differences.

(D) Longitudinal Study: Observes the same group over time to identify changes, but within the same culture or population.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Since cross-cultural studies focus on comparing two or more cultures to analyze behavioral or attitudinal variations, the correct answer is **(B) Comparative study**.

Quick Tip

Cross-cultural studies use a comparative approach to explore how cultural environments shape human behavior. Always ensure that research tools are culturally valid to avoid bias in results.

19. Survey research is cross-sectional and therefore:

- (A) High in replicability but low in internal validity
- (B) High in internal validity but low in reliability
- (C) High in ecological validity but low in external validity
- (D) High in external validity but low in ecological validity

Correct Answer: (D) High in external validity but low in ecological validity.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Survey Research.

Survey research involves collecting data from a large population at a single point in time — hence it is called **cross-sectional**. It aims to describe or understand trends, attitudes, or opinions within a population using standardized questionnaires or interviews.

Step 2: Key Characteristics of Survey Research.

1. It is conducted on large samples to ensure representativeness.
2. It emphasizes generalizability of results, which leads to **high external validity**.
3. It does not manipulate variables or control environmental conditions — hence it may lack ecological or internal validity.
4. Because it captures information at one point in time, it does not establish causality.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options.

- (A)** Incorrect — Surveys can be replicable but this is not the defining feature when compared to internal validity.
- (B)** Incorrect — Survey research generally has low internal validity because it cannot control external factors.
- (C)** Incorrect — Ecological validity refers to real-life applicability, which is often limited in surveys.
- (D) Correct** — Surveys are strong in external validity (generalization) but weak in ecological

validity (real-world conditions).

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(D)** — Survey research provides high external validity due to its generalizability, but low ecological validity since it is not conducted in real-life environments.

Quick Tip

Remember: Cross-sectional surveys are great for generalizing results but poor for studying cause-effect relationships or real-life behavioral settings.

20. A researcher attempts to evaluate the impact of implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 on children's perception towards crime in India. Which method would be appropriate for this?

- (A) Comparative Method
- (B) Survey Method
- (C) Experimental Method
- (D) Case Study Method

Correct Answer: (B) Survey Method.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Purpose of the Study.

The researcher aims to understand **children's perceptions** towards crime after the implementation of a legal act. This objective is descriptive in nature — it focuses on gathering opinions, attitudes, and perceptions from a population. Such studies require broad data collection rather than manipulation of variables.

Step 2: Why Survey Method Fits Best.

1. The Survey Method is ideal for collecting data from a large number of respondents.
2. It helps quantify opinions, attitudes, and awareness levels.
3. Since the topic deals with societal and psychological perception, a survey provides a clear snapshot of the impact of legislation.
4. It allows statistical analysis and generalization to larger populations.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options.

(A) Comparative Method — Used for comparing two or more systems or groups, not for perception measurement.

(B) Correct — The Survey Method is appropriate for studying public or group perceptions across large samples.

- (C) Experimental Method — Involves manipulation and control of variables, which is not applicable in this study.
- (D) Case Study Method — Focuses on in-depth study of a single individual or small group, not on population-wide perceptions.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the most suitable method for evaluating the perception of children regarding the Juvenile Justice Act is the **Survey Method (B)**. It allows the researcher to gather comprehensive, generalized insights.

Quick Tip

For studying opinions, perceptions, or social attitudes across a large group, the **Survey Method** is always the most effective and practical approach.

21. In finalizing a thesis writing format which of the following would form part of supplementary pages?

- (A) Table of contents
- (B) Bibliography and Appendices
- (C) List of tables and figures
- (D) Conclusions of the study

Correct Answer: (B) Bibliography and Appendices

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Thesis Structure.

A thesis or dissertation is divided into three main parts — preliminary pages, main body, and supplementary pages. Each section serves a specific function in organizing research content in a logical and standardized format.

Step 2: Main Sections of a Thesis.

1. **Preliminary Pages:** Include title page, acknowledgements, abstract, table of contents, and list of tables/figures.
2. **Main Body:** Contains chapters presenting the introduction, literature review, methodology, analysis, and conclusion.
3. **Supplementary Pages:** Contain additional material that supports the research but is not essential to the main argument. These are placed after the conclusion.

Step 3: Elements of Supplementary Pages.

The supplementary pages usually include:

- **Bibliography / References:** A detailed list of all the sources cited or referred to in the thesis.
- **Appendices:** Supporting documents such as raw data, questionnaires, sample forms, extended tables, or additional calculations.

Step 4: Evaluating the Options.

- (A) Table of contents — Appears in preliminary pages, not supplementary.
- (B) **Bibliography and Appendices — Correct.** These appear after the main text and form the supplementary section.
- (C) List of tables and figures — Part of the preliminary section.
- (D) Conclusions of the study — Included in the main body of the thesis.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(B) Bibliography and Appendices**, as they are components of the supplementary pages that support the research without being part of the main discussion.

Quick Tip

Always remember: *Preliminary pages* come before the main chapters, *Main body* contains core analysis, and *Supplementary pages* (Bibliography + Appendices) come last to support the research.

22. Which of the following sequence of research steps is logical?

- (A) Problem formulation, analysis, developing research design, drafting hypothesis, collection of data, drawing conclusions.
- (B) Developing research design, drafting hypothesis, problem formulation, data analysis, drawing conclusions.
- (C) Problem formulation, deciding sampling tools and techniques for data collection, drafting hypothesis, collection and interpretation of data.
- (D) Problem formulation, drafting hypothesis, developing research design, data collection, data analysis, drawing conclusions.

Correct Answer: (D) Problem formulation, drafting hypothesis, developing research design, data collection, data analysis, drawing conclusions.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Research Process.

Research is a systematic and logical process used to gain new knowledge or verify existing knowledge. The sequence of research steps must follow a structured path to ensure accuracy,

validity, and replicability of findings.

The logical flow begins with identifying the problem, followed by developing hypotheses and designing the research methodology, collecting and analyzing data, and finally drawing conclusions based on the evidence gathered.

Step 2: Typical Logical Steps in Research.

The most accepted sequence of research steps is:

1. **Problem Formulation** – Clearly defining what needs to be studied.
2. **Drafting Hypothesis** – Proposing a tentative explanation or prediction that can be tested.
3. **Developing Research Design** – Planning how data will be collected, tools used, and methods applied.
4. **Data Collection** – Gathering relevant data through surveys, experiments, or observations.
5. **Data Analysis** – Interpreting and processing the data to find patterns or verify the hypothesis.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** – Summarizing findings and relating them back to the hypothesis and objectives.

Step 3: Evaluating the Options.

- (A) Incorrect — Analysis cannot come before data collection or research design.
(B) Incorrect — Problem formulation must come first, not after hypothesis or research design.
(C) Partially correct — Includes sampling tools, but the sequence of hypothesis placement is incorrect.
(D) **Correct** — This follows the proper logical and methodological order used in standard research frameworks.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the logical order of research steps is: **Problem formulation → Drafting hypothesis → Developing research design → Data collection → Data analysis → Drawing conclusions**. This sequence ensures a systematic, valid, and result-oriented research process.

Quick Tip

A well-structured research always begins with a clearly defined problem and ends with evidence-based conclusions. Remember: “Plan before you collect, and analyze before you conclude.”

23. A detailed description of research methodology is required in:

- (A) Symposium/workshop
(B) Seminar paper/article
(C) Conference paper
(D) Thesis

Correct Answer: (D) Thesis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding what research methodology means.

Research methodology refers to the systematic plan used to carry out a study. It includes the research design, data collection methods, tools used, and procedures for analysis. A detailed methodology helps in validating the reliability and accuracy of the research findings.

Step 2: Where a detailed methodology is required.

Among various forms of academic writing — thesis, seminar paper, conference paper, and workshop reports — only a **thesis** provides an exhaustive explanation of methodology.

- A **thesis** presents a complete research study from start to finish, including introduction, literature review, research design, data collection, analysis, and findings. - It must explain every step taken to allow replication or validation of the research.

Step 3: Why not other options.

(A) Symposium/Workshop: Focuses on discussion and exchange of ideas, not detailed research documentation.

(B) Seminar Paper/Article: Provides a concise summary of findings, with only a brief mention of methodology.

(C) Conference Paper: Usually highlights results and conclusions, not a comprehensive explanation of methods.

(D) Thesis: Correct. It requires a detailed description of every step in the research methodology section.

Step 4: Conclusion.

A detailed description of the research methodology is necessary only in a thesis because it represents the complete documentation of a researcher's work.

Final Answer:(D) Thesis

Quick Tip

A thesis provides complete transparency of the research process — from hypothesis to analysis — enabling other researchers to replicate or evaluate the work effectively.

24. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for undertaking research?

- (A) Developing research design
- (B) Deciding sampling techniques
- (C) Formulating hypothesis

(D) Formulating research question

Correct Answer: (D) Formulating research question

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the beginning of research.

Every research starts with identifying a problem or area of curiosity. The researcher then formulates a specific research question that defines the focus and objective of the study. This is the foundation for all subsequent steps.

Step 2: The logical order of the research process.

1. **Formulating Research Question:** Identifies what the researcher aims to explore or solve.
2. **Formulating Hypothesis:** Provides a possible answer or explanation to the research question.
3. **Developing Research Design:** Determines how data will be collected and analyzed.
4. **Deciding Sampling Techniques:** Specifies from where and how the data will be gathered.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Developing Research Design:** Comes after defining the research question and hypothesis.

(B) **Deciding Sampling Techniques:** A later stage focused on data collection.

(C) **Formulating Hypothesis:** Can be created only after the research question is framed.

(D) **Formulating Research Question:** Correct. It is the first and mandatory step before undertaking any research.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Without a clear research question, the researcher cannot determine the direction, design, or data needs of the study. Therefore, the first essential step is to formulate the research question.

Final Answer: (D) Formulating Research Question

Quick Tip

Always start your research by defining a precise research question — it acts as the roadmap guiding your entire study and ensures clarity in objectives.

25. ‘Male and female students perform equally well in legal aptitude test.’ This statement indicates:

- (A) Research hypothesis
- (B) Directional hypothesis

- (C) Null hypothesis
- (D) Statistical hypothesis

Correct Answer: (C) Null hypothesis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the statement.

The statement says that male and female students perform **equally well**, meaning there is no significant difference between the two groups. This shows that both are expected to have similar performance outcomes.

Step 2: Identifying the type of hypothesis.

When a statement assumes no difference or no relationship, it represents a **Null Hypothesis (H)**.

Thus, the statement “perform equally well” is a perfect example of a null hypothesis.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the given statement indicates a **Null Hypothesis**.

Quick Tip

A **Null Hypothesis** always indicates “no difference” or “no effect” between groups, while an **Alternative Hypothesis** indicates that a difference exists.

26. Which of the following steps are required to design a questionnaire?

- I. Preparation of draft questionnaire.
- II. Review of the draft.
- III. Review of the literature.
- IV. Writing primary and secondary aims of the study.

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

Correct Answer: (D) IV, III, I and II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the process.

Designing a questionnaire involves several sequential steps that ensure clarity, reliability, and purpose alignment.

Step 2: Logical sequence of steps.

1. **Writing aims (IV):** Define the objectives of the study to know what kind of data you need.
2. **Review of literature (III):** Study existing work to identify relevant questions and avoid redundancy.
3. **Preparation of draft questionnaire (I):** Create the first version based on objectives and literature.
4. **Review of the draft (II):** Revise and refine the questionnaire for accuracy and clarity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The logical sequence is therefore: **IV → III → I → II.**

Hence, the correct answer is **(D) IV, III, I and II.**

Quick Tip

Always begin questionnaire design by defining objectives, reviewing existing literature, drafting the questionnaire, and finally reviewing it for improvement.

27. Proper thesis writing should involve:

- I. Reduction of punctuation and grammatical errors.
- II. Careful citation of references.
- III. Logical consistency in the way the thesis is written.
- IV. A clear and well written format.

Select the correct answer with logical sequence from the options given below.

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

Correct Answer: (A) I, II, III, IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the purpose of thesis writing.

A thesis is a formal document that presents a researcher's findings in a clear, structured, and academically acceptable format. Proper thesis writing ensures clarity, accuracy, and academic integrity. It reflects both the quality of research and the writing skills of the researcher.

Step 2: Components of proper thesis writing.

A well-written thesis must include multiple elements to maintain academic standards:

- **I. Reduction of punctuation and grammatical errors:** Ensures readability and professionalism.
- **II. Careful citation of references:** Maintains academic honesty and prevents plagiarism.
- **III. Logical consistency in writing:** Provides coherence between ideas and arguments.
- **IV. A clear and well-written format:** Enhances presentation and flow, making the document easier to follow.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

Since all four components — accuracy, citation, consistency, and clarity — are essential for a well-structured thesis, the correct sequence involves all four points.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, proper thesis writing should include **I, II, III, and IV**, covering both the technical and conceptual aspects of writing.

Quick Tip

A good thesis combines clarity, proper citation, logical flow, and grammatical accuracy — all essential for academic excellence.

28. What is a research design?

- (A) A way of conducting research which is not grounded in theory.
- (B) A style in which research findings are presented.
- (C) A process of deciding the quantitative or qualitative research methods.
- (D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.

Correct Answer: (D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding research design.

A research design is the blueprint or overall plan that guides the researcher in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. It defines the structure of the research process — including

sampling, data collection methods, tools, and analytical procedures.

Step 2: Purpose of a research design.

The main goal of a research design is to ensure that the evidence collected addresses the research problem logically and effectively. It provides a framework that connects research questions with empirical data, ensuring validity, reliability, and accuracy in results.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

(A) Incorrect — Research design is always theory-grounded and systematic.

(B) Incorrect — Presentation style comes after research, not during design.

(C) Partially correct — Method selection is a part of research design, but not the entire framework.

(D) Correct — A research design provides a comprehensive structure for data collection, measurement, and analysis.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is (D) **A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.**

Quick Tip

A well-structured research design ensures that your study is systematic, minimizes bias, and provides valid and reliable results.

29. While planning to undertake socio-legal research:

(A) Don't get entangled in theory.

(B) Do a pilot study before getting stuck.

(C) Approach the topic with open mind.

(D) Do the review of the literature on the topic.

Correct Answer: (C) Approach the topic with open mind.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding socio-legal research.

Socio-legal research involves studying the interaction between law and society. It focuses not only on legal texts or doctrines but also on how laws operate in real-life social contexts. It includes perspectives from sociology, political science, anthropology, and economics to understand how legal systems affect human behavior and vice versa.

Step 2: Importance of open-mindedness.

When conducting socio-legal research, the researcher must avoid rigid theoretical assumptions. Since social behavior and legal functioning vary across contexts, a **flexible, open-minded approach** allows the researcher to explore new relationships, perspectives, and interpretations without bias.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) Avoiding theory entirely is not advisable; theory provides structure and conceptual understanding.

(B) A pilot study is useful but is not the most critical first step in socio-legal inquiry.

(C) Approaching the topic with an open mind is correct because socio-legal research requires adaptability, empathy, and a willingness to see multiple sides of social and legal realities.

(D) Reviewing literature is important but comes after establishing an open-minded framework and defining research objectives.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Approach the topic with open mind**, as flexibility and openness are central to meaningful socio-legal analysis.

Quick Tip

In socio-legal research, always begin with an open mind — the legal system reflects human behavior, and rigid assumptions can distort social realities.

30. The principles of fundamental research are used in:

(A) Action research

(B) Applied research

(C) Philosophical research

(D) Historical research

Correct Answer: (A) Action research

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding fundamental and action research.

Fundamental (or basic) research aims to develop new theories, principles, or generalizations without immediate concern for practical applications. It seeks to expand the frontiers of knowledge.

Action research, on the other hand, is a type of applied research but incorporates the core principles of fundamental research — systematic observation, hypothesis formulation, experimentation, and evaluation — to solve immediate, practical problems while contributing to

theoretical understanding.

Step 2: Relationship between the two.

Action research uses the **systematic, logical, and reflective approach** of fundamental research to analyze issues within a practical context — for example, improving teaching methods, social interventions, or administrative systems. Thus, even though it focuses on immediate outcomes, its structure and methodology are rooted in fundamental research principles.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

(A) Action research — correct, as it applies fundamental research techniques to real-world problems.

(B) Applied research focuses more on problem-solving and less on theoretical contribution.

(C) Philosophical research is conceptual and not directly linked to empirical or fundamental research procedures.

(D) Historical research focuses on past records and events, using interpretive methods rather than fundamental research principles.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the principles of fundamental research are best represented in (A) **Action research**.

Quick Tip

Action research combines theory and practice — it uses systematic scientific principles from fundamental research to bring real-world improvements.

31. Sampling errors can be decreased with:

(A) Decrease in sample size

(B) Process of randomization

(C) Increase in sample size

(D) Process of analysis

Correct Answer: (C) Increase in sample size

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding sampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between the results obtained from a sample and the actual values from the entire population. It occurs because only a subset of the population is studied rather than the whole.

Step 2: How sample size affects sampling error.

The larger the sample size, the more representative it becomes of the population. As a result, random variations tend to balance out, and the difference between sample results and true population parameters decreases.

Mathematically, sampling error is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size:

$$\text{Sampling Error} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where n is the sample size. Thus, increasing n reduces error.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

- (A) Decrease in sample size — increases error.
- (B) Process of randomization — reduces bias, not necessarily sampling error.
- (C) Increase in sample size — correct; reduces sampling error effectively.
- (D) Process of analysis — affects interpretation, not sampling accuracy.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, sampling error can be decreased by **increasing the sample size**.

Final Answer: (C) Increase in sample size

Quick Tip

To minimize sampling error, use a sufficiently large and representative sample. Increasing sample size improves precision, but ensure it remains manageable and cost-effective.

32. Which of the following is not a type of legal research?

- (A) Doctrinal legal research
- (B) Non-doctrinal legal research
- (C) Comparative legal research
- (D) Situational based legal research

Correct Answer: (D) Situational based legal research

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding types of legal research.**

Legal research involves systematic investigation into legal rules, principles, and case laws to develop legal arguments or reforms. The major types include doctrinal, non-doctrinal, and

comparative research.

Step 2: Description of each type.

Doctrinal Legal Research: Also called “library-based research.” It deals with the analysis of legal doctrines, statutes, and judicial decisions to derive legal principles.

Non-Doctrinal Legal Research: Also known as empirical legal research. It focuses on how law operates in real-life contexts by collecting field data (e.g., interviews, surveys).

Comparative Legal Research: Involves comparison between different legal systems, countries, or time periods to find similarities, differences, and possible improvements.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

(A) Doctrinal legal research — valid and widely used.

(B) Non-doctrinal legal research — valid; focuses on socio-legal aspects.

(C) Comparative legal research — valid; compares laws across systems.

(D) Situational based legal research — **not a recognized category** in legal research classification.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The term “situational based legal research” is not a formally accepted type in legal research methodology. Therefore, the correct answer is (D).

Final Answer: (D) Situational based legal research

Quick Tip

Remember the three main types of legal research — doctrinal, non-doctrinal, and comparative. Each serves a distinct purpose in analyzing, applying, or comparing laws effectively.

33. The Academic Integrity Regulation, 2018 by University Grants Commission does not penalize similarity up to:

(A) 25%

(B) 10%

(C) 15%

(D) 18%

Correct Answer: (B) 10%

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Academic Integrity.

Academic integrity refers to the ethical code and moral principles that guide academic institutions and researchers to maintain originality, honesty, and transparency in their work. The

University Grants Commission (UGC) introduced the “Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions Regulations, 2018” to ensure fair and credible academic practices in India.

Step 2: Plagiarism Definition and Regulation.

According to the UGC Regulation, plagiarism means copying someone else’s work or ideas without proper acknowledgment or citation. To promote genuine research, the regulation categorizes plagiarism into levels based on the percentage of similarity detected. The regulation clearly states that similarity up to **10%** is not punishable, as minor overlap can occur due to common terms or references.

Step 3: Different Levels of Plagiarism.

Level 0: Similarity up to 10% — **Not considered plagiarism (no penalty).**

Level 1: 10% to 40% — Minor penalty, such as revision and resubmission of work.

Level 2: 40% to 60% — Major penalty, leading to suspension or academic consequences.

Level 3: Above 60% — Severe penalty, including cancellation of registration or degree.

Step 4: Conclusion.

As per UGC’s Academic Integrity Regulation, similarity up to **10%** is permissible without any penalty. Thus, the correct answer is **(B) 10%**.

Quick Tip

Always paraphrase content in your own words and provide citations for sources used. Even minor copying can lead to serious academic consequences beyond the 10% tolerance limit.

34. Research ethics do not include:

- (A) Honesty
- (B) Integrity
- (C) Subjectivity
- (D) Objectivity

Correct Answer: (C) Subjectivity

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Research Ethics.

Research ethics are a set of moral principles and professional standards that guide researchers to ensure their work is reliable, authentic, and beneficial to society. They form the foundation of credible academic and scientific inquiry. Ethical research ensures that findings are based on

truth, transparency, and objectivity.

Step 2: Key Principles of Research Ethics.

(a) **Honesty:** Researchers must report data, results, methods, and procedures truthfully without fabrication or falsification.

(b) **Integrity:** Researchers should maintain consistency between their actions, values, and principles throughout the research process.

(c) **Objectivity:** Personal biases or opinions should not influence data collection, interpretation, or reporting. Research should be based on facts and evidence.

Step 3: What Research Ethics Do Not Include.

Subjectivity refers to the influence of personal feelings, opinions, or experiences on judgment. Since research aims to be impartial and based on verifiable data, subjectivity contradicts the core principles of research ethics. Therefore, it is not part of ethical research practices.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Research ethics include honesty, integrity, and objectivity — but not subjectivity. Hence, the correct answer is **(C) Subjectivity**.

Quick Tip

Ethical research requires neutrality and fairness. Always let evidence guide your conclusions — not personal beliefs or preferences.

35. Controlled group condition is applied in:

- (A) Survey Research
- (B) Experimental Research
- (C) Historical Research
- (D) Descriptive Research

Correct Answer: (B) Experimental Research

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding controlled group condition.

A controlled group condition refers to a research setup where one group (the experimental group) receives the treatment or intervention, while another group (the control group) does not. This allows comparison between the two groups to identify the true effect of the variable being studied.

Step 2: Where it applies.

Such conditions are a hallmark of **experimental research**, where variables are manipulated under controlled settings to establish cause-and-effect relationships.

Step 3: Elimination of other options.

(A) **Survey Research:** Focuses on opinions or behaviors and doesn't involve control groups.

(C) **Historical Research:** Deals with past records, not experiments.

(D) **Descriptive Research:** Only describes characteristics without manipulation.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **Experimental Research**, since control and experimental groups are fundamental to testing hypotheses scientifically.

Quick Tip

Control groups are essential in experimental research to isolate the impact of independent variables and ensure unbiased results.

36. A hypothesis is a:

- (A) Law
- (B) Cannon
- (C) Supposition
- (D) Postulate

Correct Answer: (C) Supposition

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding what a hypothesis is.

A **hypothesis** is a proposed explanation or assumption made on the basis of limited evidence, intended to be tested through research and experimentation. It serves as a tentative answer to a research question.

Step 2: Key characteristics.

- It is testable and verifiable.
- It guides data collection and analysis.
- It helps in establishing relationships between variables.

Step 3: Evaluating the options.

(A) **Law:** Established universal principle based on repeated evidence — not tentative.

(B) **Cannon:** General rule or standard — not a scientific assumption.

- (C) **Supposition:** A tentative idea or assumption — aligns perfectly with hypothesis.
(D) **Postulate:** Accepted statement without proof — differs from testable hypothesis.

Step 4: Conclusion.

A hypothesis is best described as a **supposition**, because it is an assumption that needs empirical validation.

Quick Tip

A good hypothesis is specific, testable, and based on prior knowledge or observation — forming the foundation of any research design.

37. Which of the following features are required in a scientific research method?

1. Predictability
2. Objectivity
3. Verifiability
4. Systematic

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

Correct Answer: (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the features of scientific research.

Scientific research is characterized by its systematic, objective, verifiable, and predictable nature. It follows a structured process to ensure reliability and validity of results.

Step 2: Feature analysis.

- (1) **Predictability:** Research should be able to predict future outcomes based on patterns.
- (2) **Objectivity:** Findings should be free from personal bias or subjectivity.
- (3) **Verifiability:** Results should be open for verification by others using the same methods.
- (4) **Systematic:** Research should follow a logical and organized procedure.

Step 3: Conclusion.

All four — predictability, objectivity, verifiability, and systematic approach — are essential

features of the scientific method. Hence, the correct answer is **(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4.**

Quick Tip

A good scientific research method always follows a systematic and objective process that can be verified and used to predict outcomes.

38. Research is not considered ethical if it:

- (A) Tries to prove a particular point.
- (B) Is not of a very high standard.
- (C) Doesn't ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondents.
- (D) Doesn't investigate the data scientifically.

Correct Answer: (C) Doesn't ensure privacy and anonymity of the respondents.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding research ethics.

Ethical research ensures honesty, transparency, and respect for participants' rights, including their privacy and confidentiality.

Step 2: Option analysis.

- (A) Trying to prove a point is not inherently unethical if it's scientifically justified.
- (B) Research quality affects credibility but not directly ethics.
- (C) Failing to maintain privacy and anonymity breaches ethical norms — hence unethical.
- (D) This affects scientific validity, not necessarily ethics.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, research is not ethical if it **doesn't ensure privacy and anonymity of respondents**. Hence, option **(C)** is correct.

Quick Tip

Always protect participants' identity and confidentiality — it's the cornerstone of ethical research.

39. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called

- (A) Induction
- (B) Ex-post facto
- (C) Descriptive
- (D) Experiment

Correct Answer: (A) Induction

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding logical reasoning.

Logical reasoning is a systematic process used in research and philosophy to arrive at conclusions based on evidence, observations, and existing knowledge. It is mainly classified into two types: **inductive reasoning** and **deductive reasoning**.

Step 2: Understanding induction.

Induction is a type of reasoning where general conclusions are drawn from specific observations. It moves from the particular to the general. For example, observing several instances of a phenomenon and then forming a general rule or theory based on those observations.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) Induction: Correct. It is a recognized method of logical reasoning that helps researchers derive generalizations based on observed facts.

(B) Ex-post facto: This refers to a type of research design, not a logical reasoning process.

(C) Descriptive: This relates to descriptive research or statistics, not reasoning.

(D) Experiment: An experimental method involves manipulation of variables, not logical reasoning.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Induction**, as it is one of the main methods of logical reasoning used to derive general principles from specific instances.

Quick Tip

Remember: **Inductive reasoning** moves from specific to general, while **deductive reasoning** moves from general to specific.

40. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is:

- (A) Cluster Sampling
- (B) Stratified Sampling
- (C) Convenience Sampling

(D) Lottery Method

Correct Answer: (B) Stratified Sampling

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding population types.

A population in research can be either **homogeneous** (where members are similar) or **heterogeneous** (where members differ in important characteristics such as age, income, education, etc.). When a population is heterogeneous, sampling must ensure representation of all subgroups.

Step 2: Understanding stratified sampling.

Stratified sampling involves dividing the heterogeneous population into smaller subgroups, called strata, based on a specific characteristic (e.g., gender, region, age). Then, samples are drawn from each stratum either proportionally or equally to ensure that every subgroup is represented. This technique provides high accuracy and reduces sampling error.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) Cluster Sampling: Used when the population is large and dispersed; clusters are selected randomly, not ideal for heterogeneous characteristics.

(B) Stratified Sampling: Correct. It ensures representation of all subgroups in a heterogeneous population.

(C) Convenience Sampling: Based on researcher's convenience; prone to bias.

(D) Lottery Method: Suitable for homogeneous populations where every member has an equal chance.

Step 4: Conclusion.

For a heterogeneous population, the most suitable method is **(B) Stratified Sampling**, as it maintains proportional representation of each subgroup.

Quick Tip

When dealing with diverse populations, always use **stratified sampling** to ensure that all important subgroups are included in your study sample.

41. The existing company information is an example of which data?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) Tertiary

Correct Answer: (B) Secondary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the types of data.

In research, data is generally classified into two main types: **Primary Data** and **Secondary Data**. - **Primary Data** refers to information collected firsthand by the researcher for a specific purpose, such as surveys, interviews, or experiments. - **Secondary Data** refers to information that already exists and has been collected by someone else for another purpose, such as company reports, publications, and government records.

Step 2: Applying the concept to the question.

The term “existing company information” means the data that is already available in company reports, annual statements, or previous studies. Since this data was collected earlier and is being used for new analysis, it falls under the category of **secondary data**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, existing company information is an example of **secondary data**.

Quick Tip

Secondary data saves time and resources but may require validation to ensure it is current, relevant, and accurate for new research.

42. In the process of conducting research, “Formulation of Hypothesis” is followed by:

- (A) Statement of Objectives
- (B) Analysis of Data
- (C) Selection of Research Tools
- (D) Collection of Data

Correct Answer: (C) Selection of Research Tools

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the research process.

The process of conducting research follows a systematic sequence of steps to ensure accuracy

- and reliability. The general order is:
1. Identification of the problem.
 2. Review of literature.
 3. Statement of objectives.
 4. Formulation of hypothesis.
 5. Selection of research tools and techniques.
 6. Collection of data.
 7. Analysis and interpretation of data.
 8. Conclusion and reporting.

Step 2: Analyzing the given question.

Once the hypothesis is formulated, the researcher must decide on the methods and instruments needed to test it — such as questionnaires, interview schedules, or observation forms. This stage is known as the **selection of research tools**.

Step 3: Eliminating other options.

(A) Statement of Objectives: This step occurs before the hypothesis.

(B) Analysis of Data: Happens later, after data collection.

(D) Collection of Data: Comes after selecting research tools.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, after the “Formulation of Hypothesis,” the next step is **Selection of Research Tools**, making option **(C)** correct.

Quick Tip

Remember the research flow: Objectives → Hypothesis → Tools → Data Collection → Analysis → Conclusion. Following this order ensures clarity and valid results.

43. Which of the following citations adheres to APA style of referencing?

- (A) Wagemann, J. & Weger, U. (2021). Perceiving the other self: An experimental first-person account of non-verbal social interaction. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 134(4), 441–461
- (B) Encarnação, João, and Gonçalo Calado. 2018. “Effects of Recreational Diving on Early Colonization Stages of an Artificial Reef in North-East Atlantic.” *Journal of Coastal Conservation* 22, no. 6 (December): 1209–1216. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45380397>
- (C) Tremblay, Richer, Lachance, & Cote, 2010
- (D) Jabro JD. Predicting saturated hydraulic conductivity from percolation test results in layered silt loam soils. *J Environ Health*. 2009;72(5):22–27.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding APA style.

APA (American Psychological Association) referencing format follows this structure:

Author(s). (Year). Title of the article. Title of the Journal, Volume(Issue), Page range. DOI or URL (if applicable).

Step 2: Option Analysis.

(A) Correct APA format — includes authors, year in parentheses, italicized journal title, volume and issue numbers, and page range.

(B) Incorrect — uses “and” instead of “&”, includes quotation marks and inconsistent formatting.

(C) Incorrect — missing year in parentheses and incomplete reference details.

(D) Incorrect — uses punctuation and abbreviation patterns of another referencing style (not APA).

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, **Option (A)** adheres to APA style of referencing.

Quick Tip

In APA style, always include the year in parentheses, italicize the journal title and volume number, and use “&” instead of “and” between authors.

44. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for violating UGC guidelines on plagiarism?

(A) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and in case of faculty, shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of three years.

(B) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of three years and in case of faculty, shall be denied a right to two successive annual increments and shall not be allowed to be a supervisor to any UG, PG, Master's, M.Phil., Ph.D. student/scholar for a period of six years.

(C) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of one year.

(D) Withdraw manuscript submitted for publication and shall not be allowed to publish any work for a minimum period of five years.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding UGC plagiarism penalties.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid out clear penalties for academic misconduct and plagiarism. The severity depends on the percentage of plagiarism detected.

Step 2: Maximum punishment criteria.

If plagiarism exceeds 60%, the researcher or faculty member faces the strictest penalty: withdrawal of the manuscript and a publication ban for three years. Faculty may also lose two annual increments and be barred from supervising students for the same period.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the maximum punishment as per UGC guidelines matches **Option (A)**.

Quick Tip

Always cite sources properly and check your work with plagiarism detection tools before submission to maintain academic integrity.

45. Which of the following is not a type of referencing style?

- (A) American Psychological Association
- (B) Chicago Manual of Style
- (C) Harvard reference style
- (D) Antwerp style of referencing

Correct Answer: (D) Antwerp style of referencing

Solution:

American Psychological Association (APA), Chicago Manual of Style, and Harvard reference style are recognized referencing styles used in academic writing. However, there is no referencing style known as the “Antwerp style of referencing.” Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

Always remember the three most common referencing styles — APA, Chicago, and Harvard — are used worldwide for academic documentation.

46. Which of the following authors are not known for their contribution in the field of Research Methodology?

- (A) John W. Creswell
- (B) Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams
- (C) William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt
- (D) Deo. R and M. Bhatt

Correct Answer: (D) Deo. R and M. Bhatt

Solution:

John W. Creswell, William J. Goode, and Paul K. Hatt are well-known authors in the field of research methodology. Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams are recognized for their work in academic writing and research communication. Deo. R and M. Bhatt are not widely recognized contributors to research methodology, making option (D) the correct choice.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key research methodology authors — Creswell and Goode Hatt are often referenced in academic studies.

47. Which of the following test is not used for testing hypothesis?

- (A) t-test
- (B) F test
- (C) Chi square test
- (D) Circle test

Correct Answer: (D) Circle test

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding hypothesis testing.

Hypothesis testing is a statistical process used to determine whether there is enough evidence in a sample to infer that a certain condition is true for the entire population.

Step 2: Standard hypothesis tests.

There are several well-known tests used in hypothesis testing:

- **t-test:** Used to compare means of two groups.
- **F-test:** Used to compare variances between groups.
- **Chi-square test:** Used to test the relationship between categorical variables or for goodness of fit.

Step 3: Eliminating the incorrect option.

The **Circle test** is not a recognized statistical test for hypothesis testing. It has no basis in statistics and is not used for any inferential analysis.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the test that is **not used** for hypothesis testing is **Circle test**.

Quick Tip

t-test, F-test, and Chi-square test are standard hypothesis testing tools. If an option sounds unfamiliar like “Circle test,” it’s usually a distractor.

48. A statistical investigation in which the data are collected for each and every element/unit of the population is called—

- (A) Census
- (B) Sample survey
- (C) Transactional tracking
- (D) Universal survey

Correct Answer: (A) Census

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding data collection methods.**

In statistics, data can be collected in two main ways — by studying the entire population or by studying a part of it (sample).

Step 2: Census method.

When data is collected for **every individual or unit** of the population, the method is called a **Census**.

Example: The population census conducted by the Government of India every 10 years collects information from each and every person.

Step 3: Difference from other methods.

- **Sample survey:** Only a portion of the population is studied.
- **Transactional tracking:** Not a statistical method, but a data-recording technique.
- **Universal survey:** Not a standard term in statistics.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the statistical investigation where data are collected for all elements of the population

is called a **Census**.

Quick Tip

Census covers the entire population, while sample surveys study only a small part of it. Census gives complete accuracy but takes more time and cost.

49. Which of the following are types of errors in survey research?

- I. Sample errors
- II. Source errors
- III. Observational errors
- IV. Data collection errors
- V. Data processing errors

Choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (D) I, IV, V

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding survey research errors.

In survey research, errors occur at different stages — from designing the survey to processing the data. These errors can affect the accuracy, reliability, and validity of the results. The two major categories of survey errors are: 1. **Sampling Errors** — arise when a sample does not perfectly represent the population. 2. **Non-sampling Errors** — occur during data collection, processing, or analysis due to human or procedural mistakes.

Step 2: Analyzing each type of error.

(I) Sampling Errors: These happen when the selected sample is not representative of the entire population. This is a key type of survey error.

(II) Source Errors: These are not recognized as a formal category of survey error; hence, not included.

(III) Observational Errors: Although possible, they are often classified as part of data collection errors rather than a standalone category.

(IV) Data Collection Errors: These occur due to faulty questionnaires, biased interviewers, or respondent misunderstanding — an essential survey error type.

(V) Data Processing Errors: Mistakes in coding, entering, or analyzing survey data lead

to this error — another major type of survey research error.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct types of survey research errors are **Sampling errors (I)**, **Data collection errors (IV)**, and **Data processing errors (V)**. Therefore, the correct answer is **(D) I, IV, V**.

Quick Tip

Always validate survey tools, train interviewers, and double-check data entry to minimize common errors in survey research.

50. Which of the following is not an attribute of unethical research?

- (A) Falsification
- (B) Fabrication
- (C) Plagiarism
- (D) Acknowledging Credit

Correct Answer: (D) Acknowledging Credit

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding unethical research.

Unethical research refers to practices that violate moral and professional standards in academic and scientific work. Common unethical acts include falsifying data, fabricating results, and plagiarizing others' work. These actions distort truth and damage research credibility.

Step 2: Evaluating each option.

(A) Falsification: Altering or manipulating data to achieve desired outcomes — a form of research misconduct.

(B) Fabrication: Making up data or results that never occurred — clearly unethical.

(C) Plagiarism: Copying another's ideas, words, or results without giving credit — also unethical.

(D) Acknowledging Credit: This is a positive and ethical practice that involves giving due recognition to contributors or sources. Therefore, it is **not** an attribute of unethical research.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since acknowledging credit demonstrates honesty and transparency, it is not part of unethical research behavior. Hence, the correct answer is **(D) Acknowledging Credit**.

Quick Tip

Always acknowledge all sources, collaborators, and contributors — ethical transparency strengthens the authenticity of your research.

Part - II

Paper 1 - Political Science

51. Which of the following is true for Plato's theory of forms?

- I. The theory creates a dualism between the empirical world of sensation and non-empirical, non-sensory world of forms.
- II. Forms can be visualised because they are objects of sensation.
- III. The form of all forms is what Plato calls the good.
- IV. Form exists as transcendental realities.

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) Only I and IV are correct
- (B) All are correct
- (C) Only II is correct
- (D) II, III, IV are correct

Correct Answer: (D) II, III, IV are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Plato's Theory of Forms.

Plato's philosophy distinguishes between two worlds — the physical world of sensory experience and the non-physical world of ideal forms. According to him, everything we perceive is merely a shadow or imitation of a perfect, eternal, and unchanging form that exists beyond sensory reality.

Step 2: Analyzing the statements.

- (I) The theory indeed establishes a dualism, but this statement is incomplete and slightly misleading, as it doesn't capture the transcendental and eternal nature of forms.
- (II) Correct. Forms can be comprehended intellectually — they represent pure knowledge, not sensory objects, but they can be conceived in the mind as ideals.
- (III) Correct. The "Form of the Good" is regarded by Plato as the highest form — the source of all reality and knowledge.
- (IV) Correct. Forms exist as transcendental realities that are independent of the material world.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) II, III, IV are correct**, because these statements accurately reflect the essence of Plato's theory — forms are transcendental, ultimate realities comprehended through reason, not senses.

Quick Tip

Plato's "Forms" represent perfect, eternal realities beyond the sensory world. The highest among them — the "Form of the Good" — illuminates all other forms.

52. Consider the following in the context of Aristotle's idea of happiness:

- I. It is the result of reason alone.
- II. It is the result of reason plus action, not reason alone.
- III. The end or *telos* of humans as ethical beings is happiness.
- IV. Happiness is not a virtue.

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) All are correct
- (B) Only II is correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) Only I and IV are correct

Correct Answer: (C) Only II and III are correct

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Aristotle's Concept of Happiness.**

Aristotle's idea of happiness (**Eudaimonia**) goes beyond pleasure — it is the ultimate goal (**telos**) of human life. It arises from living a virtuous life guided by reason and expressed through moral action.

Step 2: Analyzing the statements.

- (I)** Incorrect. Aristotle does not view happiness as the result of reason alone; it must manifest through virtuous action.
- (II)** Correct. Happiness results from the integration of reason and virtuous action — reason guides conduct toward moral excellence.
- (III)** Correct. The ultimate purpose or **telos** of human beings is to attain happiness through ethical living.
- (IV)** Incorrect. Happiness is not itself a virtue but the outcome of practicing virtues over time.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Only II and III are correct**, as Aristotle defines happiness as the highest good achieved through virtuous action guided by reason.

Quick Tip

For Aristotle, happiness (Eudaimonia) is not just feeling good — it's the result of living rationally and virtuously to fulfill one's ultimate purpose.

53. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- I. Immanuel Kant
- II. Plato
- III. Marsilius of Padua
- IV. Cicero

List-II

- a. Defensor Pacis
- b. Critique of Pure Reason
- c. De Re Republic
- d. Meno

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) I-b , II-d , III-a , IV-c
- (B) I-b , II-a , III-d , IV-c
- (C) I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d
- (D) I-c , II-d , III-a , IV-b

Correct Answer: (A) I-b , II-d , III-a , IV-c

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding each philosopher and their work.

Immanuel Kant: Known for his critical philosophy, particularly his major work "*Critique of Pure Reason*."

Plato: A Greek philosopher whose dialogue "*Meno*" discusses virtue and knowledge.

Marsilius of Padua: A medieval scholar famous for his political treatise "*Defensor Pacis*."

Cicero: A Roman statesman and philosopher who authored "*De Re Republica*."

Step 2: Matching List-I with List-II.

I – b (Critique of Pure Reason)

II – d (Meno)

III – a (Defensor Pacis)

IV – c (De Re Republic)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct matching is **I-b, II-d, III-a, IV-c**, corresponding to **Option (A)**.

Quick Tip

To answer matching questions, focus on identifying each philosopher's key work — this ensures accurate pairing under exam pressure.

54. Niccolò Machiavelli frequently refers to which historical figure in ‘The Prince’ to elucidate his political theories?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Alexander the Great
- (C) Cleopatra
- (D) Julius Caesar

Correct Answer: (D) Julius Caesar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Machiavelli's perspective.

In “*The Prince*,” Machiavelli examines the nature of power and leadership using historical examples. Julius Caesar is cited as a model of political ambition, military skill, and strategic governance.

Step 2: Why Julius Caesar?

Machiavelli admired Caesar's ability to consolidate power and stabilize Rome through decisive action and manipulation of political circumstances.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, Machiavelli frequently refers to **Julius Caesar** to explain the principles of effective rulership in “*The Prince*.”

Quick Tip

When studying Machiavelli, remember that he valued pragmatism and effectiveness in leadership over morality — qualities he found in Julius Caesar.

55. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- I. Peter Laslett
- II. George Berkeley
- III. Michael Oakeshott
- IV. Leo Strauss

List-II

- a. Death of Political Theory
- b. Subjective Idealism
- c. Political Education
- d. Theological Political Predicament

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) I-a , II-c , III-d , IV-b
- (B) I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d
- (C) I-b , II-a , III-c , IV-d
- (D) I-c , II-b , III-d , IV-a

Correct Answer: (B) I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the thinkers and their contributions —

Each philosopher in **List-I** is known for a particular contribution in the realm of political philosophy. Let's match them one by one:

- **Peter Laslett — “Death of Political Theory”**

Laslett argued that classical political theory had become obsolete in the modern era due to its failure to address contemporary social and political realities. Hence, I → a.

- **George Berkeley — “Subjective Idealism”**

Berkeley's philosophy centered on the belief that existence depends on perception — “to be is to be perceived.” Hence, II → b.

- **Michael Oakeshott — “Political Education”**

Oakeshott emphasized that political activity is learned through experience and education, not through abstract reasoning. Hence, III → c.

- **Leo Strauss — “Theological Political Predicament”**

Strauss focused on the relationship between reason and revelation, stressing how theological and political ideas intertwine. Hence, IV → d.

Step 2: Final Matching —

I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d

Step 3: Conclusion —

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

Quick Tip

In List-based questions, remember one unique idea linked to each thinker. For example — Laslett: “Death of Political Theory”, Oakeshott: “Political Education”. Creating short mnemonics helps in quick recall during exams.

56. According to Alfred Cobban, which one of the following is responsible for the decline of Political theory?

- (A) Ideological reductionism
- (B) Hyperfactualisation
- (C) Totalitarian control of the bureaucracy over all the activities of the society
- (D) Moral relativism

Correct Answer: (C) Totalitarian control of the bureaucracy over all the activities of the society

Solution:

Step 1: Cobban’s argument —

Alfred Cobban identified the main cause for the decline of political theory as the growing dominance of totalitarian bureaucracies. He believed that when bureaucratic systems start controlling every aspect of life, genuine philosophical thinking and debate diminish.

Step 2: Meaning of “Totalitarian Bureaucracy” —

In totalitarian systems, power is concentrated in bureaucratic hands, where technical administration replaces moral or philosophical reasoning. Political life becomes mechanical and obedience-based rather than reflective or ethical.

Step 3: Impact on Political Theory —

This bureaucratic dominance leads to:

- Suppression of moral and ethical discourse in politics.
- Reduction of political science to a technical or administrative field.
- Elimination of independent theoretical and philosophical inquiry.

Step 4: Conclusion —

Therefore, Cobban held that **totalitarian control of bureaucracy** is primarily responsible for the decline of political theory — making **Option (C)** correct.

Quick Tip

Remember — Alfred Cobban’s key idea is that excessive bureaucracy kills creativity and critical debate in politics. Political theory thrives only in free societies that encourage philosophical questioning.

57. Which set of thinkers below belong to the Neo-Marxist school of thought?

- (A) Theodor Adorno, Erik Olin Wright, Ralph Miliband, Jurgen Habermas.
- (B) Jean Paul Sarte, Erik Olin Wright, Leon Trotsky, Jurgen Habermas.
- (C) Eduard Bernstein, Antonio Labriola, Rosa Luxemburg, Leon Trotsky.
- (D) Jean Paul Sarte, Che Guevara, Leon Trotsky, Antonio Labriola.

Correct Answer: (A) Theodor Adorno, Erik Olin Wright, Ralph Miliband, Jurgen Habermas.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Neo-Marxism.

Neo-Marxism is a school of thought that developed after traditional Marxist ideas. It integrates some ideas from Marxism with contemporary thought and other influences, such as sociology, psychology, and philosophy. The thinkers associated with Neo-Marxism often focus on social issues, power, and structural inequalities.

Step 2: Analyzing the thinkers.

(A) Theodor Adorno, Erik Olin Wright, Ralph Miliband, Jurgen Habermas: These thinkers are considered part of the Neo-Marxist school of thought. They critiqued traditional Marxism and addressed issues of class, power, and ideology. They are often linked to critical theory and the Frankfurt School.

(B) Jean Paul Sarte, Erik Olin Wright, Leon Trotsky, Jurgen Habermas: While some of these thinkers, like Trotsky and Habermas, have Marxist backgrounds, the combination of thinkers here doesn’t strictly fit the Neo-Marxist school. Sartre’s existentialism doesn’t align with Neo-Marxism.

(C) Eduard Bernstein, Antonio Labriola, Rosa Luxemburg, Leon Trotsky: These thinkers are more aligned with classical Marxism and revolutionary socialism. While some shared ideas with Neo-Marxism, they are not considered part of the Neo-Marxist school.

(D) Jean Paul Sarte, Che Guevara, Leon Trotsky, Antonio Labriola: This group includes a mix of existentialists and revolutionaries, but they do not entirely fit within the

Neo-Marxist school of thought.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct set of thinkers associated with Neo-Marxism is (A) **Theodor Adorno, Erik Olin Wright, Ralph Miliband, Jurgen Habermas.**

Quick Tip

Neo-Marxism is often associated with thinkers like Adorno and Habermas who critiqued traditional Marxism and integrated various contemporary social theories into Marxist thought.

58. Which one of the following statements is not true with regard to private property in the context of John Locke?

- (A) It is the product of one's own labour.
- (B) The capacity to labour belonged to each individual alone.
- (C) Chapter 5 of the First Treatise is devoted to the natural right to private property.
- (D) Chapter 5 of the Second Treatise is devoted to the natural right to private property.

Correct Answer: (D) Chapter 5 of the Second Treatise is devoted to the natural right to private property.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding John Locke's view on property.

John Locke's theories on private property are fundamental to his political philosophy. According to Locke, private property is derived from one's own labor. This theory is grounded in the concept of individual rights and liberty.

Step 2: Locke's treatises on property.

In Locke's **Second Treatise of Government**, he extensively discusses the natural right to private property, specifically in Chapter 5. According to Locke, the right to private property is established when an individual mixes their labor with natural resources.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) It is the product of one's own labour: This is true. Locke argued that property rights are established through one's labor and investment in the land or resources.

(B) The capacity to labour belonged to each individual alone: This is true. Locke believed that the ability to labor and thereby acquire property belongs to each individual.

(C) Chapter 5 of the First Treatise is devoted to the natural right to private property: This is incorrect. Chapter 5 of the **First Treatise** is primarily focused on refuting the

divine right of kings and the concept of absolute monarchy, not property.

(D) Chapter 5 of the Second Treatise is devoted to the natural right to private property: Correct. Chapter 5 of the **Second Treatise** is devoted to Locke's theory of private property.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The false statement is **(C)**, which incorrectly attributes the natural right to private property to the First Treatise, whereas it is found in the Second Treatise.

Quick Tip

Locke's **Second Treatise of Government** is where his theory on property rights is outlined in detail, particularly in Chapter 5. Always verify which Treatise a concept is discussed in!

59. Which among the following thinkers said, "Covenants without swords are but words and of no strength to secure a man at all"?

- (A) John Locke
- (B) Jean Jacques Rousseau
- (C) Jean Bodin
- (D) Thomas Hobbes

Correct Answer: (D) Thomas Hobbes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the quote.

Thomas Hobbes, in his work *Leviathan*, argued that in the absence of a strong central authority, agreements (or covenants) are meaningless and cannot ensure security. The quote reflects his belief in the necessity of a sovereign power to enforce laws and agreements.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) John Locke:** Incorrect. Locke believed in the natural rights of individuals but did not emphasize the necessity of a sovereign to enforce covenants in the same way Hobbes did.
- (B) Jean Jacques Rousseau:** Incorrect. Rousseau focused on the social contract theory, but he emphasized the general will rather than the need for a sovereign to enforce agreements.
- (C) Jean Bodin:** Incorrect. Bodin discussed sovereignty but did not focus on this specific quote regarding covenants.
- (D) Thomas Hobbes:** Correct. Hobbes is the thinker who said this quote, highlighting the role of a strong sovereign in securing agreements.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Thomas Hobbes**, as he is the one who argued that covenants without enforcement are ineffective.

Quick Tip

Hobbes' theory underscores the importance of a sovereign to ensure peace and security, making covenants without enforcement meaningless.

60. Which one of the following thinkers is credited with the idea of "eudaimonia"?

- (A) Jeremy Bentham
- (B) John Stuart Mill
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) T.H. Green

Correct Answer: (C) Aristotle

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding "eudaimonia."**

"Eudaimonia" is a Greek term often translated as "happiness" or "flourishing." Aristotle used it in his ethical theory to describe the highest human good, which is achieved through virtuous living.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Jeremy Bentham:** Incorrect. Bentham is known for his principle of utilitarianism, which focuses on the greatest happiness, but not the specific concept of eudaimonia.
- (B) John Stuart Mill:** Incorrect. Mill also contributed to utilitarianism, but he did not focus on eudaimonia in his philosophy.
- (C) Aristotle:** Correct. Aristotle is the philosopher credited with developing the concept of eudaimonia as the ultimate goal of human life.
- (D) T.H. Green:** Incorrect. Green is associated with idealism and moral philosophy but not the concept of eudaimonia.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Aristotle**, as he is the thinker most closely associated with the concept of eudaimonia.

Quick Tip

Eudaimonia is a central concept in Aristotle's ethics, where it represents the realization of a person's full potential through virtuous living.

61. Consider the following statements about Rousseau's political philosophy:

- I. Man is characterised by the two natural sentiments of self-love and pity
- II. *Amour propre* develops only in society
- III. *Amour de soi* and *Amour propre* is the same
- IV. Human beings are not capable of free will or free choice

Which of the above are correct?

- (A) Only II is correct
- (B) Only III and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) Only I and II are correct

Correct Answer: (D) Only I and II are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rousseau's Political Philosophy.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that human beings are naturally good but are corrupted by society. His philosophy emphasizes two innate human sentiments — **self-love** (**amour de soi**) and **pity** (**compassion**) — which guide humans in their natural state before the development of social structures.

Step 2: Analyzing the statements.

- (I) Correct. Rousseau identifies self-love and pity as the two natural human feelings, essential for survival and compassion in the state of nature.
- (II) Correct. *Amour propre* develops only within society — it represents vanity and the desire for recognition, which emerge when humans compare themselves with others.
- (III) Incorrect. *Amour de soi* (self-preserving love) and *amour propre* (socially comparative self-love) are distinct concepts in Rousseau's theory.
- (IV) Incorrect. Rousseau believes that humans possess free will — it is this capacity that allows moral and political freedom.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Only I and II are correct**, as they align with Rousseau's idea of natural human goodness and the evolution of social dependence.

Quick Tip

Rousseau distinguishes between natural self-love (*amour de soi*) and socially driven pride (*amour propre*); the latter arises only in society and leads to inequality.

62. Which one of the following thinkers credited Jeremy Bentham with creating ‘Panopticon’ as a new technology of power?

- (A) Michael Foucault
- (B) Charles Merriam
- (C) Joseph Nye
- (D) Noam Chomsky

Correct Answer: (A) Michael Foucault

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Panopticon.

The Panopticon was originally designed by Jeremy Bentham as a model prison structure where inmates could be observed without knowing when they were being watched. This concept symbolized an efficient and constant surveillance system.

Step 2: Foucault’s interpretation.

Michel Foucault, in his work *Discipline and Punish*, used Bentham’s Panopticon as a metaphor for modern disciplinary societies. He argued that it represents a system of power where surveillance becomes internalized — people regulate their own behavior because they feel constantly watched.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Michael Foucault**, who reinterpreted Bentham’s Panopticon to explain the workings of modern social control and institutional discipline.

Quick Tip

Foucault’s Panopticon symbolizes how power operates through visibility and self-discipline — individuals become both the subject and the instrument of surveillance.

63. Which of the following explains the philosophical method correctly?

I. It seeks to construct basic concepts in order to solve the riddles of the universe and of human society.

- II. In order to understand the things beyond our observation, it tries to build a system of thought based on logic.
- III. The knowledge obtained by the normative method is not duly recognised under the philosophical method.
- IV. A combination of empiricism and normativism gives rise to political philosophy.

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) All are correct
- (B) Only I and II are correct
- (C) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only I is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Only I and II are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the philosophical method.

Philosophy aims to address deep questions about the universe and human existence by forming conceptual frameworks and logical systems.

Step 2: Analysis of each statement.

(I) Correct: Philosophical methods do indeed seek to construct fundamental concepts to solve existential riddles.

(II) Correct: Philosophy often uses logic to understand things beyond direct observation, such as abstract concepts.

(III) Incorrect: Knowledge from the normative method (ethics or moral reasoning) is valid in philosophy, particularly in fields like political philosophy.

(IV) Incorrect: While empiricism and normativism contribute to various fields, combining them does not specifically lead to political philosophy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(B) Only I and II are correct.**

Quick Tip

Philosophy's strength lies in constructing logical systems to address abstract questions, often bridging observation with deeper conceptual analysis.

64. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

I. Bertrand Russell

II. Robert Dahl

III. Robert M. MacIver

IV. Vilfredo Pareto

List-II

a. Power: A New Social Analysis

b. Modern Political Analysis

c. The Web of Government

d. The Mind and Society

Choose the correct answer from below:

(A) I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d

(B) I-c , II-b , III-a , IV-d

(C) I-d , II-b , III-c , IV-a

(D) I-b , II-c , III-a , IV-d

Correct Answer: (A) I-a , II-b , III-c , IV-d

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the authors and their works.**

Bertrand Russell: Known for his work “*Power: A New Social Analysis*,” which discusses power structures in society.

Robert Dahl: Famous for “*Modern Political Analysis*,” which focuses on political structures and democratic theory.

Robert M. MacIver: Known for “*The Web of Government*,” which discusses the functions of government in society.

Vilfredo Pareto: Famous for “*The Mind and Society*,” which focuses on the social and psychological dynamics of society.

Step 2: Matching List-I with List-II.

I – a (Power: A New Social Analysis)

II – b (Modern Political Analysis)

III – c (The Web of Government)

IV – d (The Mind and Society)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct matching is **I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d**, corresponding to **Option (A)**.

Quick Tip

To answer matching questions, focus on the key works associated with each philosopher and match them with their well-known contributions.

65. Which of the following is correct with regard to Hannah Arendt's conception of power?

- I. Power is the property of an individual.
- II. It corresponds to human ability to act.
- III. It corresponds to human ability to not just act but to act in context.
- IV. Power does not belong to a group.

Choose the correct option from below:

- (A) Only III is correct
- (B) Both III and IV are correct
- (C) I, II, III, IV are correct
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Only III is correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Arendt's conception of power —

Arendt defines power as the ability to act in concert with others, and she argues that power cannot exist in isolation from human agency. Let's analyze the statements:

- **I. Power is the property of an individual:**

This is incorrect. Arendt rejects the notion of power as an individual possession and emphasizes that power arises in the collective context.

- **II. It corresponds to human ability to act:**

This is partially correct, but Arendt focuses more on the ability to act in a shared, collective context.

- **III. It corresponds to human ability to not just act but to act in context:**

This is correct. Arendt emphasizes that power is meaningful when it is exercised within a specific political or social context.

- **IV. Power does not belong to a group:**

This is incorrect. For Arendt, power is a collective phenomenon that can exist only within a group dynamic.

Step 2: Conclusion —

The correct answer is **Option (A)** as only statement III is fully aligned with Arendt's views

on power.

Quick Tip

In political theory questions, when analyzing philosophical views, focus on the nuances of the philosopher's definitions. Arendt's concept of power highlights the importance of context and collective action.

66. Which of the following statements are true with regard to 'Moral Individualism'?

- I. A philosophical principle which regards individuals as an end in itself, endowed with dignity.**
- II. No human beings can be a means to an end which lies beyond his conscious existence.**
- III. No worldly thing can be treated as more valuable than a human being.**
- IV. Free will is the basis of any obligation.**

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) Only III is correct
- (B) Only I and IV are correct
- (C) All are correct
- (D) None are correct

Correct Answer: (C) All are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Moral Individualism —

Moral Individualism emphasizes the inherent dignity of individuals and insists that they should not be treated as mere tools for external purposes. Let's evaluate the statements:

- **I. A philosophical principle which regards individuals as an end in itself, endowed with dignity:**
This is correct. Moral individualism is rooted in the belief that individuals should never be treated merely as means to an end.
- **II. No human beings can be a means to an end which lies beyond his conscious existence:**

This is correct. Moral individualism insists on treating individuals as ends in themselves, never as tools for external goals.

- **III. No worldly thing can be treated as more valuable than a human being:**

This is correct. According to moral individualism, human beings hold a unique moral value that surpasses any worldly possession.

- **IV. Free will is the basis of any obligation:**

This is correct. Moral individualism relies on the notion that individuals have the capacity for free will, which forms the foundation of their moral obligations.

Step 2: Conclusion —

All four statements are in accordance with the principles of moral individualism, so the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip

For moral philosophy questions, focus on the foundational ideas of dignity, autonomy, and the treatment of individuals. Moral individualism prioritizes the autonomy and inherent value of the individual.

67. Which of the following is not true with regard to John Rawls's theory of Justice?

- (A) Only II is correct
- (B) Both I and III are correct
- (C) Only IV is correct
- (D) I, III and IV are correct

Correct Answer: (D) I, III and IV are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Overview of John Rawls's Theory of Justice.

John Rawls is one of the most influential political philosophers of the 20th century. His theory of justice, known as the *Theory of Justice as Fairness*, focuses on ensuring justice in society through the distribution of primary goods and liberties.

Step 2: Understanding the given statements.

- **(I) Justice is the first virtue of a good society and the only sufficient condition of a good society:** This is a correct statement. Rawls argues that justice is the primary virtue

for social institutions and is the foundation of a good society.

- **(II) Primary goods include rights and liberties, powers and opportunities, income and wealth, means of self-respect etc:** This is incorrect. While Rawls does identify primary goods as a central concept in his theory, the statement is misleading because it says “the only sufficient condition,” which is not entirely correct in Rawls’s philosophy. Justice involves not just primary goods but also ensuring fairness through the “veil of ignorance” and other concepts.

- **(III) His theory is a substantive theory of justice:** This is correct. Rawls offers a substantive theory of justice, focusing on how resources and goods should be distributed in a fair and just society.

- **(IV) He supported utilitarianism in constructing his theory of justice:** This is incorrect. While Rawls critiques utilitarianism, his theory is not grounded in it. Rawls criticizes utilitarianism for not considering individual rights and fairness, focusing instead on the “difference principle” to address inequalities.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The statement that is not true is **(II)**. Hence, the correct answer is **(D) I, III, and IV are correct.**

Quick Tip

John Rawls’s Theory of Justice prioritizes fairness over utilitarian principles and stresses the importance of primary goods, but not as the only sufficient condition for justice.

68. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) I-d, II-b, III-a, IV-c
- (B) I-b, II-c, III-a, IV-d
- (C) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
- (D) I-d, II-b, III-c, IV-a

Correct Answer: (C) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the terms.

- **Semantic Sting:** This term is often associated with **Michael Foucault**. Foucault’s analysis of discourse and language plays a central role in understanding how meanings are shaped in society.

- **Possessive Individualism:** This is a concept discussed by **C.B. Macpherson**. He critiques the notion of individual rights and property within liberal theory, emphasizing the ways

in which individuals are thought of as autonomous proprietors.

- **Complex Equality:** This is associated with **Michael Walzer**. Walzer's concept of complex equality criticizes the idea of a single distributive standard and emphasizes that goods should be distributed based on their respective social spheres.

- **Bio Politics:** This term refers to the regulation of life by institutions and is central to the ideas of **Michel Foucault**. Foucault explores how power manages human life through institutions like healthcare, education, and social policies.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct match is **(C) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a** as per the thinkers and their contributions to the fields of political theory and philosophy.

Quick Tip

For matching questions, ensure you understand the key concepts associated with each philosopher and thinker. Foucault is linked with bio-politics and discourse, while Walzer addresses complex equality.

69. Which one of the following statements is not true for citizenship in India?

- (A) The Constitution of India provides for the single citizenship to the people of the country.
- (B) The Citizenship Act, 1950 deals with the matters relating to acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship.
- (C) The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides the primary legislation regarding citizenship in India.
- (D) Citizenship can be attained on the basis of birth, by descent, by registration and by naturalisation.

Correct Answer: (B) The Citizenship Act, 1950 deals with the matters relating to acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Citizenship Act, 1950.

The Citizenship Act, 1950 mainly dealt with the allocation of Indian citizenship to the residents of India after the country gained independence. However, it was the Citizenship Act, 1955 that became the primary legislation regarding the acquisition, determination, and termination of Indian citizenship.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) The Constitution of India provides for the single citizenship to the people of the country: This is correct. India provides for a single citizenship to its citizens, unlike countries like the USA, which have both federal and state citizenship.

(B) The Citizenship Act, 1950 deals with the matters relating to acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship: Incorrect. It was the Citizenship Act, 1955 that provides the primary legislation on these matters, not the 1950 Act.

(C) The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides the primary legislation regarding citizenship in India: Correct. The Citizenship Act, 1955 is the correct legislation that governs all matters related to Indian citizenship.

(D) Citizenship can be attained on the basis of birth, by descent, by registration and by naturalisation: Correct. These are the legal ways to acquire Indian citizenship.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)** because the Citizenship Act, 1950 does not deal with the full scope of citizenship matters; it was the Citizenship Act, 1955 that provided the framework.

Quick Tip

The Citizenship Act, 1955 is the key legislation governing the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

70. Which one of the following cases decriminalised homosexuality in India?

- (A) Navtej Singh Johar v. The Union of India (2018)
- (B) Francis Coralie Mullin v. The Union of India (1981)
- (C) Supriyo v. The Union of India (2022)
- (D) Joseph Shine v. The Union of India (2018)

Correct Answer: (A) Navtej Singh Johar v. The Union of India (2018)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the case.

The landmark case *Navtej Singh Johar v. The Union of India* (2018) led to the decriminalisation of homosexuality in India. The Supreme Court struck down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalised consensual same-sex relations between adults. The judgement was based on the grounds of equality, liberty, and privacy.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Navtej Singh Johar v. The Union of India (2018): Correct. This case resulted in the decriminalisation of homosexuality in India.

(B) Francis Coralie Mullin v. The Union of India (1981): Incorrect. This case dealt with the right to privacy and the definition of "life" under Article 21, but not homosexuality.

(C) Supriyo v. The Union of India (2022): Incorrect. This is not a relevant case in the context of decriminalising homosexuality.

(D) Joseph Shine v. The Union of India (2018): Incorrect. This case decriminalised adultery, not homosexuality.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Navtej Singh Johar v. The Union of India (2018)**, as it was this case that led to the decriminalisation of homosexuality in India.

Quick Tip

The decriminalisation of homosexuality in India is a significant step towards equality and individual rights, as per the Supreme Court's ruling in 2018.

71. Identify the correct chronological order in which the following States of India were created:

- I. Nagaland
- II. Gujarat
- III. Haryana
- IV. Manipur

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (a) II, I, III, IV
- (b) II, III, I, IV
- (c) I, II, IV, III
- (d) I, IV, III, II

Correct Answer: (a) II, I, III, IV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the creation of Indian states.

The states listed were created at different points in time during the formation of India. Let's look at the dates of creation:

- **Nagaland:** It became a state on December 1, 1963. - **Gujarat:** It was formed on May 1, 1960, after the bifurcation of the Bombay State. - **Haryana:** It was formed on November 1, 1966, after bifurcation from Punjab. - **Manipur:** It became a state on January 21, 1972.

Step 2: Analyzing the chronological order.

Based on the formation dates: - Gujarat was created first (1950s). - Then Nagaland (1963). - Then Haryana (1966). - Lastly, Manipur (1972).

Thus, the correct order is **II, I, III, IV**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (a) II, I, III, IV as this reflects the correct chronological order of state creation in India.

Quick Tip

State formation in India was largely based on linguistic, cultural, and administrative divisions, with Gujarat, Nagaland, Haryana, and Manipur being formed in the 1960s and 1970s.

72. Which of the following is not among the five stages of Maslow's 'Hierarchy of Needs'?

- (a) Physiological needs
- (b) Love and belonging
- (c) Psychological
- (d) Self-actualisation

Correct Answer: (c) Psychological

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology that categorizes human needs in five levels, starting from the most basic needs to the most complex. These stages are: 1. **Physiological Needs:** Basic needs like food, water, shelter. 2. **Safety Needs:** Security and safety in life. 3. **Love and Belonging:** Social needs, friendships, relationships. 4. **Esteem Needs:** Respect, status, and recognition. 5. **Self-actualisation:** Reaching one's full potential and personal growth.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (a) **Physiological needs:** Correct, this is the first stage in Maslow's hierarchy. - (b) **Love and belonging:** Correct, this is the third stage. - (c) **Psychological:** Incorrect, this is not a stage in Maslow's theory. - (d) **Self-actualisation:** Correct, this is the final stage of Maslow's hierarchy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) **Psychological**, as it is not a recognized stage in Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

Quick Tip

Maslow's hierarchy focuses on the progression from basic physiological needs to self-actualisation, where individuals achieve personal fulfillment. "Psychological" is not part of this framework.

73. Which of the following countries is not a member of the G20?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Chile
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Republic of Korea

Correct Answer: (B) Chile

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the G20.

The G20 is an international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. The members represent the world's largest economies.

Step 2: Identifying the non-member.

Chile is the only country listed that is not a member of the G20. Brazil, Turkey, and the Republic of Korea are all G20 members.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct answer is **(B) Chile**.

Quick Tip

Always verify the list of G20 countries when dealing with related questions, as it helps eliminate other options.

74. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the correct codes below:

List-I

- I. Bodoland
- II. Vidarbha
- III. Saurashtra
- IV. Gorkhaland

List-II

- a. West Bengal
- b. Gujarat
- c. Assam
- d. Maharashtra

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) I-c, II-d, III-a, IV-b
- (B) I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d
- (C) I-c, II-b, III-d, IV-a
- (D) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d

Correct Answer: (B) I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the regions and their locations.

- Bodoland is in *Assam*.
- Vidarbha is in *Maharashtra*.
- Saurashtra is in *Gujarat*.
- Gorkhaland is in *West Bengal*.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct matching is **I-c, II-b, III-a, IV-d**, corresponding to **Option (B)**.

Quick Tip

When answering matching questions, start by locating the regions in their respective states. This helps in pairing them accurately.

75. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Orange Revolution - Ukraine
- (B) Rose Revolution - Georgia
- (C) Tulip Revolution - Armenia
- (D) Bulldozer Revolution - Serbia

Correct Answer: (C) Tulip Revolution - Armenia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the revolutions —

Let's break down each revolution:

- **Orange Revolution — Ukraine:**

The Orange Revolution was a series of protests and political events that took place in Ukraine in late 2004 and early 2005, primarily in response to a disputed presidential election. This match is correct.

- **Rose Revolution — Georgia:**

The Rose Revolution was a peaceful change of power that took place in Georgia in 2003, where protests led to the resignation of President Eduard Shevardnadze. This match is correct.

- **Tulip Revolution — Armenia:**

The Tulip Revolution actually took place in Kyrgyzstan in 2005, not Armenia. Armenia was involved in other protests but not the Tulip Revolution. Hence, this match is incorrect.

- **Bulldozer Revolution — Serbia:**

The Bulldozer Revolution in Serbia occurred in 2000, resulting in the resignation of President Slobodan Milošević. This match is correct.

Step 2: Conclusion —

The correct answer is **Option (C)** because the Tulip Revolution is incorrectly matched with Armenia. It actually occurred in Kyrgyzstan.

Quick Tip

In matching revolution-related questions, always verify the country involved in historical revolutions. A quick search of major political movements can help clarify such confusion.

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

Assertion (A): Lee thesis states that authoritarian regimes are better at enriching poor Nations than democracies.

Reason (R): It focuses on freedom rather than economic development, which is necessary to eradicate poverty.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is true (R) is false.

Solution:

Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A) —

The assertion refers to Lee's thesis, which is based on the argument that authoritarian regimes are often more efficient at generating economic growth in poor nations due to their ability to implement decisions quickly and without opposition. This is true.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R) —

Reason (R) claims that freedom is more important than economic development in eradicating poverty. This argument contradicts Lee's thesis, which emphasizes economic development under authoritarianism as a priority over political freedom. Therefore, (R) is false.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Since Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip

In questions involving assertions and reasons, always analyze both the statement and its justification carefully. In case the justification doesn't align with the statement, the answer might involve declaring the reason as false.

77. Which of the following thinkers propounded the concept of 'constructive conflict'?

- (A) Mary Parker Follet
- (B) Chester Bernard
- (C) Henry Fayol
- (D) Elton Mayo

Correct Answer: (A) Mary Parker Follet

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of 'constructive conflict'.

Mary Parker Follet, a pioneering figure in management and organizational theory, introduced the concept of **constructive conflict**. She believed that conflict in organizations could be

beneficial if managed properly, leading to growth and innovation. Follet advocated for collaborative conflict resolution where all parties involved in the conflict work together to find a solution.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Mary Parker Follet: Correct. Follet is known for introducing the idea of *constructive conflict*, which focuses on resolving disagreements through collaboration rather than suppression.

(B) Chester Bernard: Bernard is known for his contributions to management and organization theory, but not for the concept of constructive conflict.

(C) Henry Fayol: Fayol's work focused more on administrative theory and management principles, not on constructive conflict.

(D) Elton Mayo: Mayo's focus was on the human side of management and the Hawthorne studies, but not on constructive conflict.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the thinker who propounded the concept of **constructive conflict** is **Mary Parker Follet**.

Quick Tip

Mary Parker Follet's concept of constructive conflict emphasizes the importance of collaborative approaches to resolve conflicts, turning them into opportunities for growth and innovation.

78. Match List-I (Concepts) with List-II (Thinkers) and give the answers using the code given below:

- (A) I-d , II-c , III-a , IV-b
- (B) I-c , II-d , III-b , IV-a
- (C) I-a , II-c , III-b , IV-d
- (D) I-b , II-a , III-c , IV-d

Correct Answer: (A) I-d , II-c , III-a , IV-b

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concepts and thinkers.

- **Managerial Revolution:** This concept is attributed to **James Burnham**. It refers to the rise of a managerial class that increasingly holds power in modern organizations, replacing traditional capitalists in some respects.

- **Cybernetics:** This concept is associated with **Norbert Wiener**. Cybernetics is the study

of systems, control, and communication in animals and machines.

- **Human Relations Theory:** This is most closely linked to **Elton Mayo**. Mayo's studies, particularly the Hawthorne Studies, emphasized the importance of social relations and worker well-being in productivity.

- **Prismatic Society:** The concept of the prismatic society is associated with **F.W. Riggs**, focusing on the complexities and contradictions in societies undergoing modernization.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) I-d , II-c , III-a , IV-b: Correct. The correct matches are:

- Managerial Revolution (I) — James Burnham (d)
- Cybernetics (II) — Norbert Wiener (c)
- Human Relations Theory (III) — Elton Mayo (a)
- Prismatic Society (IV) — F.W. Riggs (b)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct match is **(A) I-d , II-c , III-a , IV-b**.

Quick Tip

When matching theories and thinkers, it helps to understand the central contributions each thinker made to their field, such as Burnham's focus on managerial power and Mayo's work on worker satisfaction.

79. The acronym 'POSDCORB' in the Public Administration refers to

- (A) Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting
- (B) Planning, Ordering, Staffing, Dictating, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting
- (C) Planning, Ordering, Supplying, Directing, Cooperating, Reporting, Budgeting.
- (D) Planning, Organising, Supplying, Dictating, Cooperating, Reporting, Banking.

Correct Answer: (A) Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the acronym POSDCORB.

The acronym POSDCORB was coined by Luther Gulick and is used to describe the various functions of public administration. These functions are essential for effective management in the public sector.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting: Correct. This is the correct expansion of POSDCORB, representing key managerial

functions in public administration.

(B) Planning, Ordering, Staffing, Dictating, Coordinating, Reporting, Budgeting:

Incorrect. "Ordering" and "Dictating" are not part of the correct acronym.

(C) Planning, Ordering, Supplying, Directing, Cooperating, Reporting, Budgeting: Incorrect. "Supplying" and "Cooperating" are not part of the correct acronym.

(D) Planning, Organising, Supplying, Dictating, Cooperating, Reporting, Banking:

Incorrect. "Supplying," "Dictating," and "Banking" are not part of the correct acronym.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, as it accurately reflects the acronym POSDCORB in the context of public administration.

Quick Tip

POSDCORB helps to organize and clarify the roles of public administrators by defining key functions essential for effective governance.

80. Which one among the following provisions is borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the Constitution of the USA?

- I. Fundamental Rights
- II. Independence of Judiciary
- III. Public Service Commission
- IV. Ideals of Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity

Choose the correct answer from below:

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only I and II are correct
- (C) Only I and III are correct
- (D) Only I, II and III are correct

Correct Answer: (B) Only I and II are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the borrowing of provisions from the USA.

The Indian Constitution draws heavily from various sources, including the Constitution of the United States. Fundamental rights and the independence of the judiciary are two provisions inspired by the American model.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Only I is correct: Incorrect. While Fundamental Rights are borrowed from the USA, the Independence of Judiciary is also borrowed from the USA.

(B) Only I and II are correct: Correct. Fundamental Rights and Independence of Judiciary are directly borrowed from the Constitution of the USA.

(C) Only I and III are correct: Incorrect. Public Service Commission is not borrowed from the USA; it is inspired by the British system.

(D) Only I, II and III are correct: Incorrect. Public Service Commission is not borrowed from the USA.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**, as the provisions of Fundamental Rights and Independence of Judiciary were borrowed from the US Constitution.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution draws on various global sources, with significant elements inspired by the Constitution of the USA, especially regarding rights and judicial independence.

81. Consider the following statements with respect to the electoral college of the Vice President of India:

- I. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
- II. It does not include the members of State Legislative Assemblies.

Choose the correct option from below:

- (a) Only I is true.
- (b) Only II is true.
- (c) Both I and II are true.
- (d) Neither are true.

Correct Answer: (c) Both I and II are true.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Electoral College for the Vice President.

The electoral college for the election of the Vice President of India consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament — the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). It does not include the members of the State Legislative Assemblies. Only

the elected and nominated members of the Parliament are part of the electoral college.

Step 2: Analyzing the statements.

(I) Correct. The electoral college includes both elected and nominated members of Parliament, including members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

(II) Correct. Members of State Legislative Assemblies are not part of the electoral college for the Vice President election.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) **Both I and II are true**, as both statements accurately describe the electoral college for the Vice President of India.

Quick Tip

In the Vice Presidential election, only Parliament members (both elected and nominated) are included in the electoral college, not State Legislative Assembly members.

82. Which of the following is not among the great debates in International Relations?

- (a) Traditionalism vs Behaviouralism
- (b) Anarchism vs Constructivism
- (c) Neo-realism vs Neo-liberalism
- (d) Rationalism vs Reflectivism

Correct Answer: (b) Anarchism vs Constructivism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the great debates in International Relations (IR).

The field of International Relations is defined by several core debates that explore the nature of global politics. Key debates include traditionalism vs behaviouralism, neo-realism vs neo-liberalism, and rationalism vs reflectivism. These debates revolve around different theories, approaches, and frameworks used to study international relations.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(a) **Traditionalism vs Behaviouralism:** Correct. This debate focuses on the methodologies used in the study of IR — traditionalists emphasize history and philosophy, while behaviouralists prefer quantitative methods.

(b) **Anarchism vs Constructivism:** Incorrect. Anarchism and constructivism are distinct concepts in IR but are not part of the core theoretical debates. Anarchism pertains to political

theory, while constructivism is a theory in IR focusing on how ideas and norms shape international relations.

(c) Neo-realism vs Neo-liberalism: Correct. This debate concerns two major schools of thought in IR — neo-realism focuses on power and state interests, while neo-liberalism emphasizes international cooperation and institutions.

(d) Rationalism vs Reflectivism: Correct. This debate contrasts two approaches to IR — rationalists focus on logical analysis of state behavior, while reflectivists critique the assumptions of rationalism and emphasize the social context of IR.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(b) Anarchism vs Constructivism**, as these are not considered central debates in the study of International Relations.

Quick Tip

In International Relations, core debates focus on theories of power, cooperation, and methodologies. Anarchism and constructivism, while important, do not represent one of the key "great debates" in the field.

83. Who among the following has argued that India has "begun to lean towards greater Strategic realism"?

- (A) Harsh V. Pant
- (B) C. Raja Mohan
- (C) Shashi Tharoor
- (D) Sreeram Chaulia

Correct Answer: (B) C. Raja Mohan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding strategic realism.

Strategic realism is a concept in international relations that emphasizes power dynamics and security concerns in shaping a nation's foreign policy. C. Raja Mohan has extensively discussed India's shift toward this approach in the context of its evolving foreign policy.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is **(B) C. Raja Mohan**, who argued that India has started moving towards a more strategic and realistic approach in its foreign policy.

Quick Tip

To answer questions about foreign policy, focus on authors who analyze national security and strategic developments in international relations.

84. Identify the correct chronological order in the context of India-ASEAN Relations.

- I. Full Dialogue Partner
- II. Sectoral Dialogue Partner
- III. Strategic Partner
- IV. Summit Level Partner

Choose the correct option from below:

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

Correct Answer: (C) III, IV, I, II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding India's engagement with ASEAN.

- India initially became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of ASEAN in 1992.
- Later, India was upgraded to Full Dialogue Partner status in 1996.
- India entered into a Strategic Partnership with ASEAN in 2012.
- Finally, India became a Summit Level Partner in 2018.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Hence, the correct chronological order is **III, IV, I, II**, corresponding to **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip

For chronological questions, focus on key events and partnerships in international relations that signify shifts in diplomatic status.

85. Consider the following statements about the English School in International Relations:

1. Sovereign states form an anarchic society in which they do not have to submit to the will of

a higher power.

2. There is a surprisingly high level of order and a surprisingly low level of violence between states.
3. International political system is more civil and orderly than realists and neo-realists suggest.
4. They are at odds with Utopians who believe in the possibility of perpetual peace.

- (A) Only 1 and 3 are correct
(B) Only 2 and 4 are correct
(C) Only 1 and 4 are correct
(D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the English School in International Relations —

The English School in International Relations (IR) emphasizes the importance of international society and its influence on state behavior. Here's a breakdown of the given statements:

- **Statement 1: Sovereign states form an anarchic society in which they do not have to submit to the will of a higher power.**
This is correct. The English School believes that states are sovereign and not bound by any higher authority, which is characteristic of the anarchic nature of the international system.
- **Statement 2: There is a surprisingly high level of order and a surprisingly low level of violence between states.**
This is also correct. Despite the anarchy of the international system, the English School posits that there is a high degree of order due to norms and institutions that govern state interactions.
- **Statement 3: International political system is more civil and orderly than realists and neo-realists suggest.**
This statement is correct. The English School is more optimistic about the level of order in the international system, in contrast to the more pessimistic view of realists and neo-realists.
- **Statement 4: They are at odds with Utopians who believe in the possibility of perpetual peace.**
This is true. The English School doesn't believe in the possibility of complete peace, but rather supports the idea of international society managing conflicts in a more orderly manner.

Step 2: Conclusion —

Since all the statements are correct, the correct answer is **(D)**.

Quick Tip

In questions about political theories, focus on how different schools of thought (like Realism, Liberalism, and the English School) perceive state behavior and international relations. Understanding the differences will help clarify which statements are true.

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

Assertion (A): India has not signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).

Reason (R): India stands for comprehensive nuclear disarmament mechanism through the Conference on Disarmament.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

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

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

Solution:**Step 1: Evaluating Assertion (A) —**

India has not signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). This is true because India, as a nuclear-armed state, has opted not to sign the treaty, given its strategic security concerns and position on nuclear deterrence.

Step 2: Evaluating Reason (R) —

India indeed stands for comprehensive nuclear disarmament through multilateral mechanisms such as the Conference on Disarmament. India's approach focuses on achieving nuclear disarmament globally but through a gradual, multilateral process, rather than through the TPNW, which it views as impractical. Thus, the reason is correct and supports the assertion.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Since both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) correctly explains (A), the correct answer is **(A)**.

Quick Tip

In questions involving treaties and international agreements, always pay attention to the specific stance or reservations of countries involved. India's nuclear policy, for instance, is shaped by its strategic and security priorities.

87. Consider the following statements regarding Susan Strange's book 'Retreat of the State':

- I. It fundamentally challenged the Westphalian understanding of state sovereignty as an unimpeachable constant in international relations.
- II. Big businesses, drug barons and accountants do not encroach on the sovereignty of the state.
- III. Power of the state is diminishing in an increasingly interconnected and globalised world.
- IV. State has been able to keep the non-state actors in check and thus its sovereignty remains unchanged.

Correct Answer: (A) Only I and III are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Susan Strange's "Retreat of the State."

In her book, Susan Strange explores how state sovereignty is being undermined by non-state actors such as multinational corporations, international organizations, and transnational threats. The state's control over its borders and policies is increasingly challenged by global forces.

Step 2: Analyzing the statements.

- **(I) It fundamentally challenged the Westphalian understanding of state sovereignty as an unimpeachable constant in international relations:** This is correct. Strange argues that state sovereignty is no longer absolute and is being eroded by globalization.
- **(II) Big businesses, drug barons, and accountants do not encroach on the sovereignty of the state:** This is incorrect. Strange highlights how non-state actors, especially big businesses and transnational actors, are undermining state authority.
- **(III) Power of the state is diminishing in an increasingly interconnected and globalised world:** This is correct. The interconnectedness brought by globalization has weakened the power of states in some areas, making them less capable of controlling global forces.
- **(IV) State has been able to keep the non-state actors in check and thus its sovereignty remains unchanged:** This is incorrect. In Strange's analysis, states are unable to fully control non-state actors due to the rise of global networks and forces.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Only I and III are correct**, as they align with the concepts presented in "Retreat of the State."

Quick Tip

The concept of state sovereignty is evolving due to globalization. In today's interconnected world, non-state actors play a major role in challenging state authority.

88. Which of the following are three pillars of soft power according to Joseph Nye?

- I. Culture
- II. Political Values
- III. Foreign Policy
- IV. Diaspora

Correct Answer: (A) Only I, II and III are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Soft Power.

Joseph Nye coined the term **soft power**, which refers to the ability of a country to shape the preferences of others through appeal and attraction, rather than coercion or force. Soft power is derived from three main sources: culture, political values, and foreign policy.

Step 2: Analyzing the pillars of soft power.

- **(I) Culture:** Correct. Cultural influence is a major aspect of soft power. A nation's culture can attract others and shape their perceptions, as seen in the global appeal of American pop culture, for example.
- **(II) Political Values:** Correct. Political values, such as democracy and human rights, are central to soft power. Countries with strong, attractive political systems are able to influence others.
- **(III) Foreign Policy:** Correct. A nation's foreign policy, particularly when it reflects values such as peace and cooperation, contributes to its soft power.
- **(IV) Diaspora:** Incorrect. While diaspora communities can contribute to a nation's influence, Joseph Nye's three pillars of soft power do not include diaspora as a primary factor.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Only I, II and III are correct**. Soft power is primarily driven by culture, political values, and foreign policy, rather than diaspora.

Quick Tip

Soft power is about influencing others through non-coercive means. The key pillars are culture, political values, and a nation's foreign policy strategies.

89. Under which doctrine the states can terminate their obligations under a treaty if a fundamental change of circumstance has occurred?

- (A) Pacta sunt servanda
- (B) Rebus sic stantibus
- (C) Jus cogens
- (D) Jus gentium

Correct Answer: (B) Rebus sic stantibus

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the doctrine.

The doctrine *Rebus sic stantibus* allows a state to terminate or alter a treaty if there is a fundamental change of circumstances that was not foreseen during the creation of the treaty. This principle recognizes that international obligations can become void if circumstances change drastically.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Pacta sunt servanda: Incorrect. This principle means that agreements must be kept, and it does not allow for the termination of treaties due to changes in circumstances.

(B) Rebus sic stantibus: Correct. This is the doctrine that allows the termination or alteration of treaties if there has been a fundamental change in circumstances.

(C) Jus cogens: Incorrect. Jus cogens refers to peremptory norms of international law that cannot be violated, but it does not pertain to the termination of treaties due to a change of circumstances.

(D) Jus gentium: Incorrect. Jus gentium refers to the law of nations or international law in general, but it does not deal with the termination of treaties based on a fundamental change in circumstances.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)** Rebus sic stantibus, as it allows for the termination of treaties if there is a fundamental change of circumstances.

Quick Tip

Rebus sic stantibus is a key doctrine in international law that recognizes the need for flexibility in the application of treaties due to unforeseen changes in circumstances.

90. Who among the following argued that in international relations “Anarchy is the rule; Order, Justice and Morality are the exceptions”?

- (A) Robert Gilpin
- (B) John Mearsheimer
- (C) E.H. Carr
- (D) Hans J. Morgenthau

Correct Answer: (A) Robert Gilpin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

Robert Gilpin, a prominent theorist in international relations, argued that anarchy is the fundamental condition of international relations, and that order, justice, and morality are rare exceptions rather than the rule. This perspective aligns with the realpolitik school of thought, which emphasizes the primacy of power in international relations.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Robert Gilpin: Correct. Gilpin argued that anarchy is the rule in international relations and that concepts like order and justice are exceptions.

(B) John Mearsheimer: Incorrect. Mearsheimer is known for his theory of offensive realism, but this particular quote is attributed to Gilpin.

(C) E.H. Carr: Incorrect. Carr is known for his work on the theoretical foundations of international politics but did not specifically make this argument.

(D) Hans J. Morgenthau: Incorrect. Morgenthau is a key figure in classical realism, but this specific view on anarchy is not his.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** Robert Gilpin, as he is the theorist who argued that in international relations, anarchy is the rule, and order, justice, and morality are exceptions.

Quick Tip

Gilpin's theory of international relations underscores the significance of anarchy in shaping state behavior and highlights the rarity of moral considerations in global politics.

91. Which of the following is a qualification for a state to be a person of international law according to the Montevideo Convention?

1. A permanent population
2. A defined territory
3. Government
4. Capacity to enter into relations with the other states

Choose the correct option from below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) Only 3 is correct
- (c) Only 2, 3, 4 are correct
- (d) All the above

Correct Answer: (d) All the above

Solution:

The Montevideo Convention (1933) outlines the criteria for determining whether a state is a person of international law. According to the convention, a state must fulfill the following criteria:

1. **A permanent population:** A state must have a stable, permanent population. 2. **A defined territory:** A state must have clearly defined territorial boundaries. 3. **Government:** A state must have an established government that exercises control over its territory and population. 4. **Capacity to enter into relations with other states:** A state must have the ability to engage in diplomatic and foreign relations with other states.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Since all the listed criteria are part of the Montevideo Convention, the correct answer is **(d) All the above.**

Quick Tip

The Montevideo Convention is a key element in defining what constitutes a state in international law, focusing on population, territory, government, and diplomatic relations.

92. Match List-I (Concepts) with List-II (Thinkers) and give the answers using the code given below:

	List-I (Concepts)	List-II (Thinkers)
I. Robert Cox	a. Social Forces, States and World Orders'	
II. Alexander Wendt	b. Anarchy is What States Make of it	
III. David Mitrany	c. A Working Peace System	
IV. Richard Ashley	d. Untying the Sovereign State	

Choose the correct option from below:

- (a) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-e
- (b) I-b, II-c, III-d, IV-a
- (c) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d
- (d) I-a, II-b, III-d, IV-c

Correct Answer: (c) I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the thinkers and their concepts.

- **I. Robert Cox** is known for his work on *Social Forces, States and World Orders*, which discusses the dynamics of global capitalism and the role of social forces in shaping world orders. - **II. Alexander Wendt** is known for his constructivist view on *Anarchy is What States Make of It*, where he argues that the international system is shaped by the ideas and beliefs of states, not by any inherent structure. - **III. David Mitrany** is known for *A Working Peace System*, which highlights the functionalist approach to international relations, focusing on cooperation to achieve peace. - **IV. Richard Ashley** is known for his work *Untying the Sovereign State*, which critiques the traditional view of the sovereign state and emphasizes the need to understand the state's role in the global order.

Step 2: Analyzing the correct matches.

- **I. Robert Cox** matches with *Social Forces, States and World Orders* (a). - **II. Alexander Wendt** matches with *Anarchy is What States Make of It* (b). - **III. David Mitrany** matches with *A Working Peace System* (c). - **IV. Richard Ashley** matches with *Untying the Sovereign State* (d).

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) **I-a, II-b, III-c, IV-d.**

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the key thinkers and their concepts to understand the theories of international relations, especially in relation to sovereignty, cooperation, and world orders.

93. Consider the following statements about Jayaprakash Narayan:

- I. He talked about a theory of Socialism-Marxism.
- II. His idea of Sarvodaya evolved from Democratic Socialism.
- III. Good ends could never be achieved by bad means.
- IV. Revolution will come through dictatorship of the proletariat.

Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?

- (A) Only IV is correct
- (B) Only I, II and III are correct
- (C) Only II and III are correct
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (B) Only I, II and III are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Jayaprakash Narayan's philosophy.

- Statement I: Jayaprakash Narayan did discuss ideas of Socialism, but not specifically within the Marxist framework. His ideas were more aligned with democratic socialism and Sarvodaya (welfare of all).
- Statement II: Correct. His concept of Sarvodaya did evolve from Democratic Socialism, where the focus was on non-violent social revolution for the welfare of all.
- Statement III: Correct. Jayaprakash Narayan was a strong believer that ethical means were necessary for achieving positive ends.
- Statement IV: Incorrect. Jayaprakash Narayan was opposed to violent revolutions and dictatorship, believing instead in a non-violent approach to societal change.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(B) Only I, II and III are correct.**

Quick Tip

When analyzing figures like Jayaprakash Narayan, focus on their advocacy for non-violence and ethical governance, which distinguishes them from more radical ideologies.

94. Which of the following is not true about Rabindranath Tagore's conception of Freedom?

- (A) Freedom exists in complete awakening and full self-expression.
- (B) The people who have got their political freedom are free and powerful.
- (C) Nationalism is deceptive and counterproductive to realisation of true freedom.
- (D) Freedom requires a morally sound and politically liberated socio-political order.

Correct Answer: (B) The people who have got their political freedom are free and powerful.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Tagore's concept of freedom.

Rabindranath Tagore viewed freedom not merely as political independence, but as a deeper sense of self-realization and liberation from internal and external constraints.

Step 2: Analysis of each statement.

- Statement A: Correct. Tagore believed true freedom comes from spiritual awakening and self-expression, not just political freedom.
- Statement B: Incorrect. Tagore argued that political freedom alone is insufficient for true liberation; personal and cultural freedom is also needed.
- Statement C: Correct. Tagore was critical of nationalism, seeing it as a divisive force that could hinder true human freedom.
- Statement D: Correct. According to Tagore, freedom requires a morally and socially sound framework to allow true liberation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is **(B) The people who have got their political freedom are free and powerful.**

Quick Tip

When analyzing Tagore's views, remember that he saw freedom as a holistic concept — more than just political, but also intellectual, emotional, and cultural.

95. Which of the following are attributable to V.D. Savarkar?

- I. Mitra Mela
- II. Mazzini Charitra
- III. We or Our Nationhood Defined
- IV. Hindu-Pad-Padshahi

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only I and IV are correct
- (C) Only I, II, III are correct
- (D) Only I, II, IV are correct

Correct Answer: (D) Only I, II, IV are correct

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding V.D. Savarkar's contributions —**

V.D. Savarkar, an Indian independence activist, and historian, is known for several key works:

- **Mitra Mela:** A revolutionary organization founded by Savarkar during his time in England to fight for India's independence.
- **Mazzini Charitra:** A biography of the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini, which was written by Savarkar.
- **We or Our Nationhood Defined:** A book by Savarkar discussing the concept of Hindutva, which he defines as the cultural and political identity of the Hindu nation.
- **Hindu-Pad-Padshahi:** A term used by Savarkar to describe the idea of an independent Hindu nation, free from Muslim and British rule. This is also attributed to him.

Step 2: Conclusion —

Since statements I, II, and IV are correct, the answer is **(D)**.

Quick Tip

In questions related to historical figures and their works, focus on their key contributions and writings. For Savarkar, his works on Hindutva and revolutionary activism are essential to remember.

96. M.N. Roy intermixed Marxism with which of the following ideologies in his political thought:

- (A) Existentialism
- (B) Nihilism
- (C) Normativism
- (D) Determinism

Correct Answer: (A) Existentialism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding M.N. Roy's thought —

M.N. Roy, an Indian revolutionary and political theorist, is known for synthesizing Marxism with other ideologies, including existentialism. This is evident in his approach to human freedom and the role of individuals in history.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Existentialism:** Roy's Marxism was influenced by existentialist thought, particularly the emphasis on individual freedom and choice. This reflects his belief in human agency within historical processes.
- **(B) Nihilism:** While nihilism focuses on the rejection of established values, it is not a key component of Roy's ideology.
- **(C) Normativism:** Normativism involves establishing norms and standards, but this is not central to Roy's Marxism.
- **(D) Determinism:** While Marxism has deterministic elements, Roy's interpretation was more dynamic and humanistic, focusing on individual action and freedom.

Step 3: Conclusion —

M.N. Roy's integration of Marxism with existentialism makes **(A)** the correct answer.

Quick Tip

In questions on political thinkers, look for how they merged different philosophical traditions. M.N. Roy's fusion of Marxism with existentialism is a key aspect of his thought.

97. 102 Amendment Act, 2018 created which of the following Commission:

- (A) National Commission for Depressed Classes
- (B) National Commission for Backward Classes
- (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Correct Answer: (B) National Commission for Backward Classes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018.

The 102nd Amendment Act, 2018, amended the Constitution of India, particularly Article 338B, and provided for the establishment of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC). The Commission is tasked with investigating and making recommendations regarding the welfare and status of backward classes.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) National Commission for Depressed Classes:** This is incorrect. The 102nd Amendment Act did not create this commission.

- **(B) National Commission for Backward Classes:** Correct. The Act established the NCBC, which was made a constitutional body, with the power to recommend the inclusion of communities in the OBC list.
- **(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes:** This is incorrect. This commission already existed under Article 338.
- **(D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes:** This is incorrect. This commission also existed earlier under Article 338A.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) National Commission for Backward Classes**, which was created under the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018.

Quick Tip

The 102nd Amendment Act, 2018, made the National Commission for Backward Classes a constitutional body with increased powers.

98. Which of the following best characterizes the concept of political culture?

- (A) It is static and represents a uniform set of political beliefs within a society.
- (B) It is consistent across different nations and cultures, unaffected by historical events or societal changes.
- (C) It is dynamic and can be influenced by historical events and socialisation processes.
- (D) It is exclusively concerned with the formal political institutions of a nation.

Correct Answer: (C) It is dynamic and can be influenced by historical events and socialisation processes.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding political culture.

Political culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and attitudes that a society has towards politics. It is not a static concept but changes over time, influenced by historical events, socialization, and the political environment.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) It is static and represents a uniform set of political beliefs within a society:** This is incorrect. Political culture is not static or uniform; it evolves with societal changes and influences.
- **(B) It is consistent across different nations and cultures, unaffected by historical events or societal changes:** This is incorrect. Political culture varies across nations and is deeply affected by historical events, cultural contexts, and societal changes.

- (C) **It is dynamic and can be influenced by historical events and socialisation processes:** Correct. Political culture evolves dynamically, with historical events (such as revolutions or wars) and socialization (through family, education, and media) playing a crucial role.
- (D) **It is exclusively concerned with the formal political institutions of a nation:** This is incorrect. Political culture encompasses much more than formal political institutions; it includes informal elements like values, norms, and practices.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **It is dynamic and can be influenced by historical events and socialisation processes**, as political culture is shaped by various factors over time.

Quick Tip

Political culture is not fixed; it evolves and is shaped by the history and social environment of a society.

99. Which of the following is not among David Easton's tenets of Behaviouralism?

- I. Regularities
- II. Value Laden
- III. Techniques
- IV. Verification
- V. Differentiation

Choose the correct option from below:

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

Correct Answer: (C) II and V only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding David Easton's tenets of Behaviouralism.

David Easton, a key figure in political science, proposed several tenets of Behaviouralism, which emphasizes the scientific analysis of political systems. His focus was on observable patterns (regularities), verification through empirical data, and techniques to measure political behavior. However, "Value Laden" and "Differentiation" are not typically part of his theoretical framework.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) II and III only: Incorrect. "Value Laden" and "Techniques" are not the correct pair in the context of Easton's Behaviouralism.

(B) I, II and IV only: Incorrect. "Regularities," "Value Laden," and "Verification" are not all incorrect in the framework of Easton's Behaviouralism.

(C) II and V only: Correct. "Value Laden" and "Differentiation" are not part of Easton's Behaviouralism framework.

(D) I, III and IV only: Incorrect. "Techniques" and "Verification" are part of Easton's framework, so this option is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C)**, as "Value Laden" and "Differentiation" are not tenets of Behaviouralism according to David Easton.

Quick Tip

David Easton's Behaviouralism focuses on observable regularities, empirical verification, and techniques, with less emphasis on values or distinctions in the political process.

100. Which of the following is related to the Israel-Palestine conflict?

- I. Camp David Accord
- II. Oslo Accord
- III. Sykes Picot Agreement
- IV. Balfour Declaration

Choose the correct option from below:

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

Correct Answer: (A) I, II and IV only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the agreements and declarations.

The Israel-Palestine conflict has been influenced by various historical agreements and declarations. The Camp David Accord (1978), Oslo Accord (1993), and the Balfour Declaration (1917) all played crucial roles in the political dynamics of the region. However, the Sykes-Picot Agreement (1916) primarily dealt with dividing the Middle East after World War I and did not

specifically target the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) I, II and IV only: Correct. The Camp David Accord, Oslo Accord, and Balfour Declaration are directly related to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

(B) II, III and IV only: Incorrect. While the Oslo Accord and Balfour Declaration are related to the conflict, the Sykes-Picot Agreement is not directly related to it.

(C) I, II and III only: Incorrect. The Sykes-Picot Agreement, though significant in Middle Eastern history, is not directly related to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

(D) I, II, III and IV: Incorrect. The Sykes-Picot Agreement is not specifically related to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, as the Camp David Accord, Oslo Accord, and Balfour Declaration are closely related to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Quick Tip

The Camp David Accord, Oslo Accord, and Balfour Declaration are pivotal in understanding the historical and political dimensions of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Part - II
Paper 2 - Sociology

51. Who gave the idea of McDonalidization of society and what does it imply?

- (a) According to Max Weber, it refers to the increase in the number of McDonald's restaurants due to changes in the capitalist ideas in society.
- (b) According to George Simmel, it refers to the process of increasing modern culture of fast-food consumption in our contemporary society.
- (c) According to George Ritzer, it refers to the process of moving from traditional to rational modes of thought, increase in McDonald's restaurants, and includes the four elements of efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.
- (d) According to Karl Marx, an increase in capitalism will lead to the emergence of McDonalidization.

Correct Answer: (c) According to George Ritzer, it refers to the process of moving from traditional to rational modes of thought, increase in McDonald's restaurants, and includes the four elements of efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.

Solution:

The concept of McDonaldization of society was introduced by sociologist **George Ritzer**. It refers to the way in which the principles of the fast-food restaurant (especially McDonald's) are coming to dominate more and more sectors of society. Ritzer's theory includes the four key elements:

1. **Efficiency:** The optimum method for getting from one point to another. 2. **Calculability:** Emphasizing the quantitative aspects of products sold and services offered. 3. **Predictability:** Standardization and uniformity of products and services. 4. **Control:** The control of human workers and customers, typically through the use of non-human technologies.

These principles are seen in the growing dominance of fast food chains like McDonald's, but also in sectors such as education, healthcare, and even the internet.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (c) **According to George Ritzer, it refers to the process of moving from traditional to rational modes of thought, increase in McDonald's restaurants, and includes the four elements of efficiency, calculability, predictability, and control.**

Quick Tip

McDonaldization of society represents the dominance of rationalization, standardization, and predictability in modern life, beyond just fast food.

52. What is the concept of "hegemony" as given by Antonio Gramsci?

- (a) Hegemony is a form of power exerted by coercion.
- (b) Hegemony is a form of economic and political forms of domination.
- (c) Hegemony refers to cultural leadership as exercised by the ruling class.
- (d) Hegemony is the result of increasing reification in modern capitalist society.

Correct Answer: (c) Hegemony refers to cultural leadership as exercised by the ruling class.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Hegemony.

Hegemony, according to **Antonio Gramsci**, refers to the dominance or leadership of one social class over others, not through force or coercion but through cultural and ideological means. The ruling class achieves hegemony by securing the consent of the subordinate classes to its rule, primarily through the manipulation of values, beliefs, and norms. In other words, hegemony is exercised by the ruling class through cultural leadership and the ability to shape societal values.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(a) **Hegemony is a form of power exerted by coercion:** Incorrect. Hegemony is not

about coercion or direct force but about cultural and ideological domination.

(b) Hegemony is a form of economic and political forms of domination: Incorrect. Hegemony primarily refers to cultural leadership, not just economic or political domination.

(c) Hegemony refers to cultural leadership as exercised by the ruling class: Correct. This is the essence of Gramsci's concept of hegemony — the ruling class maintains control by shaping cultural norms and values.

(d) Hegemony is the result of increasing reification in modern capitalist society: Incorrect. Reification refers to the process of making something abstract appear concrete; while it's related, it's not a direct definition of hegemony.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(c) Hegemony refers to cultural leadership as exercised by the ruling class.**

Quick Tip

Hegemony, as per Gramsci, is about achieving and maintaining dominance through cultural leadership, not through force or economic control alone.

53. What is the “feminization of poverty”?

(A) It refers to the increasing amelioration of the conditions of poor women.

(B) It indicates that there is a trend of increasing inequality in living standards between men and women due to the widening gender gap and poverty.

(C) It refers to the growing trend of the feminist movement as it is increasingly being joined by economically marginalized women.

(D) It portrays the increasing demand for widening the scope of the contemporary feminist movement by including women from socially marginalized sections of society.

Correct Answer: (B) It indicates that there is a trend of increasing inequality in living standards between men and women due to the widening gender gap and poverty.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the feminization of poverty.

The “feminization of poverty” refers to the increasing number of women who are living in poverty, and the rising gap between men and women in terms of economic security. This is due to multiple factors, including gender inequality in wages, employment opportunities, and social security.

Step 2: Analysis of the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The feminization of poverty refers to worsening conditions, not amelioration.

- **Option B:** Correct. It emphasizes the widening inequality in living standards between men and women, contributing to poverty.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. While the feminist movement includes marginalized women, the term “feminization of poverty” focuses on economic factors.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. This option pertains to the scope of the feminist movement, but not to the economic context of poverty.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**.

Quick Tip

When dealing with questions about socio-economic terms, focus on the specific economic implications rather than general trends.

54. Who put forward the idea that “one is not born, but rather becomes a woman”?

- (A) Simone de Beauvoir
- (B) Judith Butler
- (C) C.H. Collins
- (D) Rosi Braidotti

Correct Answer: (A) Simone de Beauvoir

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the quote.

Simone de Beauvoir’s famous quote, “One is not born, but rather becomes a woman,” reflects her existentialist view on gender. She argued that gender is not biologically determined but is instead constructed through socialization and cultural practices.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Simone de Beauvoir**, who is widely regarded for her foundational role in feminist philosophy and gender studies.

Quick Tip

When studying feminist theory, pay attention to key figures like Simone de Beauvoir, whose works critically examined the social construction of gender.

55. Postmodern feminism advocates celebrating differences among women. Who among the following theorists influenced postmodern feminism?

- (A) Jacques Derrida
- (B) Auguste Comte
- (C) Edward Said
- (D) Stuart Hall

Correct Answer: (A) Jacques Derrida

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding postmodern feminism —

Postmodern feminism is influenced by poststructuralist thinkers who challenge traditional notions of gender and identity. Jacques Derrida's deconstructionist philosophy, which questions fixed meanings and embraces the fluidity of identity, plays a significant role in shaping postmodern feminist thought.

Step 2: Analyzing the options —

- **(A) Jacques Derrida:** Correct. Derrida's deconstruction of language and identity is central to postmodern feminist ideas.
- **(B) Auguste Comte:** Comte's positivism is not related to postmodern feminism, which is more focused on questioning established structures.
- **(C) Edward Said:** While Said's work on Orientalism is influential in postcolonial feminism, it's not a core influence on postmodern feminism specifically.
- **(D) Stuart Hall:** Hall's work on cultural studies is important but more aligned with postcolonial theory than postmodern feminism.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Jacques Derrida's work on deconstruction and its impact on understanding gender makes **(A)** the correct answer.

Quick Tip

For postmodern feminist theory, focus on thinkers like Derrida who deconstruct traditional ideas about identity, language, and gender.

56. According to Max Weber, authority can be understood as

- (A) Legitimate form of domination
- (B) Illegitimate form of domination
- (C) Coercion
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Legitimate form of domination

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Weber's concept of authority —

Max Weber defines authority as the legitimate use of power, distinguishing it from coercion. For Weber, authority is not just domination but domination that is accepted as legitimate by those who are subject to it.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Legitimate form of domination:** Correct. Weber's authority is the legitimate domination accepted by others.
- **(B) Illegitimate form of domination:** This is incorrect because Weber defines authority as legitimate, not illegitimate.
- **(C) Coercion:** Coercion is different from authority. Weber's authority is accepted, while coercion is imposed through force.
- **(D) None of the above:** This is incorrect as **(A)** is the correct answer.

Step 3: Conclusion —

According to Max Weber, authority is the legitimate form of domination, making **(A)** the correct answer.

Quick Tip

In Weber's theory, focus on the distinction between legitimate authority (accepted by society) and coercion (imposed by force). This key idea distinguishes his understanding of power.

57. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (A) Homo Hierchicus
- (B) Human society
- (C) Modernisation of Indian Tradition
- (D) Caste, Class and Occupation

Correct Answer: (C) iii, iv, ii, i

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the authors and their works.

- **(A) Homo Hierchicus:** This concept is associated with **Louis Dumont**, who emphasized the hierarchic nature of Indian society.
- **(B) Human society:** This topic is explored by **G.S. Ghurye**, who studied Indian society extensively.
- **(C) Modernisation of Indian Tradition:** **Yogendra Singh** is known for his work on the modernization of Indian tradition, studying how traditional societies evolve.
- **(D) Caste, Class, and Occupation:** **Kingsley Davis** is renowned for his work on social stratification, including caste, class, and occupation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Homo Hierchicus:** Correctly matched with **iii (Louis Dumont)**.
- **(B) Human society:** Correctly matched with **i (G.S. Ghurye)**.
- **(C) Modernisation of Indian Tradition:** Correctly matched with **ii (Yogendra Singh)**.
- **(D) Caste, Class and Occupation:** Correctly matched with **iv (Kingsley Davis)**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct matching is **(C) iii, iv, ii, i** as per the respective authors and their works.

Quick Tip

Matching authors with their key works can help in understanding the historical context and theoretical contributions in sociology.

58. Phenomenology is a radical alternative to:

- (A) Positivism
- (B) Evolutionism
- (C) Functionalism

(D) Diffusionism

Correct Answer: (A) Positivism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Phenomenology.

Phenomenology, as developed by philosophers like Edmund Husserl and Max Weber, focuses on subjective experiences and consciousness. It contrasts sharply with positivism, which emphasizes observable phenomena and empirical data.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Positivism:** Correct. Phenomenology challenges positivism's reliance on observable, empirical data, focusing instead on understanding the essence of human experiences.
- **(B) Evolutionism:** Incorrect. Phenomenology doesn't directly challenge evolutionism, which is a theory about societal development over time.
- **(C) Functionalism:** Incorrect. While functionalism focuses on societal structures, phenomenology does not directly oppose it.
- **(D) Diffusionism:** Incorrect. Diffusionism looks at the spread of cultural traits, and phenomenology does not primarily deal with cultural diffusion.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Positivism**, as phenomenology offers an alternative approach to understanding human behavior and societal phenomena.

Quick Tip

Phenomenology focuses on subjective human experiences, while positivism emphasizes objective, empirical data.

59. Who among the following chose to deduce their theory of religion from the "Arunta tribe"?

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Malinowski
- (C) Durkheim
- (D) Max Muller

Correct Answer: (C) Durkheim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Arunta tribe.

Émile Durkheim, a pioneer in sociology, used the study of the Arunta tribe in Australia to develop his theory of religion. He believed that religion was a social phenomenon and that religious beliefs were expressions of social life. The Arunta tribe's religious practices were a critical component in his argument that religion reinforces social cohesion.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Max Weber: Incorrect. Weber's theory of religion focuses on the role of religious ideas in the development of capitalism and other social structures, not the Arunta tribe.

(B) Malinowski: Incorrect. Malinowski's work focused more on the functionalist approach to religion, emphasizing its role in fulfilling individual and societal needs, rather than using the Arunta tribe.

(C) Durkheim: Correct. Durkheim used the Arunta tribe to illustrate his theory of religion as a social phenomenon.

(D) Max Muller: Incorrect. Max Muller focused on the comparative study of religion but did not use the Arunta tribe to develop his theories.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C)**, as Durkheim used the Arunta tribe to deduce his theory of religion.

Quick Tip

Durkheim's functionalist theory emphasizes that religion serves to reinforce social cohesion and collective conscience within a society.

60. For Robert Merton, which of the following concepts are essential to the study of society?

- (A) Manifest and Latent functions
- (B) Functions and Dysfunctions
- (C) Structural elements and functional prerequisites
- (D) Subjective and objective manifestation

Correct Answer: (A) Manifest and Latent functions

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Merton's theory.

Robert Merton, a prominent sociologist, introduced the concepts of "Manifest" and "Latent" functions in his work. Manifest functions are the intended and observable outcomes of social

actions, while latent functions are the unintended or hidden consequences. These concepts are crucial for understanding the complexity of social structures and behaviors.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Manifest and Latent functions: Correct. Merton's theory revolves around the differentiation between manifest and latent functions, which help in analyzing social actions.

(B) Functions and Dysfunctions: Incorrect. While Merton also considered the dysfunctions of social structures, the essential concepts are manifest and latent functions.

(C) Structural elements and functional prerequisites: Incorrect. These are also Merton's concepts, but the most essential concepts for studying society are manifest and latent functions.

(D) Subjective and objective manifestation: Incorrect. This is not a central concept in Merton's theory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, as manifest and latent functions are key to Robert Merton's study of society.

Quick Tip

Merton's distinction between manifest and latent functions helps sociologists analyze the intended and unintended consequences of social actions and structures.

61. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List – I

- A. Empirical Research
- B. Objectivity
- C. Fact
- D. Subjectivity

List – II

- i. Knowledge free from bias
- ii. Personal assertion
- iii. Field-based data
- iv. Empirical evidence

Choose the correct Codes:

- a) i, ii, iii, iv
- b) iii, i, iv, ii
- c) ii, iii, iv, i
- d) iv, i, ii, iii

Correct Answer: (b) iii, i, iv, ii

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the terms.

- **Empirical Research (C)** involves gathering data from the real world (Field-based data),

which is why it matches with (iii). - **Objectivity (B)** refers to ensuring the data or knowledge is free from bias, which matches (i). - **Fact (C)** is based on empirical evidence, so it corresponds with (iv). - **Subjectivity (D)** involves personal opinions or assertions, hence it is linked with (ii).

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct matching of List-I and List-II is **iii, i, iv, ii**, which corresponds to option (b).

Quick Tip

In research, distinguishing between empirical data (facts) and personal assertions (subjectivity) is essential to maintaining objectivity.

62. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I (Type of research design)	List – II (Nature of research question)
A. Exploratory	i. Why is it?
B. Experimental	ii. What is it?
C. Descriptive	iii. How to treat it?
D. Diagnostic	iv. How is it?

Choose the correct Codes:

- a) iv, iii, ii, i
- b) i, iv, iii, ii
- c) ii, i, iv, iii
- d) i, ii, iii, iv

Correct Answer: (a) iv, iii, ii, i

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the types of research designs.

- **Exploratory (A)** research addresses the question “**Why is it?**” (causal relationships), thus it matches (i). - **Experimental (B)** research investigates “**How to treat it?**” (interventions or manipulations), so it corresponds with (iii). - **Descriptive (C)** research answers the question “**How is it?**” (observing the current state of affairs), which matches (iv). - **Diagnostic (D)** research examines “**What is it?**” (identifying problems or conditions), which corresponds with (ii).

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct matching of List-I and List-II is **iv, iii, ii, i**, which corresponds to option (a).

Quick Tip

Understanding the types of research designs helps in aligning the appropriate research question to address the aim of the study.

63. Ostracization is a form of:

- (A) Social sanction
- (B) Moral sanction
- (C) Folkways
- (D) Cultural norms

Correct Answer: (A) Social sanction

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding ostracization.

Ostracization refers to the social exclusion or banishment of an individual or group from a community. It is a social practice where individuals are excluded from social or communal activities, often as a form of punishment or disapproval.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. Ostracization is considered a social sanction, a means through which society enforces its norms and values by excluding those who violate them.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. While ostracization involves disapproval, it is not necessarily a moral sanction, which pertains more to ethical judgments.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Folkways refer to everyday customs and habits, not formal social exclusion.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Cultural norms are societal expectations but do not specifically relate to the exclusion of individuals.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Social sanction**.

Quick Tip

When identifying social concepts, focus on the context of exclusion or punishment to determine whether it is a social sanction.

64. Karl Marx says “Christianity preaches cowardice, self-contempt, submissiveness and humbleness to the proletariat”. What does it imply about his under-

standing of religion in a capitalist society?

- (A) Religion shaped the economic structure wherein the proletariat found themselves dominated.
- (B) Religion shaped the economic structure because of which proletariat accepted the domination by the Bourgeoisie.
- (C) Religion is an instrument used by only economically dominant to oppress the proletariat.
- (D) Religion is an instrument used by the economically and politically dominant to oppress the proletariat.

Correct Answer: (D) Religion is an instrument used by the economically and politically dominant to oppress the proletariat.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Karl Marx’s view on religion.

Marx viewed religion as an instrument of social control used by the ruling class to keep the proletariat (working class) in a state of subjugation. He argued that religion pacified the oppressed by promoting values like submission and humility, which helped to maintain the capitalist structure.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. While Marx believed religion played a role in the oppression of the proletariat, he did not see it as solely shaping the economic structure.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. This option is close, but it overlooks the power dynamics and control by both the economically and politically dominant classes.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Marx believed religion was used by both the economically and politically powerful, not just the economically dominant.
- **Option D:** Correct. Marx argued that both the economic and political elites used religion to maintain power and control over the working class.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Religion is an instrument used by the economically and politically dominant to oppress the proletariat.**

Quick Tip

When studying Marx’s views on religion, focus on how it serves as a tool for maintaining the status quo of power and class structures.

65. Who defined “caste is superimposition of endogamy over exogamy”?

- (A) Periyar
- (B) M.N. Roy
- (C) Ambedkar
- (D) M.N. Srinivas

Correct Answer: (D) M.N. Srinivas

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept —

M.N. Srinivas, a prominent sociologist, defined caste as “superimposition of endogamy over exogamy,” which highlights the caste system’s role in restricting marriages within specific groups (endogamy) and its impact on social relations.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Periyar:** Periyar was a prominent social reformer but did not use this specific definition of caste.
- **(B) M.N. Roy:** Roy contributed to the understanding of caste but is not associated with this specific definition.
- **(C) Ambedkar:** Ambedkar criticized the caste system, but he did not define it in these terms.
- **(D) M.N. Srinivas:** Correct. Srinivas is credited with defining caste in the terms provided in the question.

Step 3: Conclusion —

M.N. Srinivas’ definition of caste as the superimposition of endogamy over exogamy makes **(D)** the correct answer.

Quick Tip

When studying the caste system, focus on the sociological perspectives of M.N. Srinivas to understand how social practices like endogamy shape the structure of caste.

66. “Epistemology” is the study of

- (A) Ethics
- (B) Knowledge

- (C) Values
- (D) Contradictions

Correct Answer: (B) Knowledge

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding epistemology —

Epistemology is a branch of philosophy that studies the nature, scope, and limits of human knowledge. It is concerned with what knowledge is, how it is acquired, and how we can know what we know.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Ethics:** Ethics deals with moral principles, not knowledge.
- **(B) Knowledge:** Correct. Epistemology is the study of knowledge, including its structure and justification.
- **(C) Values:** Values are studied in ethics or axiology, not epistemology.
- **(D) Contradictions:** Contradictions may be discussed in logic or philosophy of science but are not the focus of epistemology.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Since epistemology is the study of knowledge, **(B)** is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

When studying epistemology, focus on how knowledge is justified, its origins, and the limits of human understanding. This is key to distinguishing it from other philosophical branches.

67. The term “social capital” refers to:

- (A) Water reservoirs
- (B) Networks of reciprocity and trust
- (C) Economic assets owned by upper class
- (D) Intellectual assets

Correct Answer: (B) Networks of reciprocity and trust

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the term "social capital".

Social capital refers to the networks, relationships, and trust that facilitate cooperation and coordination among individuals and groups. It focuses on social relationships and connections that enhance the collective well-being of a community.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Water reservoirs:** Incorrect. Water reservoirs do not relate to the concept of social capital.
- **(B) Networks of reciprocity and trust:** Correct. Social capital is defined by the strength of networks, relationships, and the trust within a community.
- **(C) Economic assets owned by upper class:** Incorrect. This refers more to financial or economic capital, not social capital.
- **(D) Intellectual assets:** Incorrect. Intellectual assets are more related to human capital rather than social capital.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Networks of reciprocity and trust**, as social capital emphasizes the value of social networks and relationships in society.

Quick Tip

Building and maintaining networks of trust and reciprocity enhances the strength of social capital in communities.

68. To Foucault, power can be understood:

- (A) As concentrated in one place or in the hands of particular individuals.
- (B) As being discrete in nature.
- (C) As discursive in nature.
- (D) As the use of coercive force alone.

Correct Answer: (C) As discursive in nature.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Foucault's view of power.

Michel Foucault views power not as something centralized or held by a specific group of people

but as something that is diffused throughout society. According to Foucault, power is discursive, meaning it is produced and reproduced through discourse, language, and knowledge. It is embedded in everyday interactions and social practices.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) As concentrated in one place or in the hands of particular individuals:** Incorrect. Foucault rejects the notion that power is simply concentrated in a few hands.
- **(B) As being discrete in nature:** Incorrect. Power is not isolated or discrete but flows through multiple social channels.
- **(C) As discursive in nature:** Correct. Power, for Foucault, is embedded in discourses, shaping and influencing knowledge and social norms.
- **(D) As the use of coercive force alone:** Incorrect. Power is not just about coercion but is more about influence, control, and knowledge.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) As discursive in nature**, reflecting Foucault's belief that power operates through language, discourse, and social practices.

Quick Tip

Power, according to Foucault, is not just held by individuals but is embedded in discourses that shape society's norms and practices.

69. In Economic Sociology, substantivism and formalism can be distinguished as:

- (A) Formalism is based on inductive understanding and substantivism is based on experience.
- (B) Formalism is based on a deductive mode of thinking and substantivism can be understood through one's experiences.
- (C) Formalism is based on embeddedness and substantive economy is based on the idea that economy can be understood through one's social relationships.
- (D) Formalism is a rational understanding of the economy of non-capitalist societies and a substantive understanding is the study of the embeddedness in people's exchange relationships in a capitalist society.

Correct Answer: (D) Formalism is a rational understanding of the economy of non-capitalist societies and a substantive understanding is the study of the embeddedness in people's exchange relationships in a capitalist society.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the difference between substantivism and formalism.

In Economic Sociology, the concepts of formalism and substantivism are two approaches to understanding economic behavior. Formalism uses rational analysis based on models and is often

seen in non-capitalist societies. Substantivism, on the other hand, focuses on how economic activities are embedded in social relationships, particularly in capitalist societies.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Formalism is based on inductive understanding and substantivism is based on experience: Incorrect. This is a misrepresentation of the approaches. Formalism is more deductive and rational, while substantivism is more embedded in social relationships.

(B) Formalism is based on a deductive mode of thinking and substantivism can be understood through one's experiences: Incorrect. While formalism is deductive, substantivism is more about the social context, not simply personal experiences.

(C) Formalism is based on embeddedness and substantive economy is based on the idea that economy can be understood through one's social relationships: Incorrect. This reverses the definitions. Formalism is rational, while substantivism focuses on the social embeddedness of the economy.

(D) Formalism is a rational understanding of the economy of non-capitalist societies and a substantive understanding is the study of the embeddedness in people's exchange relationships in a capitalist society: Correct. This is the most accurate description of the distinction between formalism and substantivism in economic sociology.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** as it correctly distinguishes formalism and substantivism based on their focus in different economic contexts.

Quick Tip

Formalism focuses on abstract models and rational analysis, whereas substantivism emphasizes the role of social relationships in understanding the economy.

70. Who among the following remarked "laissez faire was planned, planning was not"?

- (A) Adam Smith
- (B) Amartya Sen
- (C) Karl Polanyi
- (D) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: (C) Karl Polanyi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the quote.

Karl Polanyi, a Hungarian economic historian, argued that the concept of laissez-faire economics was not a natural, spontaneous order, but instead, it was a carefully crafted, planned

system. He highlighted that the market economy was not a free-market system but one that was structured by state intervention, which contradicted the myth of laissez-faire economics.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Adam Smith:** Incorrect. While Smith is often associated with laissez-faire economics, the quote does not belong to him.

(B) **Amartya Sen:** Incorrect. Sen focuses on welfare economics and capabilities theory, but this quote is not attributed to him.

(C) **Karl Polanyi:** Correct. Polanyi's famous work in "The Great Transformation" argues that the notion of laissez-faire was an intentional, planned system, contrary to what classical economists suggested.

(D) **Karl Marx:** Incorrect. Marx critiqued capitalist systems, but he did not use this particular quote.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) Karl Polanyi, as he remarked that "laissez faire was planned, planning was not." This highlights his critique of the self-regulating market.

Quick Tip

Karl Polanyi's work emphasizes the social and political foundations of economic systems, arguing against the idea of a spontaneous, self-regulating market.

71. Son of a rickshaw-puller becomes an IAS officer. It indicates:

- (A) Upward intergenerational mobility
- (B) Upward intragenerational mobility
- (C) Downward intergenerational mobility
- (D) Downward intragenerational mobility

Correct Answer: (A) Upward intergenerational mobility

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding mobility types.

- **Intergenerational mobility** refers to a change in social status between different generations, i.e., the status change from one generation to the next. - **Intragenerational mobility** refers to changes in an individual's social status during their lifetime.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Upward intergenerational mobility:** Correct. The son of a rickshaw-puller moving up the social ladder to become an IAS officer reflects upward mobility between two generations, which is intergenerational.

- (B) **Upward intragenerational mobility:** Incorrect. This would imply the rickshaw-puller himself rises within his own lifetime, not across generations.
- (C) **Downward intergenerational mobility:** Incorrect. This would indicate a downward movement across generations, which is not the case here.
- (D) **Downward intragenerational mobility:** Incorrect. This suggests a downward movement in an individual's social status, which does not fit the given scenario.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **Upward intergenerational mobility**, as the individual moves upward across generations in the social hierarchy.

Quick Tip

Intergenerational mobility is a significant indicator of social equality, representing changes in status between parents and their children.

72. According to Peter Saunders, in modern societies, social stratification based on social and economic classes implies that:

- (A) Such division between social and economic classes is based on generational inheritance of wealth
- (B) Such division is based on the accumulation of social status over the years
- (C) Such inequality is due to the lack of opportunity due to unequal distribution between ability and effort
- (D) Such division is because of entitlement

Correct Answer: (C) Such inequality is due to the lack of opportunity due to unequal distribution between ability and effort

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding social stratification.

Social stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of individuals into divisions based on their socioeconomic status, wealth, education, or power. In modern societies, it often involves the distribution of opportunities and resources.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Such division between social and economic classes is based on generational inheritance of wealth:** Incorrect. While wealth inheritance does play a role, it is not the primary cause of social stratification according to Saunders.
- (B) **Such division is based on the accumulation of social status over the years:** Incorrect. While accumulation of status is important, this does not align with Saunders' view of

inequality.

(C) Such inequality is due to the lack of opportunity due to unequal distribution between ability and effort: Correct. Saunders argues that social inequality arises because not everyone has the same opportunities due to structural inequalities.

(D) Such division is because of entitlement: Incorrect. Saunders does not suggest that social divisions are based on entitlement but rather the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Such inequality is due to the lack of opportunity due to unequal distribution between ability and effort**, as it aligns with Saunders' view of modern social stratification.

Quick Tip

In modern societies, inequality often arises from systemic barriers that limit access to resources based on social class and personal circumstances.

73. What is “I” in AGIL of Talcott Parsons?

- (A) Integration
- (B) Integrated
- (C) Innovation
- (D) Innovative

Correct Answer: (A) Integration

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding AGIL.

Talcott Parsons' AGIL model represents the four functional imperatives of a social system: Adaptation, Goal attainment, Integration, and Latency. These elements are essential for the survival and stability of a society or social system.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. “I” in AGIL stands for Integration, which refers to the coordination of the different components of a system, ensuring that they work together harmoniously.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. “Integrated” is a state of being, not a functional imperative in Parsons' model.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. “Innovation” refers to change or new ideas, which are not part of the AGIL model.

- **Option D:** Incorrect. “Innovative” is not a term used in the AGIL framework.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Integration**.

Quick Tip

AGIL is a helpful framework for analyzing the functional needs of social systems; remember that “I” stands for Integration, ensuring system cohesion.

74. The postulation that class varies with regard to the possession of cultural capital is associated with:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Bourdieu
- (D) Dahrendorf

Correct Answer: (C) Bourdieu

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding cultural capital.

Pierre Bourdieu’s concept of cultural capital refers to non-economic assets that enable social mobility. This includes education, intellect, and cultural knowledge, which influence one’s social class and position in society.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Karl Marx focused on economic capital and the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and proletariat.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Max Weber’s theories focused on social stratification but did not specifically emphasize cultural capital as Bourdieu did.
- **Option C:** Correct. Pierre Bourdieu is known for his work on cultural capital and how it affects social stratification and class dynamics.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Dahrendorf focused on class conflict but did not specifically discuss cultural capital.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Bourdieu**.

Quick Tip

When considering theories of class, focus on Bourdieu's concept of cultural capital, which highlights the importance of non-economic assets in social stratification.

75. The Critical theory or Frankfurt School's idea of understanding the "culture industry" influenced postmodernism. What does this "culture industry" refer to?

- (A) The culture industry is the cultivation of false psychological needs that can only be met and satisfied by the products of capitalism
- (B) The process through which the culture has undergone increasing changes because of industrialization.
- (C) The ways in which culture is increasingly becoming uniform across the world due to globalization
- (D) The pluralistic nature of our modern culture in our society

Correct Answer: (A) The culture industry is the cultivation of false psychological needs that can only be met and satisfied by the products of capitalism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Culture Industry —

The concept of the "culture industry" was proposed by members of the Frankfurt School, particularly Adorno and Horkheimer. It refers to the way in which popular culture is mass-produced for the masses, fulfilling false psychological needs created by capitalism. This leads to the commodification of culture, where the products of culture (like films, music, etc.) serve to maintain the status quo of capitalism.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) The culture industry is the cultivation of false psychological needs that can only be met and satisfied by the products of capitalism:** Correct. This captures the essence of the "culture industry" as per Frankfurt School thinkers.
- **(B) The process through which the culture has undergone increasing changes because of industrialization:** This is a more general statement, but not a specific reference to the "culture industry."
- **(C) The ways in which culture is increasingly becoming uniform across the world due to globalization:** While this is related to culture in the globalized world, it is not the specific concept of "culture industry."

- **(D) The pluralistic nature of our modern culture in our society:** This is contrary to the idea of "culture industry," which argues that culture is being standardized rather than pluralistic.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Thus, **(A)** is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

To better understand the "culture industry," read works by Adorno and Horkheimer, who analyze how capitalism transforms culture into a commodity that serves ideological purposes.

76. In our Indian society, an increasing challenge to same-sex marriage reflects our society's parameters for recognizing marriage as a valid social institution. These judgments, challenges and thought processes can be understood through which perspective?

- (A) Functionalism
- (B) Conflict theory
- (C) Interactionism
- (D) Feminist theory

Correct Answer: (A) Functionalism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Context —

In the context of Indian society, challenges such as the recognition of same-sex marriage can be studied through various sociological perspectives. Functionalism is a perspective that looks at how various social institutions, such as marriage, contribute to the stability and functioning of society.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Functionalism:** Correct. Functionalism looks at how societal institutions like marriage maintain social stability. The recognition of marriage is seen as a key element for the society to maintain order and norms.
- **(B) Conflict theory:** Conflict theory focuses on power imbalances, but it does not directly address the societal need for stability and order in marriage institutions.

- **(C) Interactionism:** Interactionism focuses on individual interactions and social symbols, which doesn't fully explain the social institution of marriage in terms of societal needs.
- **(D) Feminist theory:** Feminist theory might address marriage as a social institution, but it focuses more on gender inequalities rather than the societal functioning of marriage.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(A) Functionalism is the best perspective for understanding the societal framework in which the concept of marriage and its challenges are recognized.

Quick Tip

Functionalism is useful in understanding how social institutions contribute to stability. When analyzing social issues, focus on how the institution helps to maintain societal order.

77. “Gaslighting” has been the most used word among Americans in recent times with 35 states googling its meaning the most. Which theory will help us in understanding of “gaslighting” sociologically?

- (A) Functionalist theory
- (B) Conflict theory
- (C) Social network theory
- (D) Elite theory

Correct Answer: (B) Conflict theory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of gaslighting.

Gaslighting refers to a form of psychological manipulation where a person or group makes someone question their reality, memory, or perception. Sociologically, understanding this phenomenon requires exploring power dynamics, influence, and manipulation within society.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Functionalist theory:** Incorrect. The functionalist theory focuses on stability and order in society, rather than power struggles and manipulation.
- **(B) Conflict theory:** Correct. Conflict theory, which focuses on power disparities and exploitation, is best suited to analyze the manipulative power dynamics involved in gaslighting.
- **(C) Social network theory:** Incorrect. While social networks play a role in influence, this theory is less focused on power imbalances and psychological manipulation.
- **(D) Elite theory:** Incorrect. Elite theory focuses on the power held by a small, elite group,

but it doesn't directly address psychological manipulation like gaslighting.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Conflict theory**, as it helps explain the power struggles and manipulation involved in gaslighting.

Quick Tip

Conflict theory is essential for understanding how power imbalances and exploitation shape social interactions, including psychological manipulation like gaslighting.

78. The Indological approach is based on:

- (A) Theoretical understanding
- (B) Empirical methods
- (C) Scriptures
- (D) Statistical data

Correct Answer: (C) Scriptures

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Indological approach.

The Indological approach is a method of studying Indian culture, history, and society, focusing heavily on the interpretation of ancient texts, philosophies, and religious scriptures. This approach is rooted in the study of scriptures such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and other sacred texts that provide insights into Indian traditions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Theoretical understanding:** Incorrect. The Indological approach relies more on textual analysis than abstract theoretical concepts.
- **(B) Empirical methods:** Incorrect. Empirical methods, based on observation and experimentation, are not the core of the Indological approach.
- **(C) Scriptures:** Correct. The Indological approach is primarily based on the study of ancient Indian scriptures and religious texts.
- **(D) Statistical data:** Incorrect. Statistical data is not central to the Indological approach, which is more focused on historical, philosophical, and textual analysis.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Scriptures**, as the Indological approach focuses on the interpretation and understanding of sacred texts and scriptures in Indian culture.

Quick Tip

The Indological approach emphasizes the study of religious and philosophical texts, playing a significant role in understanding India's cultural and intellectual history.

79. According to M.N. Srinivas, the caste system of India is based on which of the following systems of organization?

- (A) Social system of organization
- (B) Functional system of organization
- (C) Economic system of organization
- (D) Segmentary system of organization

Correct Answer: (C) Economic system of organization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the caste system according to M.N. Srinivas.

M.N. Srinivas, an influential sociologist, argued that the caste system in India operates as an economic system of organization, where each caste is associated with specific roles related to economic production, trade, and services. This system categorizes people based on occupational groups and social standing within the economic structure.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Social system of organization: Incorrect. While the caste system is indeed a social system, it is more strongly connected to economic roles and functions according to Srinivas.

(B) Functional system of organization: Incorrect. Although the caste system has functional roles, Srinivas specifically identified it as an economic system of organization.

(C) Economic system of organization: Correct. Srinivas viewed the caste system as a system of economic organization where each caste had specific economic roles and responsibilities.

(D) Segmentary system of organization: Incorrect. This is a theoretical approach, but it does not align with Srinivas's view of the caste system.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C)**, as M.N. Srinivas described the caste system in India as an economic system of organization.

Quick Tip

The caste system in India, as described by Srinivas, reflects an economic organization where each group is linked to specific occupational roles.

80. According to Max Weber, “status groups” refer to:

- (A) Groups with wealth
- (B) Groups with education
- (C) Groups with prestigious jobs
- (D) Groups with certain lifestyle

Correct Answer: (D) Groups with certain lifestyle

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Max Weber’s concept of status groups.

Max Weber, a prominent sociologist, introduced the idea of “status groups” to describe social groups that share common lifestyles, social prestige, and cultural characteristics. Status groups are not necessarily defined by wealth but by their shared lifestyle and the social esteem given to them.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Groups with wealth:** Incorrect. Weber did not define status groups purely by wealth, but by lifestyle and social prestige.
- (B) Groups with education:** Incorrect. While education can contribute to status, it is not the sole defining feature of a status group in Weber’s theory.
- (C) Groups with prestigious jobs:** Incorrect. Prestigious jobs might be a part of a status group, but Weber emphasized the lifestyle and esteem rather than just occupation.
- (D) Groups with certain lifestyle:** Correct. Weber defined status groups based on shared lifestyles, cultural traits, and social recognition.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as Weber’s concept of status groups is based on shared lifestyles and social prestige.

Quick Tip

In Weber’s view, status groups are defined by social prestige and lifestyle, rather than wealth or occupation alone.

81. E.B. Tylor opined that in the early stages of human history, the son-in-law was obliged to certain restricted relations with his mother-in-law; This was because of which of the following reasons?

- (A) Avuncularism
- (B) Patrilineal arrangement
- (C) Matrilocal residence
- (D) Matrilineal arrangement

Correct Answer: (C) Matrilocal residence

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding early human relationships and residence patterns.

E.B. Tylor, an anthropologist, discussed early human familial structures. In early societies, residence patterns were often matrilocal, meaning the husband would move to live near the wife's family after marriage. This led to the restricted relationship between the son-in-law and his mother-in-law.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Avuncularism: Incorrect. Avuncularism refers to the relationship between a man and his sister's children, not the son-in-law and mother-in-law.

(B) Patrilineal arrangement: Incorrect. Patrilineal systems trace descent through the father's side, which does not lead to restricted relations with the mother-in-law.

(C) Matrilocal residence: Correct. In matrilocal residence, the son-in-law is expected to live with or near his wife's family, leading to restricted interactions with his mother-in-law.

(D) Matrilineal arrangement: Incorrect. Matrilineal refers to lineage or descent through the mother's side, but it doesn't directly explain the restricted relationship with the mother-in-law.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Matrilocal residence**, as this arrangement leads to the described restricted relationship.

Quick Tip

In matrilocal societies, the son-in-law typically experiences limited interaction with his mother-in-law due to residence patterns.

82. The various stages of the evolution of society as per Karl Marx's theory of historical materialism are:

- (A) Feudalist society, Primitive communism, and Capitalist society
- (B) Slavery, barbarism, capitalism and socialism
- (C) Capitalism, socialism and communism

(D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (D) None of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding historical materialism.

Karl Marx's historical materialism explains the development of human society through stages based on the mode of production. These stages are: Primitive communism, Slave society, Feudalism, Capitalism, and finally, Communism. Marx theorized that these stages reflect the progression of class struggle and changes in economic systems.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Feudalist society, Primitive communism, and Capitalist society: Incorrect. This order is not entirely accurate according to Marx's theory.

(B) Slavery, barbarism, capitalism and socialism: Incorrect. This sequence does not match Marx's stages of social development.

(C) Capitalism, socialism and communism: Incorrect. This is an oversimplification of the stages of historical materialism. Marx believed communism would come after capitalism, not as a sequence with socialism alone.

(D) None of the above: Correct. The accurate progression according to Marx is Primitive communism → Slave society → Feudalism → Capitalism → Communism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) None of the above**, as none of the given options reflect the proper stages of historical materialism as per Karl Marx.

Quick Tip

Historical materialism in Marxist theory describes the evolution of society from primitive communism through various stages to communism.

83. The right of a Muslim woman to unilaterally divorce her husband is called

(A) Talaq

(B) Nida

(C) Mubarat

(D) Khula

Correct Answer: (D) Khula

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Khula.

In Islamic law, Khula refers to the right of a woman to divorce her husband unilaterally. It is a form of divorce initiated by the wife, often involving the wife returning her dowry to the husband in exchange for the dissolution of the marriage.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Talaq refers to the right of a Muslim man to unilaterally divorce his wife.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Nida is not related to divorce. It refers to a calling or announcement in Islamic context.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Mubarat is a mutual form of divorce initiated by both parties.
- **Option D:** Correct. Khula is the correct term for the right of a Muslim woman to unilaterally divorce her husband.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Khula**.

Quick Tip

In Islamic family law, Khula is a key concept regarding the woman's right to initiate divorce. It differs from Talaq, which is initiated by the husband.

84. In the concentric zone of Burgess, the commuter zone forms part of which zone?

- (A) Zone I
- (B) Zone II
- (C) Zone III and IV
- (D) Zone V

Correct Answer: (D) Zone V

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Burgess Concentric Zone Model.

The Burgess Concentric Zone Model, developed by sociologist Ernest Burgess, divides urban areas into concentric zones. The outermost zone, Zone V, is called the commuter zone, where people who live in the suburbs commute into the city for work.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Zone I is the central business district, not the commuter zone.

- **Option B:** Incorrect. Zone II is the transitional zone, not the commuter zone.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Zone III and IV are residential areas but not the commuter zone.
- **Option D:** Correct. Zone V is the commuter zone in the Burgess model.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Zone V**.

Quick Tip

In the Burgess model, remember that the commuter zone is the outermost zone (Zone V), representing suburban areas where people commute to the city.

85. Which thinker uses quantitative data in deriving the understanding that society influences the individual?

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Emile Durkheim
- (C) Herbert Blumer
- (D) Mead

Correct Answer: (B) Emile Durkheim

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Thinkers —

- **Karl Marx:** Primarily focused on class struggle and materialism, not primarily on quantitative data.
- **Emile Durkheim:** Famous for using statistical data and quantitative research methods to understand how society influences individuals. His work on social facts, such as suicide, is based on quantitative data.
- **Herbert Blumer:** Known for symbolic interactionism, focusing on qualitative data, not quantitative.
- **Mead:** Focused on symbolic interactionism and subjective aspects of social life, not on quantitative data.

Step 2: Conclusion —

(B) Emile Durkheim is the correct answer as he was the key figure in using quantitative data to study societal influences.

Quick Tip

When studying sociological methods, Durkheim's work on suicide is a classic example of using quantitative data to understand social phenomena.

86. "The Power Elite" is authored by

- (A) Milton Singer
- (B) Robert Merton
- (C) Malinowski
- (D) C. Wright Mills

Correct Answer: (D) C. Wright Mills

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Book —

"The Power Elite" is a classic sociological text written by C. Wright Mills, published in 1956. It examines the concentrated power structures in modern societies, focusing on the military, corporate, and political elites.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Milton Singer:** Known for his work in cultural anthropology, not for writing "The Power Elite."
- **(B) Robert Merton:** A major sociologist but did not author "The Power Elite." Merton's work is more focused on deviance and functionalism.
- **(C) Malinowski:** Famous for his fieldwork in anthropology, not related to the book in question.
- **(D) C. Wright Mills:** Correct. He authored "The Power Elite," which critiques the concentration of power in society.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(D) C. Wright Mills is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

"The Power Elite" is a key reading to understand how power is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, making it a great resource for anyone studying social power structures.

87. "Man makes his own history". Which theory does this statement refer to?

- (A) Social action theory
- (B) Theory of division of labor
- (C) Dialectical materialism
- (D) Symbolic interaction theory

Correct Answer: (C) Dialectical materialism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the phrase "Man makes his own history".

This quote is widely associated with Karl Marx's theory of Dialectical Materialism, which emphasizes the role of human action in shaping history and society through material conditions and class struggle. It suggests that individuals, while influenced by social and economic forces, have the power to make history through their actions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Social action theory:** Incorrect. While social action theory, associated with Max Weber, emphasizes individual agency, it is not focused on historical materialism as in the Marxist framework.
- **(B) Theory of division of labor:** Incorrect. This theory, developed by Durkheim, discusses the specialization of work but doesn't emphasize history-making in the way dialectical materialism does.
- **(C) Dialectical materialism:** Correct. This theory by Karl Marx is based on the understanding that material conditions and class struggle shape history and social change.
- **(D) Symbolic interaction theory:** Incorrect. This theory focuses on the role of symbols and interactions in shaping society, but it does not deal directly with the materialistic view of history.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Dialectical materialism**, as it aligns with the concept of history being shaped by human actions within material conditions.

Quick Tip

Dialectical materialism emphasizes the material conditions of society and the role of class struggle in shaping history.

88. Who postulates that “all standardized social or cultural forms have positive functions”?

- (A) Talcott Parsons
- (B) Ralf Dahrendorf
- (C) Robert Merton
- (D) Davis Moore

Correct Answer: (C) Robert Merton

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of “positive functions”.

Robert Merton, a functionalist sociologist, developed the concept of “functions” in social structures. According to Merton, all standardized social or cultural forms, even those that may seem dysfunctional at first glance, play positive roles in maintaining societal stability. This is part of his broader theory of functionalism.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Talcott Parsons:** Incorrect. Parsons focused on the overall social system’s stability but did not specifically emphasize the positive functions of all cultural forms in the same way Merton did.
- **(B) Ralf Dahrendorf:** Incorrect. Dahrendorf is known for his conflict theory and did not advocate that all cultural forms have positive functions.
- **(C) Robert Merton:** Correct. Merton postulated that all standardized social or cultural forms, including those that seem negative, have positive functions in maintaining society’s equilibrium.
- **(D) Davis Moore:** Incorrect. While Davis and Moore developed the theory of stratification, they did not specifically make the claim about all cultural forms having positive functions.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Robert Merton**, as he developed the idea that all cultural forms, even those appearing dysfunctional, have a positive role in society.

Quick Tip

Merton's theory emphasizes that even seemingly negative social structures may serve a beneficial role in maintaining social order.

89. Who developed the concept of a "culture of poverty"?

- (A) Adam Smith
- (B) Amartya Sen
- (C) Oscar Lewis
- (D) Ralf Dahrendorf

Correct Answer: (C) Oscar Lewis

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of "culture of poverty."

Oscar Lewis, an American anthropologist, developed the concept of the "culture of poverty" in his studies of the poor. He argued that poverty is not just a lack of financial resources but is also tied to a set of attitudes, values, and behaviors that perpetuate poverty across generations. This concept was influential in shaping discussions on poverty and social inequality.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Adam Smith:** Incorrect. While Adam Smith is known for his work on economic theory, he did not develop the concept of the culture of poverty.
- (B) Amartya Sen:** Incorrect. Amartya Sen is known for his work on poverty, capability theory, and development economics, but not for the "culture of poverty" concept.
- (C) Oscar Lewis:** Correct. Oscar Lewis is the scholar who introduced the concept of the "culture of poverty," which links social and cultural factors to the persistence of poverty.
- (D) Ralf Dahrendorf:** Incorrect. Dahrendorf is known for his work on social conflict and class, not the culture of poverty.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C)**, as Oscar Lewis developed the concept of the "culture of poverty."

Quick Tip

The culture of poverty theory suggests that poverty is perpetuated by social, cultural, and psychological factors, not just economic deprivation.

90. For Max Weber, the ideal types of “law” can be subdivided into

- (A) Formal rational law, substantive rational, and substantive irrational law
- (B) Formal rational law and substantive rational law
- (C) Informal rational law and substantive rational law
- (D) Formal irrational law and substantive irrational law

Correct Answer: (A) Formal rational law, substantive rational, and substantive irrational law

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Max Weber’s ideal types of law.

Max Weber, a founding figure in sociology, identified three ideal types of law in his work on legal systems:

1. Formal rational law: This type of law is systematic, predictable, and based on abstract legal principles.
2. Substantive rational law: This type of law focuses on the content of legal decisions, based on substantive goals and values.
3. Substantive irrational law: This type of law is based on arbitrary, subjective decisions, often influenced by emotions, traditions, or non-legal factors.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Formal rational law, substantive rational, and substantive irrational law: Correct. This is the accurate representation of Weber’s typology of law.

(B) Formal rational law and substantive rational law: Incorrect. This option leaves out substantive irrational law, which is a key part of Weber’s framework.

(C) Informal rational law and substantive rational law: Incorrect. Weber did not use “informal rational law” in his typology of law.

(D) Formal irrational law and substantive irrational law: Incorrect. While Weber discussed substantive irrational law, he did not separate formal irrational law as part of his legal typology.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, as Max Weber described the ideal types of law as formal rational, substantive rational, and substantive irrational law.

Quick Tip

Weber’s ideal types of law offer a framework for understanding legal systems, from highly structured and rational to arbitrary and subjective.

91. Which thinker can help us understand society by dividing its structures into economic infrastructure and social superstructure?

- (A) Emile Durkheim
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Althusser
- (D) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: (D) Karl Marx

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of infrastructure and superstructure.

Karl Marx introduced the concept of the relationship between economic infrastructure (the base) and social superstructure. The base refers to the economic system, while the superstructure includes institutions, culture, and politics that arise from the base. Marx argued that the base determines the superstructure, thus shaping society's laws, education, and ideologies.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Emile Durkheim:** Incorrect. Durkheim focused on social cohesion and the role of institutions, not on the relationship between infrastructure and superstructure.
- (B) Max Weber:** Incorrect. Weber studied social action and the effects of capitalism but did not specifically separate economic infrastructure and social superstructure.
- (C) Althusser:** Incorrect. Althusser developed Marxist ideas further but did not initially propose the base-superstructure model in the same way Marx did.
- (D) Karl Marx:** Correct. Marx is the thinker who proposed the division between economic infrastructure and social superstructure in his theory of historical materialism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Karl Marx**, as he was the one who formulated the theory dividing society into infrastructure and superstructure.

Quick Tip

Marx's theory of historical materialism shows how the economic base shapes all other aspects of society, such as politics and ideology.

92. What type of sampling is "total population" in research?

- (A) Random sampling
- (B) Non-random sampling

- (C) Cluster sampling
- (D) Stratified sampling

Correct Answer: (B) Non-random sampling

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding total population sampling.

Total population sampling involves selecting all members of the population for a study, which is a type of non-random sampling. This method is used when researchers want to study the entire population rather than a sample.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Random sampling: Incorrect. Random sampling involves selecting a subset of the population randomly, not the entire population.

(B) Non-random sampling: Correct. Total population sampling is a form of non-random sampling because all individuals in the population are selected, and no random selection is involved.

(C) Cluster sampling: Incorrect. Cluster sampling involves dividing the population into clusters and randomly selecting a few clusters to study, not the entire population.

(D) Stratified sampling: Incorrect. Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups and randomly selecting individuals from each subgroup.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Non-random sampling**, as total population sampling selects all members of the population without random selection.

Quick Tip

Total population sampling is useful when studying a small population or when you need to study every individual in the population.

93. Who used the method of "ethnography" extensively in their studies?

- (A) Bill Whyte
- (B) Malinowski
- (C) Emile Durkheim
- (D) Herbert Spencer

Correct Answer: (B) Malinowski

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding ethnography.

Ethnography is a qualitative research method where the researcher immerses themselves in a particular social setting or community to study its culture, behaviors, and interactions in detail. It is typically used in sociology and anthropology.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Bill Whyte used participant observation but is not as strongly associated with ethnography as Malinowski.
- **Option B:** Correct. Malinowski is considered one of the founding figures of ethnography, particularly for his extensive fieldwork in the Trobriand Islands.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Emile Durkheim focused on sociology and functionalism, and although he conducted empirical studies, he did not use ethnography in the same way.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Herbert Spencer was a sociologist and philosopher but did not focus on ethnography.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Malinowski**.

Quick Tip

Malinowski's work in ethnography revolutionized how anthropologists studied societies by encouraging deep immersion and participant observation in the field.

94. Which data collection method for research will yield the best results and understanding for symbolic interactionists?

- (A) Participant observation
- (B) Structured interview
- (C) Questionnaire
- (D) Survey

Correct Answer: (A) Participant observation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding symbolic interactionism.

Symbolic interactionism is a sociological framework that emphasizes the importance of symbols, language, and face-to-face interactions in shaping social reality. Researchers within this paradigm are often interested in how individuals create meanings and identities through their

interactions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. Participant observation is the best method for symbolic interactionists because it allows researchers to directly engage with and observe the social interactions and meanings within the community.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Structured interviews are limited in their ability to capture the dynamic and evolving nature of symbolic interactions.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Questionnaires are standardized and may not effectively capture the nuances of personal interactions and symbolic meaning.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Surveys are more focused on gathering quantitative data and may not provide the depth required for symbolic interactionism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Participant observation.**

Quick Tip

For symbolic interactionists, participant observation provides firsthand insight into the micro-level processes of interaction, making it the most effective method for understanding social behavior.

95. Who gave the idea of “liquid modernity” and how can it be understood?

- (A) According to Baudrillard, the liberal nature of today’s modernity due to the process of modernization can be understood as liquid modernity
- (B) According to Bauman, the idea of liquid modernity can be understood as the separation of power from politics resulting from the independence of capital
- (C) According to Anthony Giddens, liquid modernity results from the process of globalization due to the mobile nature of cash flow
- (D) According to Dahrendorf, the idea of liquid modernity can be understood as the fluid nature of modern ideas which are accommodative in nature

Correct Answer: (B) According to Bauman, the idea of liquid modernity can be understood as the separation of power from politics resulting from the independence of capital

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Liquid Modernity —

The term “liquid modernity” was coined by sociologist Zygmunt Bauman to describe the transient and fluid nature of modern life, in contrast to the more rigid and structured life of the past. Bauman argued that the instability of relationships, work, and political institutions in

today's world is a consequence of the independence of capital from politics.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Baudrillard:** Baudrillard focused more on simulation and hyperreality, not the idea of liquid modernity.
- **(B) Bauman:** Correct. Bauman's theory of liquid modernity emphasizes how the fluidity of life is connected to the separation of power and capital.
- **(C) Anthony Giddens:** Giddens focused on the concepts of risk and trust in the context of modernity, not liquid modernity.
- **(D) Dahrendorf:** Dahrendorf's theory of modernity does not align with the fluidity of modern ideas described by Bauman.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(B) According to Bauman, the correct understanding of liquid modernity comes from his analysis of the separation of power and capital.

Quick Tip

Bauman's concept of liquid modernity helps to understand the changing nature of social, political, and economic relations in contemporary times.

96. The “theory of practice” has been given by:

- (A) George Ritzer
- (B) Pierre Bourdieu
- (C) Coser
- (D) Collins

Correct Answer: (B) Pierre Bourdieu

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Theory of Practice —

The theory of practice, developed by Pierre Bourdieu, emphasizes the relationship between individual actions and the social structures that shape them. Bourdieu's theory examines how social practices are influenced by various factors such as power, habitus, and cultural capital.

His work argues that social life is a continuous interplay between individuals and society, where both structure and agency are in constant flux.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) George Ritzer:** Known for his work on the McDonaldization of society, not for the theory of practice.
- **(B) Pierre Bourdieu:** Correct. Bourdieu's theory of practice provides a framework for understanding social behavior through the lens of both individual agency and societal constraints.
- **(C) Coser:** Coser was a sociologist known for his work on conflict theory and not related to the theory of practice.
- **(D) Collins:** Collins worked on conflict theory and sociology of interactions, but did not develop the theory of practice.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(B) Pierre Bourdieu is the correct answer. His theory of practice helps to understand the interaction between individuals and social structures.

Quick Tip

Bourdieu's theory of practice is a crucial concept in sociology for analyzing how individuals' behaviors are shaped by broader societal forces.

97. As per a report, if we include both central and state regulations, the number of Acts that apply to organizations and enterprises ranges from 1,536 Acts to about 69,233 compliances and about 6,000 filings. For labor alone, companies have to maintain 42 different registers, with another 5-6 for wages. There are other instances of duplication as well, e-commerce companies operating across India need to get GST (Goods and Services Tax) registrations in every state. According to Avantis, a small firm in India, with one factory and up to 500 employees, needs about 23 licenses, has to abide by over 750 compliances, and has to submit about 120 filings a year, while medium firms (up to 5,000 employees) have to grapple with over 5,500 compliances.

- (A) The negative impact of bureaucratization in a capitalist society as theorized by Karl Marx
- (B) An “iron cage” as postulated by Max Weber
- (C) As the idiosyncratic nature of a democratic state as given by Stuart Hall

(D) Pluralism as conceptualized by C. Wright Mills

Correct Answer: (B) An “iron cage” as postulated by Max Weber

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the issue.

The problem of increasing regulations and red tape in organizations, as described, leads to inefficiencies, delays, and frustrations. This phenomenon resonates with Max Weber’s concept of the “iron cage” – a situation where bureaucratic structures become so rigid and controlling that they stifle individual freedom and creativity. This leads to a situation where individuals within organizations are trapped in systems of rules and procedures that limit their autonomy.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) The negative impact of bureaucratization in a capitalist society as theorized by Karl Marx:** Incorrect. While Karl Marx critiques bureaucracy and capitalism, the idea of the “iron cage” is not from Marx but from Max Weber. Marx’s focus is more on the capitalist exploitation and class struggles.
- **(B) An “iron cage” as postulated by Max Weber:** Correct. Weber used the term “iron cage” to describe how excessive bureaucratic regulation and control can restrict freedom and autonomy. This fits the situation of increasing regulatory burdens.
- **(C) As the idiosyncratic nature of a democratic state as given by Stuart Hall:** Incorrect. This option is not relevant to the issue at hand, as Stuart Hall’s work mainly focuses on cultural studies and media, not bureaucratic processes.
- **(D) Pluralism as conceptualized by C. Wright Mills:** Incorrect. Pluralism concerns the distribution of power in a society, while the issue in the question is more about bureaucratic inefficiency and control.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) An “iron cage” as postulated by Max Weber**, as his concept accurately reflects the negative impact of excessive bureaucratization and the rigidity in organizational structures.

Quick Tip

Weber’s “iron cage” is a powerful concept to understand the negative effects of bureaucratic systems, where regulations limit personal freedoms and creativity.

98. “Dominant caste” in India can be understood along the lines of the following characteristics:

- (A) Sizeable amount of arable land, high place in local hierarchy, Western education, and highly revered because of their knowledge of religious scripture.

- (B) Strength of numbers, high place in local hierarchy, jobs in the administration, political dominance, and urban sources of income.
- (C) Economic and religious level of dominance alone.
- (D) Numerical strength, economic power through ownership of land, Western education, political power, and jobs in the administration.

Correct Answer: (D) Numerical strength, economic power through ownership of land, Western education, political power, and jobs in the administration.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Dominant Caste.

The concept of a "dominant caste" in India refers to the caste or social group that holds significant power, resources, and influence in a given region. This dominance can be attributed to a variety of factors, including numerical strength, economic power, political control, and access to education. Such a caste often has a combination of economic, social, and political leverage, making it dominant within local or regional structures.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Sizeable amount of arable land, high place in local hierarchy, Western education, and highly revered because of their knowledge of religious scripture:** This option focuses mainly on respect and reverence due to religious knowledge, but does not account for all the key attributes of a dominant caste, such as political and economic power.
- **(B) Strength of numbers, high place in local hierarchy, jobs in the administration, political dominance, and urban sources of income:** This option is close but lacks emphasis on economic power through land ownership, which is a key factor for many dominant castes.
- **(C) Economic and religious level of dominance alone:** This option is too narrow. Dominant castes are not solely defined by economic and religious power, but by a combination of factors, including education, political power, and jobs.
- **(D) Numerical strength, economic power through ownership of land, Western education, political power, and jobs in the administration:** Correct. This option encompasses all the key characteristics of a dominant caste, including numerical strength, economic power through land ownership, education, political influence, and administrative control.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** because it includes all the relevant characteristics of a dominant caste, as outlined in the sociological understanding of this concept.

Quick Tip

Dominant castes in India are defined by a mix of social, economic, and political factors, particularly their control over land, education, and administrative positions.

99. The Indian sociologist D.P. Mukherjee studied the Indian history through the following method:

- (A) “Verstehen” method in analyzing the meanings Indians (those who experienced Colonialism) assigned to their experiences of Independence.
- (B) “Dialectical analysis” to throw light on the interaction between tradition and modernity in understanding the contradictory forces that were unleashed during the colonial era.
- (C) “Dialectical analysis” to understand how the independence movement resulted from the contradiction between the state’s attempt to induct more Indians into their administration and resistance from the public.
- (D) “Verstehen” method to analyze the ideological underpinnings of the Britishers.

Correct Answer: (B) “Dialectical analysis” to throw light on the interaction between tradition and modernity in understanding the contradictory forces that were unleashed during the colonial era.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding D.P. Mukherjee’s approach.

D.P. Mukherjee, a prominent Indian sociologist, applied the method of dialectical analysis to understand the historical forces of tradition and modernity during the colonial era. His study focused on how the interplay between these forces shaped the Indian experience under British colonial rule.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) “Verstehen” method in analyzing the meanings Indians assigned to their experiences of Independence: Incorrect. The “Verstehen” method is associated with Max Weber, not Mukherjee. Mukherjee focused on dialectical analysis rather than interpretive understanding.

(B) “Dialectical analysis” to throw light on the interaction between tradition and modernity: Correct. Mukherjee used dialectical analysis to explore the tensions between tradition and modernity during colonial rule.

(C) “Dialectical analysis” to understand the independence movement’s contradictions: Incorrect. While Mukherjee used dialectical analysis, the focus was more on tradition and modernity, not just on the independence movement’s contradictions.

(D) “Verstehen” method to analyze the ideological underpinnings of the Britishers: Incorrect. Mukherjee’s method was not centered on the “Verstehen” approach or solely focused on British ideology.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**, as Mukherjee applied dialectical analysis to explore the interaction between tradition and modernity during the colonial period.

Quick Tip

Dialectical analysis focuses on the contradictions and interactions between opposing forces, like tradition and modernity, which was key to Mukherjee's study of Indian history.

100. How can we understand “subaltern perspective” in third-world countries and who used it for the first time?

- (A) The subaltern perspective was used to understand the circumstances of the marginalized group of people who suffer due to their inferior social and economic backgrounds. This perspective was used to study South Asian history by David Hardiman.
- (B) The subaltern perspective was used to understand the circumstances of the economically marginalized group of people. This perspective was used by B.R. Ambedkar for the first time to study the circumstances of the economically downtrodden Dalit community.
- (C) The subaltern perspective was used to understand the circumstances of the socially marginalized group of people. This was used for the first time by Sundarlal Bahuguna to study the socially marginalized women who suffered owing to deforestation.
- (D) The subaltern perspective was used to understand the plight of the marginalized group of people who suffer due to their minority positions in society. This perspective was used for the first time by Partha Chatterjee to understand the minority community of West Bengal.

Correct Answer: (A) The subaltern perspective was used to understand the circumstances of the marginalized group of people who suffer due to their inferior social and economic backgrounds. This perspective was used to study South Asian history by David Hardiman.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the subaltern perspective.

The subaltern perspective focuses on the marginalized groups in society, especially those from lower social, economic, and political backgrounds. It aims to study their lived experiences and the ways in which their voices have been silenced by dominant social structures. This perspective was first applied by David Hardiman in the context of South Asian history.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) The subaltern perspective used by David Hardiman to study South Asian history: Correct. David Hardiman is credited with using the subaltern perspective to study the marginalized communities in South Asia, especially the lower caste and other economically disadvantaged groups.

(B) The subaltern perspective used by B.R. Ambedkar to study Dalits: Incorrect. While Ambedkar's work focused on Dalit rights, he did not specifically use the subaltern perspective, which was coined later by others.

(C) The subaltern perspective used by Sundarlal Bahuguna to study socially marginalized women: Incorrect. Bahuguna was involved in environmental activism, not specifically

the subaltern studies.

(D) The subaltern perspective used by Partha Chatterjee to study West Bengal minorities: Incorrect. Partha Chatterjee is important in subaltern studies but not for the specific study of minority communities in West Bengal.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, as David Hardiman first applied the subaltern perspective to study the marginalized groups in South Asian history.

Quick Tip

The subaltern perspective seeks to amplify the voices of marginalized communities, focusing on their struggles against dominant systems of power.

Part - II
Paper 3 - Economics

51. Which of the following is a sign of a free economy?

- (A) The prices are regulated
- (B) The prices are partly regulated
- (C) The prices are determined with the help of the forces of demand and supply
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) The prices are determined with the help of the forces of demand and supply

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding a free economy.

In a free economy, the market is left to function without significant government intervention. Prices are determined by the interaction of supply and demand, and resources are allocated based on market forces rather than regulatory controls.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) The prices are regulated: Incorrect. In a free economy, prices should not be regulated by the government; they are instead determined by market forces.

(B) The prices are partly regulated: Incorrect. A partially regulated economy is not fully free. A free economy relies on demand and supply without intervention.

(C) The prices are determined with the help of the forces of demand and supply: Correct. In a free economy, prices are set by market forces such as supply and demand, with no governmental interference.

(D) None of these: Incorrect. Option (C) is the correct answer.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) The prices are determined with the help of the forces of demand and supply**, which reflects the nature of a free economy.

Quick Tip

In a free market, prices adjust based on the interaction between supply and demand without government interference.

52. Which of the following is a characteristic of a perfectly competitive market?

- (A) There are many buyers and sellers.
- (B) The product is homogeneous.
- (C) There are no barriers to entry or exit.
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding a perfectly competitive market.

A perfectly competitive market is one where there are many buyers and sellers, no barriers to entry or exit, and the products offered by different firms are homogeneous. These conditions ensure that no individual buyer or seller can influence the market price.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) There are many buyers and sellers: Correct. A characteristic of a perfectly competitive market is the presence of many buyers and sellers, ensuring no one participant can control prices.

(B) The product is homogeneous: Correct. In a perfectly competitive market, the products offered by different sellers are identical, leaving no room for differentiation.

(C) There are no barriers to entry or exit: Correct. Perfect competition allows firms to freely enter or exit the market without restrictions.

(D) All the above: Correct. All the listed characteristics are true for a perfectly competitive market.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as all the options describe the conditions of a perfectly competitive market.

Quick Tip

In perfect competition, firms cannot influence prices, and the market operates freely with many buyers, sellers, and homogeneous products.

53. Which of the following is a government program to reduce poverty in India?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- (B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- (C) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the government programs.

India has launched various poverty reduction programs aimed at improving the lives of its citizens, especially in rural and economically marginalized areas. These programs focus on providing financial inclusion, employment opportunities, and access to essential services.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment to rural households.
- **Option B:** Correct. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) focuses on financial inclusion, providing access to banking services to all households.
- **Option C:** Correct. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) provides LPG connections to women from BPL households to reduce the health hazards of cooking with traditional fuels.
- **Option D:** Correct. All these programs aim at reducing poverty through different avenues.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**.

Quick Tip

These programs are critical for improving the quality of life of India's poorest, providing them with financial inclusion, employment, and better health outcomes.

54. Which of the following is an example of complementary goods?

- (A) Coffee and sugar
- (B) Cars and gasoline
- (C) Printers and ink
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding complementary goods.

Complementary goods are products that are often used together, where the demand for one is linked to the demand for the other. When the price of one good increases, the demand for its complement tends to fall, and vice versa.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. Coffee and sugar are complementary goods because sugar is often used with coffee.
- **Option B:** Correct. Cars and gasoline are complementary because a car requires gasoline to function.
- **Option C:** Correct. Printers and ink are complementary because printers require ink cartridges to function.
- **Option D:** Correct. All the listed pairs are examples of complementary goods.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**.

Quick Tip

When the demand for one complementary good rises, the demand for the other tends to rise as well, making them interdependent in the market.

55. Which of the following is the difference between total cost and fixed cost?

- (A) Variable cost
- (B) Opportunity cost
- (C) Sunk cost
- (D) Economic cost

Correct Answer: (A) Variable cost

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Total Cost and Fixed Cost —

Total cost includes both fixed costs and variable costs. Fixed costs are the costs that do not change with the level of output, while variable costs change as the level of output changes. The difference between total cost and fixed cost is the variable cost, as it represents the portion of the cost that changes with the production level.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Variable cost:** Correct. The difference between total cost and fixed cost is the variable cost, which fluctuates with the level of output.
- **(B) Opportunity cost:** Opportunity cost refers to the value of the next best alternative forgone and does not apply here.
- **(C) Sunk cost:** Sunk cost refers to costs that cannot be recovered once incurred and is not related to the difference between total cost and fixed cost.
- **(D) Economic cost:** Economic cost includes both explicit costs and opportunity costs, not the difference between total and fixed costs.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(A) Variable cost is the correct answer, as it is the part of total cost that is not fixed and varies with output levels.

Quick Tip

Remember, total cost is the sum of fixed costs and variable costs. The difference between them is the variable cost.

56. Which of the following indicates the cost that has already been incurred in the past?

- (A) Fixed cost
- (B) Sunk cost
- (C) Opportunity cost
- (D) Variable cost

Correct Answer: (B) Sunk cost

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Sunk Costs —

Sunk costs are costs that have already been incurred and cannot be recovered. These costs should not influence future decisions, as they are irreversible.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Fixed cost:** Fixed costs are ongoing costs that are incurred regardless of the level of output, but they are not specifically related to past incurred costs.
- **(B) Sunk cost:** Correct. Sunk costs are costs that have already been incurred in the past and cannot be recovered.
- **(C) Opportunity cost:** Opportunity cost is the cost of the next best alternative forgone and is not related to past expenses.
- **(D) Variable cost:** Variable costs change with the level of output and are incurred as production occurs, not as past costs.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(B) Sunk cost is the correct answer, as it represents the costs that have already been incurred and cannot be recovered.

Quick Tip

Sunk costs should not affect your decision-making because they cannot be recovered. Focus on future costs instead.

57. Which of the following is the profit-maximizing output level for a firm?

- (A) The output level at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost.
- (B) The output level at which average total cost is minimized.
- (C) The output level at which total revenue is maximized.
- (D) None of the above.

Correct Answer: (A) The output level at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the profit-maximizing output level.

In economics, the profit-maximizing output level is the point at which a firm's marginal revenue (MR) equals its marginal cost (MC). This is because at this point, the cost of producing an additional unit is exactly equal to the revenue generated from selling that unit, meaning no additional profit can be made by producing more or less.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) The output level at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost:** This is the correct definition of the profit-maximizing output level for a firm.
- **(B) The output level at which average total cost is minimized:** This refers to the output level at which a firm minimizes its average cost, not necessarily where profit is maximized.
- **(C) The output level at which total revenue is maximized:** Total revenue is maximized when marginal revenue is zero, not when profit is maximized.
- **(D) None of the above:** This is incorrect because (A) is the correct answer.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** because the profit-maximizing output occurs when marginal revenue equals marginal cost.

Quick Tip

For profit maximization, firms produce at the output level where marginal revenue equals marginal cost. This ensures that any additional production will not reduce profit.

58. Which of the following is an example of a market failure?

- (A) Monopoly
- (B) Pollution
- (C) Asymmetric information
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding market failure.**

Market failure occurs when the allocation of goods and services by a free market is not efficient, leading to a net social welfare loss. Several factors can contribute to market failure, including monopolies, externalities like pollution, and asymmetric information.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Monopoly:** Monopolies can lead to market failure because they can restrict output and raise prices, reducing overall consumer welfare.
- **(B) Pollution:** Pollution is an externality, where the social costs of production are not reflected in market prices, leading to inefficiency and market failure.
- **(C) Asymmetric information:** When one party has more or better information than the other, it can lead to inefficiencies in the market, such as adverse selection and moral hazard, both forms of market failure.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. All the mentioned factors — monopoly, pollution, and asymmetric information — are examples of market failure.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** because all the options represent examples of market failure, each contributing to inefficiency in different ways.

Quick Tip

Market failure occurs when resources are not allocated efficiently by the market. Common causes include monopolies, pollution (negative externalities), and asymmetric information.

59. Which of the following is a goal of public policy?

- (A) To promote economic efficiency
- (B) To promote economic equity
- (C) To promote economic growth
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the goals of public policy.

Public policy is designed to achieve various social and economic objectives, including promoting economic efficiency, equity, and growth. Each of these objectives is critical for the balanced development of a society and economy.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) To promote economic efficiency: This is indeed one of the primary goals of public policy. Efficiency in the economy ensures that resources are used in the best possible way, minimizing waste.

(B) To promote economic equity: This is another important goal. Policies often aim to

reduce inequality and ensure a more equitable distribution of resources.

(C) To promote economic growth: Economic growth is another key goal of public policy, as it leads to increased wealth and opportunities for individuals.

(D) All the above: Correct. All of these goals are integral parts of public policy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as public policy aims to promote all of these goals—economic efficiency, equity, and growth—simultaneously.

Quick Tip

Public policy is multi-dimensional and aims to balance efficiency, equity, and growth to ensure a prosperous society.

60. Which of the following is a tool that governments can use to promote economic efficiency?

- (A) Taxes
- (B) Subsidies
- (C) Regulations
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the tools for promoting economic efficiency.

Governments use a range of tools to promote economic efficiency. These tools include taxes, subsidies, and regulations, which can influence market outcomes and resource allocation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Taxes: Taxes are used to discourage inefficient behavior (such as overconsumption or overproduction) and to correct market failures.

(B) Subsidies: Subsidies can encourage certain behaviors or industries that are considered beneficial for economic efficiency, like renewable energy or public transportation.

(C) Regulations: Regulations ensure that markets operate fairly and efficiently, often addressing externalities like pollution or monopolistic behavior.

(D) All the above: Correct. All of these tools are used by governments to promote economic efficiency.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all these tools—taxes, subsidies, and regulations—are used to

promote economic efficiency.

Quick Tip

Governments leverage taxes, subsidies, and regulations to manage market behavior and promote economic efficiency.

61. Which of the following is a measure of aggregate economic activity?

- (A) GDP
- (B) Unemployment rate
- (C) Inflation rate
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding aggregate economic activity.

Aggregate economic activity is a measure of the overall economic performance of a country. It is typically represented through indicators such as GDP, unemployment rate, and inflation rate. These metrics give a comprehensive view of a country's economic health.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) GDP: Correct. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) measures the total economic output of a country and is a key indicator of aggregate economic activity.

(B) Unemployment rate: Correct. The unemployment rate is an important indicator of the health of the labor market and thus of overall economic activity.

(C) Inflation rate: Correct. Inflation measures the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, affecting economic activity and purchasing power.

(D) All the above: Correct. All the listed options contribute to measuring aggregate economic activity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as all of these metrics are used to gauge the overall economic activity of a country.

Quick Tip

GDP, unemployment, and inflation are crucial metrics for assessing a nation's economic performance and health.

62. Identify which of the following is a component of GDP?

- (A) Consumer spending
- (B) Investment spending
- (C) Government spending
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding GDP components.

GDP is a measure of a country's total economic output. It is composed of several key components, including consumer spending, investment spending, and government spending, which collectively contribute to the national output.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Consumer spending: Correct. Consumer spending is a major component of GDP, representing the total expenditure by households on goods and services.

(B) Investment spending: Correct. Investment spending, including business investments in equipment and infrastructure, is another key component of GDP.

(C) Government spending: Correct. Government spending, which includes government expenditures on goods and services, is also a vital part of GDP.

(D) All the above: Correct. All of these are components that contribute to the calculation of GDP.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as all of these spending categories are included in GDP calculations.

Quick Tip

GDP includes consumer, investment, and government spending as key components contributing to total economic output.

63. Which of the following is a type of fiscal policy?

- (A) Government spending
- (B) Taxation
- (C) Both a) and b)

(D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both a) and b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding fiscal policy.

Fiscal policy refers to the use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy. It is one of the primary tools used by a government to manage economic activity, aiming to either stimulate the economy or reduce inflation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Government spending is a part of fiscal policy aimed at increasing or decreasing overall economic activity.
- **Option B:** Taxation also forms a crucial component of fiscal policy, influencing consumer spending and business investments.
- **Option C:** Both government spending and taxation are key elements of fiscal policy.
- **Option D:** Incorrect, as both spending and taxation are integral parts of fiscal policy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Both a) and b)**.

Quick Tip

Fiscal policy aims to manage economic fluctuations through government spending and taxation. Both are essential tools for addressing economic growth, inflation, and unemployment.

64. The ratio that the banks are required to maintain between their liquid assets and total deposits are called -

- (A) CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio)
- (B) SLR (Statutory Liquid Ratio)
- (C) CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) SLR (Statutory Liquid Ratio)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the financial ratios.

Banks are required to maintain certain ratios to ensure liquidity and solvency. These ratios help banks meet their obligations and maintain financial stability.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) is the percentage of a bank's total deposits that it must keep in reserve, typically in the form of cash. It is different from SLR.
- **Option B:** Correct. SLR (Statutory Liquid Ratio) is the ratio of a bank's liquid assets (such as cash, gold, or government bonds) to its total deposits. This ratio ensures that banks have enough liquid assets to meet their short-term obligations.
- **Option C:** CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) relates to the bank's financial health and its ability to absorb losses but is not directly related to liquid assets and deposits.
- **Option D:** Incorrect, as the correct ratio is SLR, not any of the other listed options.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) SLR (Statutory Liquid Ratio)**.

Quick Tip

SLR is essential for maintaining liquidity in banks, ensuring that they can meet depositors' demands and comply with regulatory requirements.

65. Which of the following is a cause of inflation?

- (A) Demand-pull
- (B) Cost-push
- (C) Both a) and b)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both a) and b)

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Inflation Causes —**

Inflation can be caused by both demand-pull and cost-push factors: - Demand-pull inflation occurs when demand for goods and services exceeds supply, leading to higher prices. - Cost-push inflation occurs when the costs of production increase, causing firms to raise prices to maintain profit margins.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Demand-pull:** Correct. Demand-pull inflation is a major cause of inflation when demand exceeds supply.
- **(B) Cost-push:** Correct. Cost-push inflation happens when production costs rise, such as wages or raw material costs.
- **(C) Both a) and b):** Correct. Both demand-pull and cost-push factors can contribute to inflation, making this the best answer.
- **(D) None of the above:** Incorrect. Both demand-pull and cost-push are valid causes of inflation.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(C) Both demand-pull and cost-push are causes of inflation, so this is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Inflation can arise from either too much demand or rising production costs. Remember both demand-pull and cost-push can trigger inflation.

66. Which of the following is a consequence of unemployment?

- (A) Lost output
- (B) Social unrest
- (C) Both a) and b)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both a) and b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the consequences of unemployment —

Unemployment leads to multiple negative consequences, including:

- Lost output: When people are unemployed, they are not contributing to the economy, leading to a loss of potential output.
- Social unrest: High unemployment can lead to social tensions, protests, or even crime due to frustration and inequality.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Lost output:** Correct. Unemployment causes lost output, as there is underutilization of human resources.
- **(B) Social unrest:** Correct. Unemployment can cause social unrest as people become dissatisfied with the economic situation.
- **(C) Both a) and b):** Correct. Both lost output and social unrest are consequences of high unemployment.
- **(D) None of the above:** Incorrect. Both lost output and social unrest are proven consequences of unemployment.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(C) Both lost output and social unrest are common consequences of unemployment, making this the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Unemployment not only reduces economic output but also creates social instability. Both are significant concerns of policymakers.

67. Which of the following is a goal of macroeconomic policy?

- (A) Full employment
- (B) Price stability
- (C) Economic growth
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding macroeconomic policy goals.

Macroeconomic policy aims to achieve certain broad economic goals that help stabilize and grow the economy. These typically include:

- Full employment: Ensuring that everyone who is willing and able to work can find employment.
- Price stability: Keeping inflation low and stable to maintain the purchasing power of money.
- Economic growth: Achieving a consistent increase in the overall economic output.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Full employment:** This is a key goal, but it is only one aspect of the broader macroeconomic goals.
- **(B) Price stability:** Another key goal, but not the only one.
- **(C) Economic growth:** Economic growth is also important, but it's part of a broader macroeconomic objective.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. All three — full employment, price stability, and economic growth — are goals of macroeconomic policy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** because the ultimate goal of macroeconomic policy is to achieve a balanced state where all three factors — full employment, price stability, and economic growth — are in harmony.

Quick Tip

Macroeconomic policy focuses on achieving full employment, price stability, and economic growth simultaneously. This is done through fiscal and monetary policy tools.

68. Which of the following is a tool that governments can use to promote full employment?

- (A) Fiscal policy
- (B) Monetary policy
- (C) Both a) and b)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both a) and b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding tools for promoting full employment.

Governments can use various policy tools to stimulate employment in an economy. These tools include:

- **Fiscal policy:** Involves government spending and tax policies. Increasing government spending or reducing taxes can stimulate demand in the economy, which in turn can create more jobs.
- **Monetary policy:** Involves controlling the money supply and interest rates. Lowering interest rates makes borrowing cheaper, which can lead to increased investment and consumption, thus creating more jobs.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Fiscal policy:** Fiscal policy is a tool that governments use to influence employment by

adjusting their spending and taxation policies.

- **(B) Monetary policy:** Monetary policy is also used to promote full employment by influencing the cost of credit and overall economic activity.

- **(C) Both a) and b):** Correct. Both fiscal and monetary policies are used to promote full employment in an economy.

- **(D) None of the above:** Incorrect, because both fiscal and monetary policies are tools to promote employment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C)** because both fiscal policy (government spending and taxation) and monetary policy (control of the money supply and interest rates) can be used to stimulate employment in the economy.

Quick Tip

To promote full employment, governments use both fiscal (spending and taxation) and monetary (interest rate and money supply) policies. Both work together to stimulate demand and create jobs.

69. Which of the following is a tool that governments can use to promote price stability?

(A) Fiscal policy

(B) Monetary policy

(C) Both a) and b)

(D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Monetary policy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding price stability.

Price stability refers to the low and stable inflation rate over time. It ensures that the purchasing power of money remains relatively constant, helping businesses and consumers plan for the future.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Fiscal policy: Fiscal policy, which involves government spending and taxation, can influence the overall economy but is not the primary tool used for maintaining price stability.

(B) Monetary policy: Correct. Monetary policy, implemented by the central bank, directly influences the money supply and interest rates, which are critical in controlling inflation and maintaining price stability.

(C) Both a) and b): This option is not correct as fiscal policy is not primarily used for price stability.

(D) None of the above: This option is incorrect because monetary policy is indeed used to promote price stability.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**, as monetary policy is the main tool for controlling inflation and ensuring price stability.

Quick Tip

Monetary policy is the key tool used by central banks to control inflation and maintain price stability in the economy.

70. Which of the following is a tool that governments can use to promote economic growth?

- (A) Fiscal policy
- (B) Monetary policy
- (C) Both a) and b)
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both a) and b)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding economic growth.

Economic growth refers to the increase in the production of goods and services over time. It is essential for improving living standards and generating employment.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Fiscal policy: Fiscal policy can stimulate economic growth through government spending on infrastructure, education, and healthcare, as well as through tax cuts that encourage investment.

(B) Monetary policy: Monetary policy can also promote economic growth by lowering interest rates, which encourages borrowing, investment, and consumption.

(C) Both a) and b): Correct. Both fiscal and monetary policies work together to promote economic growth by stimulating demand and investment in the economy.

(D) None of the above: This option is incorrect because both fiscal and monetary policies are used to promote economic growth.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C), as both fiscal and monetary policies are vital tools for promoting economic growth.

Quick Tip

Economic growth is often driven by a combination of fiscal and monetary policies that stimulate demand and investment in the economy.

71. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of developing countries?

- (A) Low per capita income
- (B) High population growth rates
- (C) High levels of poverty and inequality
- (D) High levels of economic development

Correct Answer: (D) High levels of economic development

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding characteristics of developing countries.**

Developing countries are typically characterized by lower levels of economic development, with high poverty rates, inequalities, and high population growth rates. They often struggle with low per capita income.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Low per capita income: Correct. Low per capita income is a common characteristic of developing countries.

(B) High population growth rates: Correct. Developing countries tend to have high population growth rates.

(C) High levels of poverty and inequality: Correct. High poverty and inequality are also prevalent in developing countries.

(D) High levels of economic development: Incorrect. High levels of economic development are not a typical characteristic of developing countries. They are more likely to be associated with developed nations.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **High levels of economic development**, as it is the only option not characteristic of developing countries.

Quick Tip

Developing countries are typically characterized by lower economic development, high poverty, and population growth rates.

72. Which of the following is a major factor contributing to economic growth?

- (A) Capital accumulation
- (B) Technological progress
- (C) Population growth
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding economic growth factors.

Economic growth is driven by several factors, including capital accumulation, technological progress, and population growth. All of these contribute to increasing productivity, which drives growth.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Capital accumulation:** Correct. Capital accumulation, such as investments in infrastructure and machinery, contributes to economic growth by improving productivity.
- (B) Technological progress:** Correct. Technological progress leads to innovations that increase efficiency and productivity, driving economic growth.
- (C) Population growth:** Correct. Population growth can increase labor supply, which in turn can boost productivity and economic growth.
- (D) All the above:** Correct. All of these factors contribute to economic growth.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as all of these factors play a significant role in driving economic growth.

Quick Tip

Economic growth is driven by capital accumulation, technological progress, and population growth.

73. Which of the following is the largest sector of the Indian economy?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Industry
- (C) Services
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (C) Services

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sectors of the economy.

An economy is typically divided into three main sectors: agriculture, industry, and services. The services sector has grown significantly in recent decades, particularly in India, which has led to it becoming the largest sector in terms of contribution to GDP.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Agriculture is an important sector but is no longer the largest contributor to India's economy. It contributes significantly to employment but a smaller share of GDP.
- **Option B:** Industry, while important, has been overtaken by services in terms of contribution to GDP.
- **Option C:** Correct. The services sector includes IT, finance, education, and health services, and it has become the largest sector in the Indian economy.
- **Option D:** Incorrect, as not all sectors are of equal size in terms of their contribution.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Services**.

Quick Tip

The services sector is the largest and fastest-growing part of India's economy, driven by industries like IT, telecommunications, and financial services.

74. Which of the following is an example of a development policy?

- (A) Investing in education and healthcare
- (B) Providing subsidies to businesses
- (C) Taxing the rich to redistribute wealth to the poor
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding development policies.

Development policies aim to improve the overall well-being of a country, focusing on reducing poverty, improving education and healthcare, and promoting economic growth. Various strategies can be employed to achieve these objectives.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Investing in education and healthcare is a key element of development policy, as it directly impacts human capital and socio-economic development.
- **Option B:** Providing subsidies to businesses, particularly in strategic sectors like agriculture or renewable energy, can encourage economic growth and job creation.
- **Option C:** Taxing the rich to redistribute wealth to the poor is a key aspect of economic policy aimed at reducing inequality and promoting social equity.
- **Option D:** Correct. All of the above options contribute to the broader goal of sustainable development.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**.

Quick Tip

Development policies are multi-dimensional, addressing various areas like education, healthcare, economic equality, and business support to promote overall national growth.

75. Which of the following is a criticism of the neoclassical theory of economic growth?

- (A) It assumes that markets are perfect and competitive
- (B) It does not adequately account for the role of government in economic development.
- (C) It does not adequately account for the role of institutions in economic development.
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the criticism of neoclassical theory —

The neoclassical theory of economic growth emphasizes the role of markets and capital accumulation but overlooks other critical factors:

- **Assumption of perfect markets:** Neoclassical theory assumes that markets are perfectly competitive, which does not always reflect real-world conditions.
- **Role of government:** It overlooks how government policies, such as infrastructure

development and regulation, influence economic growth. - Role of institutions: It also neglects the influence of social and political institutions on economic development.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) It assumes that markets are perfect and competitive:** Correct. This is a known limitation of the neoclassical theory.
- **(B) It does not adequately account for the role of government in economic development:** Correct. The theory largely ignores the active role of the state.
- **(C) It does not adequately account for the role of institutions in economic development:** Correct. Neoclassical theory focuses on capital and labor but not on institutions.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. All the mentioned points are valid criticisms of the neoclassical theory.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(D) All the above criticisms are correct and highlight the limitations of the neoclassical growth theory.

Quick Tip

Neoclassical theory assumes ideal conditions, which often doesn't reflect real-world scenarios. Always consider factors like government policies and institutions when evaluating growth.

76. Which of the following is a key finding of the Human Development Index (HDI)?

- (A) Economic growth is not always necessary for human development.
- (B) Human development is a multidimensional concept that includes more than just economic growth.
- (C) Developing countries have made significant progress in human development in recent decades.
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the key findings of HDI —

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development beyond economic growth, incorporating health, education, and income: - Economic growth is not always necessary for human development: HDI recognizes that growth does not guarantee an improvement in human well-being. - Human development is a multidimensional concept: It includes factors such as life expectancy, educational attainment, and income levels. - Progress in developing countries: Many developing countries have seen significant improvements in education, healthcare, and income levels in recent decades.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Economic growth is not always necessary for human development:** Correct. HDI challenges the idea that growth alone can measure development.
- **(B) Human development is a multidimensional concept that includes more than just economic growth:** Correct. HDI takes a holistic view of human development.
- **(C) Developing countries have made significant progress in human development in recent decades:** Correct. The HDI shows progress, especially in sectors like health and education.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. All the statements are key findings of the HDI.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(D) All the above are key findings that are emphasized by the HDI in understanding human development.

Quick Tip

When analyzing development, always look beyond just economic indicators. Human development includes health, education, and income, not just GDP.

77. Which of the following is a goal of international development assistance?

- (A) To reduce poverty and inequality
- (B) To promote economic growth and development
- (C) To improve health and education outcomes
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding international development assistance goals.

International development assistance generally focuses on improving the living standards of people in developing countries. The main objectives include:

- Reducing poverty and inequality: This is one of the core objectives, aiming to provide economic opportunities to marginalized populations.
- Promoting economic growth and development: Encouraging long-term, sustainable growth in developing economies.
- Improving health and education outcomes: Ensuring better access to healthcare and education.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) To reduce poverty and inequality:** This is an essential part of development aid but not the only goal.
- **(B) To promote economic growth and development:** This is another important goal but part of a broader focus.
- **(C) To improve health and education outcomes:** Critical, but still just one aspect of overall development assistance.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. Development assistance aims to reduce poverty, promote growth, and improve health and education outcomes.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** because all of the mentioned goals — poverty reduction, economic growth, and improvement in health and education — are central to international development assistance.

Quick Tip

International development assistance seeks to achieve multiple goals: reducing poverty, promoting economic development, and improving social outcomes like health and education.

78. Which of the following is NOT a tool of monetary policy?

- (A) Taxation
- (B) Discount rate policy
- (C) Reserve requirement policy
- (D) Open market operations

Correct Answer: (A) Taxation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding monetary policy tools.

Monetary policy is typically controlled by a country's central bank to manage the money supply and achieve economic stability. Key tools include:

- **Discount rate policy:** The interest rate charged by central banks to commercial banks for short-term loans.
- **Reserve requirement policy:** The fraction of depositors' balances that commercial banks must hold in reserve and not lend out.
- **Open market operations:** The buying and selling of government securities in the open market to influence the money supply.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Taxation:** Taxation is not a monetary policy tool; it is a fiscal policy tool, used by governments to manage public revenues and expenditures.
- **(B) Discount rate policy:** Correct. This is a monetary policy tool used to control liquidity in the financial system.
- **(C) Reserve requirement policy:** Correct. This tool helps control the amount of money banks can lend out.
- **(D) Open market operations:** Correct. These operations are a key method for managing the money supply.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** because taxation is a fiscal policy tool, not a monetary policy tool. Monetary policy involves regulating the money supply and interest rates.

Quick Tip

Monetary policy tools like discount rates, reserve requirements, and open market operations are used by central banks to control the money supply and stabilize the economy. Taxation is a tool of fiscal policy, not monetary policy.

79. Which of the following is an example of a successful development intervention?

- (A) The Green Revolution in India
- (B) The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh
- (C) The Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding development interventions.

Development interventions aim to improve economic and social conditions in underdeveloped or developing regions. Successful interventions have proven to bring about positive change in a community or nation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) The Green Revolution in India: The Green Revolution introduced new agricultural technologies, improved irrigation, and higher-yielding crop varieties, leading to significant increases in food production. It was one of the most successful development interventions in India.

(B) The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh: The Grameen Bank pioneered microfinance, offering small loans to impoverished people, particularly women, to start businesses and improve their livelihoods. This intervention has been very successful in promoting financial inclusion.

(C) The Bolsa Familia Program in Brazil: This program provided direct cash transfers to low-income families, improving their access to education, healthcare, and food. It has been a successful social safety net program.

(D) All the above: Correct. All the mentioned interventions have been successful in improving the economic and social conditions in their respective regions.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all of the mentioned programs have been widely recognized as successful development interventions.

Quick Tip

Successful development interventions often combine economic, social, and technological elements to improve the lives of individuals and communities.

80. Which of the following is a lesson that can be learned from the study of economic growth and development?

- (A) There is no one-size-fits-all approach to economic development.
- (B) Economic development is a complex process that takes time and effort.
- (C) Economic development is not always guaranteed, even in countries with favourable conditions.
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the lessons of economic development.

Economic growth and development are complex and multifaceted processes. There are numerous lessons that can be drawn from successful and unsuccessful cases across the world.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) There is no one-size-fits-all approach to economic development: Each country or region has its unique economic and social conditions, and thus development strategies must be tailored to those conditions.

(B) Economic development is a complex process that takes time and effort: Development is a long-term process, requiring careful planning, implementation, and patience.

(C) Economic development is not always guaranteed, even in countries with favourable conditions: Despite having favourable resources or conditions, economic development may still face barriers due to political instability, corruption, or other factors.

(D) All the above: Correct. All of the above statements are crucial lessons in the study of economic development.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all of these are valid and important lessons from the study of economic development.

Quick Tip

Economic development requires a tailored approach, long-term commitment, and understanding that success is not always guaranteed.

81. Statutory Liquidity Ratio is

- (A) Compulsory reserve that the central bank of the country must maintain
- (B) Obligatory reserve that commercial bank must maintain
- (C) Regulates the liquidity of the cash in the country
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Regulates the liquidity of the cash in the country

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR).

SLR is a minimum percentage of a commercial bank's net demand and time liabilities that it has to keep as liquid assets in the form of cash, gold, or other securities. It is used to regulate the liquidity in the economy.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Compulsory reserve that the central bank of the country must maintain: Incorrect. This refers to the cash reserve ratio (CRR) for central banks, not SLR.

(B) Obligatory reserve that commercial bank must maintain: Incorrect. While this is closer to SLR's definition, SLR does not directly refer to reserves that commercial banks maintain with central banks.

(C) Regulates the liquidity of the cash in the country: Correct. SLR is used to regulate liquidity in the banking system and control credit expansion.

(D) None of the above: Incorrect, as (C) is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Regulates the liquidity of the cash in the country**, as it refers to the role of SLR in the economy.

Quick Tip

SLR is an important tool used by central banks to regulate liquidity and control inflation.

82. Which of the following is a cost of international trade?

- (A) Job losses in certain industries
- (B) Increased competition for domestic businesses
- (C) Environmental damage from transportation
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the costs of international trade.

International trade, while beneficial for growth and access to goods, has costs that need to be considered. These costs include economic disruptions like job losses, increased competition, and environmental impacts.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Job losses in certain industries: Correct. International trade can lead to the loss of jobs in industries that cannot compete with cheaper foreign goods.

(B) Increased competition for domestic businesses: Correct. Local businesses often face increased competition when foreign companies enter the market, which can result in market pressure.

(C) Environmental damage from transportation: Correct. The increased transportation of goods between countries contributes to pollution and environmental degradation.

(D) All the above: Correct. All of these are valid costs associated with international trade.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as each of these factors represents a cost of international trade.

Quick Tip

International trade can have both economic and environmental costs, including job displacement and increased competition.

83. Which of the following is a type of trade barrier?

- (A) Tariff
- (B) Quota
- (C) Embargo
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding trade barriers.

Trade barriers are restrictions imposed by countries to limit international trade. These barriers are designed to protect domestic industries from foreign competition, regulate imports and exports, and maintain economic stability.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** A tariff is a tax imposed on imported goods, making them more expensive and less competitive.
- **Option B:** A quota is a limit on the quantity of goods that can be imported or exported, thus controlling supply and demand.
- **Option C:** An embargo is a ban on trade with a particular country or group of countries, often used as a political or economic sanction.
- **Option D:** Correct. All of these are types of trade barriers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**.

Quick Tip

Trade barriers can take various forms, and understanding each type helps in analyzing global trade policies and their impact on international relations.

84. Which of the following is a trade agreement that reduces tariffs between member countries?

- (A) Free trade agreement
- (B) Customs union
- (C) Common market
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding trade agreements.

Trade agreements are formal agreements between countries to reduce barriers to trade, including tariffs, quotas, and other regulations. These agreements aim to increase trade and economic cooperation among member countries.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** A free trade agreement (FTA) allows member countries to trade without imposing tariffs or other trade barriers.
- **Option B:** A customs union is a type of agreement where member countries agree to reduce tariffs and have a common external tariff.
- **Option C:** A common market builds on the customs union, but it also allows for the free movement of goods, services, labor, and capital between member countries.
- **Option D:** Correct. All of these agreements reduce tariffs between member countries.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**.

Quick Tip

Trade agreements like FTAs, customs unions, and common markets play a key role in reducing trade barriers, fostering economic integration, and improving the overall trade climate among member nations.

85. Which of the following is a trade organization that promotes free trade and economic cooperation among its members?

- (A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (C) World Bank
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the trade organizations —

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the global trade body that deals with the rules of trade between nations. It promotes free trade and economic cooperation by establishing a common framework for trade regulations.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) World Trade Organization (WTO):** Correct. WTO facilitates global trade agreements and economic cooperation between its members.
- **(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF):** Incorrect. IMF provides financial assistance to countries facing economic crises but does not promote free trade.
- **(C) World Bank:** Incorrect. World Bank provides loans for development projects but does not focus on promoting free trade.
- **(D) None of the above:** Incorrect. The correct answer is WTO.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the correct answer as it promotes free trade and economic cooperation among its members.

Quick Tip

When discussing trade organizations, remember that WTO is the key institution for regulating international trade and ensuring its smooth operation.

86. Which of the following is a theory that explains why countries specialize in producing and exporting goods and services in which they have a comparative advantage?

- (A) Comparative advantage theory
- (B) Absolute advantage theory
- (C) Heckscher-Ohlin theory
- (D) Both a) and c)

Correct Answer: (D) Both a) and c)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the theories —

- Comparative advantage theory suggests that countries should specialize in producing goods where they have a lower opportunity cost, thereby increasing overall economic efficiency. - Heckscher-Ohlin theory explains that countries will export goods that use their abundant factors of production (such as labor or capital) intensively.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Comparative advantage theory:** Correct. This theory states that countries benefit by specializing in goods where they have a comparative advantage.
- **(B) Absolute advantage theory:** Incorrect. Absolute advantage focuses on the ability to produce a good more efficiently than another country, but it does not fully explain specialization in trade.
- **(C) Heckscher-Ohlin theory:** Correct. This theory also explains specialization based on factor endowments, such as capital or labor.
- **(D) Both a) and c):** Correct. Both comparative advantage theory and Heckscher-Ohlin theory explain why countries specialize in specific goods and services.

Step 3: Conclusion —

(D) Both comparative advantage theory and Heckscher-Ohlin theory explain the specialization of countries in trade.

Quick Tip

To understand international trade, always consider both the opportunity cost (comparative advantage) and factor endowments (Heckscher-Ohlin theory) when analyzing specialization.

87. Which of the following is a type of trade policy that aims to protect domestic industries from foreign competition?

- (A) Protectionism
- (B) Free trade
- (C) Fair trade
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Protectionism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the trade policy.

- Protectionism: A trade policy that aims to shield domestic industries from foreign competition through tariffs, quotas, and other barriers. It is designed to protect local jobs and businesses from the challenges posed by foreign competition.
- Free trade: This policy encourages the elimination of barriers between countries, allowing goods and services to move freely across borders without restrictions.
- Fair trade: This involves ensuring that trade practices are ethical and that producers, especially in developing countries, are treated fairly and paid equitably for their products.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Protectionism:** Correct. Protectionism aims to protect domestic industries by limiting foreign competition.
- **(B) Free trade:** Incorrect. Free trade involves removing barriers, not protecting industries from foreign competition.
- **(C) Fair trade:** Incorrect. Fair trade is focused on ethical trading, not on protecting domestic industries.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** because protectionism is a trade policy designed to safeguard domestic industries from foreign competition.

Quick Tip

Protectionism uses tariffs and quotas to protect domestic businesses from foreign competition, whereas free trade encourages international cooperation and the removal of trade barriers.

88. Which of the following is a factor that can lead to an increase in exports?

- (A) A depreciation of the domestic currency
- (B) An increase in domestic demand
- (C) A decrease in foreign demand
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (D) None of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding export factors.

- A depreciation of the domestic currency: A depreciation of a country's currency makes its goods and services cheaper for foreign buyers, which can lead to an increase in exports.
- An increase in domestic demand: This does not directly affect exports, as domestic demand refers to the demand for goods within the country, not abroad.
- A decrease in foreign demand: This would likely reduce exports, not increase them.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) A depreciation of the domestic currency:** This factor can actually lead to an increase in exports by making goods cheaper for foreign buyers. So, this should be a correct answer, not incorrect.
- **(B) An increase in domestic demand:** Incorrect. Domestic demand does not directly lead to an increase in exports.
- **(C) A decrease in foreign demand:** Incorrect. A decrease in foreign demand would reduce exports.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** as a depreciation of the domestic currency makes exports cheaper and more attractive to foreign buyers, thus leading to an increase in exports.

Quick Tip

A weaker domestic currency makes a country's exports more affordable to foreign markets, which can drive an increase in export demand.

89. What is the main challenge to India's economic growth?

- (A) Infrastructure deficit
- (B) Skill shortage
- (C) Regulatory burden
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (B) Skill shortage

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the challenges to India's economic growth.

India's economic growth faces various challenges, but some are more critical than others. These challenges include infrastructure deficit, skill shortages, and regulatory burden.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Infrastructure deficit: Infrastructure deficit, including power supply, transportation, and basic services, has been a significant challenge, but it is gradually improving through various government initiatives.

(B) Skill shortage: The skill shortage is one of the most pressing issues affecting India's growth, particularly in terms of providing the workforce with necessary technical and vocational skills to compete in a global economy.

(C) Regulatory burden: While regulatory challenges do exist, India has made strides in improving its business environment and simplifying regulations. However, the skill shortage is a bigger bottleneck for sustained growth.

(D) All the above: While all factors play a role, the skill shortage is often identified as the most significant and immediate challenge to India's growth.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**, as skill shortage is considered one of the major challenges to India's economic growth.

Quick Tip

Bridging the skill gap through education, vocational training, and industry partnerships is essential for sustainable economic growth in India.

90. Which of the following is a challenge to international trade in the 21st century?

- (A) Rising protectionism
- (B) Climate change
- (C) Technological change
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the challenges to international trade in the 21st century.

International trade faces numerous challenges in the modern world. These include rising protectionism, climate change, and technological disruptions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Rising protectionism: Protectionism refers to the rising trend of trade barriers, tariffs, and import restrictions in various countries. This has been a growing challenge for international trade, especially with the rise of nationalism.

(B) Climate change: Climate change affects international trade by disrupting supply chains, increasing the costs of goods, and causing regulatory shifts in industries such as agriculture and manufacturing.

(C) Technological change: While technological change can boost trade, it can also disrupt existing industries and lead to trade imbalances, particularly between developed and developing countries.

(D) All the above: All these factors – protectionism, climate change, and technological changes – are interrelated and present significant challenges to international trade in the 21st century.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all of these factors contribute to the challenges faced by international trade today.

Quick Tip

International trade must adapt to new realities, balancing protectionism with the need for environmental and technological progress.

91. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a public good?

- (A) Non-excludability
- (B) Private consumption
- (C) Externalities
- (D) Non-rivalry

Correct Answer: (B) Private consumption

Solution:

Step 1: Characteristics of Public Goods.

Public goods are non-excludable and non-rivalrous. This means that once they are provided, no one can be excluded from using them, and one person's use does not reduce availability to

others. Common examples include clean air, national defense, and public parks.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Non-excludability: Correct. Public goods cannot exclude individuals from consumption.

(B) Private consumption: Incorrect. Private consumption refers to goods that can be consumed by individuals, and it is not a feature of public goods. Public goods are shared by all and not privately consumed.

(C) Externalities: Correct. Public goods can lead to externalities (both positive and negative) that affect people who do not directly use the good.

(D) Non-rivalry: Correct. Public goods are non-rivalrous, meaning one person's consumption does not diminish the availability for others.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Private consumption**, as this is not a characteristic of public goods.

Quick Tip

Public goods are characterized by non-excludability and non-rivalry, unlike private goods, which can be consumed individually.

92. What is the most common measure of dispersion?

- (A) Range
- (B) Interquartile range
- (C) Standard deviation
- (D) Variance

Correct Answer: (C) Standard deviation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Dispersion.

Dispersion refers to the way data values are spread or dispersed in a dataset. Common measures of dispersion include range, variance, and standard deviation. These help us understand the variability in data.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Range: Incorrect. Range is the difference between the maximum and minimum values, but it is not the most common or robust measure of dispersion.

(B) Interquartile range: Incorrect. While the interquartile range is used to measure dispersion, it is not as common or widely used as standard deviation.

(C) Standard deviation: Correct. Standard deviation is the most common and widely used measure of dispersion, as it gives us the average distance of each data point from the mean.

(D) Variance: Incorrect. Variance is another measure of dispersion, but it is not as directly interpretable as standard deviation because it is in squared units.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Standard deviation**, as it is the most widely used measure of dispersion.

Quick Tip

Standard deviation is preferred over variance because it provides results in the same units as the original data, making it easier to interpret.

93. What is the difference between a population and a sample?

- (A) A population is all of the members of a group, while a sample is a subset of the population.
- (B) A population is a group of individuals, while a sample is a group of data.
- (C) A population is a group of numbers, while a sample is a group of people.
- (D) A population is a theoretical concept, while a sample is a real-world observation.

Correct Answer: (A) A population is all of the members of a group, while a sample is a subset of the population.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of population and sample.

A **population** is the entire set of individuals or items that are being studied, while a **sample** is a smaller group selected from the population. A sample is used to make inferences about the entire population.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** This is correct because a sample is a subset of the population. The population includes everyone or everything in the group, while the sample includes only a portion.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. A population is a group of individuals, but a sample is not necessarily a group of data. A sample is a subset of individuals or items, which are then used to gather data.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Populations are typically composed of individuals or items, not just numbers.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Both population and sample are real-world concepts. The population consists of all members being studied, and a sample is a smaller subset selected from that

population.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) A population is all of the members of a group, while a sample is a subset of the population.**

Quick Tip

When studying a population, it's often impractical or impossible to gather data from everyone. Thus, a sample is used to make reasonable assumptions or estimations about the population.

94. What is the difference between a hypothesis test and a confidence interval?

- (A) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a difference between two groups is statistically significant, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population mean.
- (B) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a correlation between two variables is statistically significant, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population proportion.
- (C) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a regression model is statistically significant, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population variance.
- (D) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a model fits the data well, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population standard deviation.

Correct Answer: (A) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a difference between two groups is statistically significant, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population mean.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding hypothesis tests and confidence intervals.

A **hypothesis test** is a statistical test used to determine whether there is enough evidence in a sample of data to support a specific hypothesis about the population. It helps in deciding if a specific claim about a population is true or false. A **confidence interval** is a range of values that is used to estimate a population parameter, such as the population mean or proportion, with a certain level of confidence.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** This is correct. A hypothesis test checks if the difference between two groups is statistically significant, while a confidence interval estimates the population mean or other parameters.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Hypothesis tests can be used to determine whether correlations exist, but this is not the key difference between hypothesis tests and confidence intervals. Confidence

intervals can estimate population proportions but are not limited to that.

- **Option C:** Incorrect. A hypothesis test is not limited to regression models; it can be applied to various types of data. Also, confidence intervals are not specifically used to estimate variance, though variance can be part of the estimate.

- **Option D:** Incorrect. Hypothesis tests are used to test a claim, not just model fit, and confidence intervals do not directly estimate standard deviations.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) A hypothesis test is used to determine whether a difference between two groups is statistically significant, while a confidence interval is used to estimate the population mean.**

Quick Tip

Hypothesis tests help you make decisions based on data, while confidence intervals help you estimate a range of values that likely includes the true population parameter.

95. What is the difference between a Type I error and a Type II error?

(A) A Type I error is the error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true, while a Type II error is the error of failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false.

(B) A Type I error is the error of accepting the null hypothesis when it is false, while a Type II error is the error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.

(C) A Type I error is the error of overestimating the population mean, while a Type II error is the error of underestimating the population mean.

(D) A Type I error is the error of overestimating the population proportion, while a Type II error is the error of underestimating the population proportion.

Correct Answer: (A) A Type I error is the error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true, while a Type II error is the error of failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the errors —

- A Type I error occurs when the null hypothesis is rejected when it is actually true (false positive). - A Type II error occurs when the null hypothesis is not rejected when it is actually false (false negative).

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** This correctly defines the difference between Type I and Type II errors.

- **(B) Incorrect.** This describes the opposite of the correct definitions for Type I and Type II errors.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Type I and Type II errors are related to hypothesis testing, not the estimation of population means.
- **(D) Incorrect.** These errors are not related to the estimation of population proportions.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct definition of Type I and Type II errors is given in option (A).

Quick Tip

A Type I error occurs when we wrongly reject a true null hypothesis, and a Type II error occurs when we fail to reject a false null hypothesis.

96. What is the difference between a constraint and an objective function?

- (A) A constraint is a function that must be equal to zero, while an objective function is a function that must be greater than or equal to zero.
- (B) A constraint is a limitation on the possible solutions to a problem, while an objective function is the function to be maximized or minimized.
- (C) A constraint is a function that must be less than or equal to zero, while an objective function is a function that must be greater than zero.
- (D) A constraint is a function that must be non-negative, while an objective function is a function that must be positive.

Correct Answer: (B) A constraint is a limitation on the possible solutions to a problem, while an objective function is the function to be maximized or minimized.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding constraints and objective functions —

- A constraint is a condition that limits the values the decision variables can take. Constraints restrict the feasible solutions in optimization problems. - An objective function is the function that needs to be either maximized or minimized in the optimization process.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** Constraints do not necessarily need to be equal to zero, and objective functions are not restricted to being greater than or equal to zero.
- **(B) Correct.** This correctly explains the roles of constraints and objective functions in optimization problems.

- **(C) Incorrect.** This is an incorrect description of constraints and objective functions.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Constraints can be either positive or negative, and objective functions are not required to be strictly positive.

Step 3: Conclusion —

Option (B) correctly defines the difference between constraints and objective functions.

Quick Tip

In optimization problems, remember that constraints limit the solutions, while the objective function defines what we want to optimize.

97. What is the difference between a consumer surplus and a producer surplus?

- (A) Consumer surplus is the difference between the maximum price a consumer is willing to pay for a good and the price they actually pay, while producer surplus is the difference between the minimum price a producer is willing to accept for a good and the price they actually receive.
- (B) Consumer surplus is the difference between the average price a consumer pays for a good and the price they would be willing to pay for the last unit of the goods, while producer surplus is the difference between the average price a producer receives for a good and the price they would be willing to accept for the last unit of the goods.
- (C) Consumer surplus is the difference between the total value a consumer receives from consuming a good and the total price they pay for the goods, while producer surplus is the difference between the total value a producer receives from producing a good and the total cost of producing the goods.
- (D) Consumer surplus is the difference between the marginal benefit a consumer receives from consuming a good and the marginal cost of producing the goods, while producer surplus is the difference between the marginal revenue a producer receives from producing a good and the marginal cost of producing the goods.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding consumer surplus.

Consumer surplus refers to the difference between the highest price a consumer is willing to pay for a good and the price they actually pay.

Step 2: Understanding producer surplus.

Producer surplus refers to the difference between the minimum price a producer is willing to accept for a good and the price they actually receive for that good.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) is correct because it correctly explains the difference between consumer and producer surplus.
- (B) is incorrect. Consumer surplus is not defined by the average price or the price for the last unit.
- (C) is incorrect. This option refers to total values, not the surpluses.
- (D) is incorrect. Marginal benefits and costs are not the defining aspects of surplus.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A), as it accurately defines both consumer and producer surpluses.

Quick Tip

Consumer surplus measures the benefit to consumers from paying less than they are willing to, while producer surplus measures the benefit to producers from receiving more than they are willing to accept.

98. Which of the following is a major challenge facing the Indian economy?

- (A) Poverty
- (B) Unemployment
- (C) Inflation
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the challenges.

India faces several economic challenges, including poverty, unemployment, and inflation. All these factors contribute to the overall economic difficulties in the country.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Poverty:** Correct. Poverty remains a significant challenge, affecting a large portion of the population.
- **(B) Unemployment:** Correct. High unemployment rates, especially among youth and in rural areas, contribute to India's economic struggles.
- **(C) Inflation:** Correct. Inflation impacts the cost of living and reduces purchasing power, affecting both consumers and producers.
- **(D) All the above:** Correct. All of these factors—poverty, unemployment, and inflation—are major challenges facing the Indian economy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all of the options listed are major challenges facing the Indian economy.

Quick Tip

Economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inflation are interconnected and can have significant effects on both economic growth and social stability.

99. Which of the following is a government program to promote entrepreneurship in India?

- (A) Start Up India
- (B) Make in India
- (C) Skill India
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding government programs in India.

The Government of India has initiated several programs to foster entrepreneurship and skill development. These programs provide the necessary infrastructure, skill development, and financial support for aspiring entrepreneurs.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Start Up India: A flagship initiative of the Indian government to encourage entrepreneurship and help start-ups by providing financial support, tax incentives, and regulatory reforms.

(B) Make in India: A national initiative aimed at encouraging manufacturing, boosting investments, and creating employment through a supportive ecosystem for industries.

(C) Skill India: This initiative focuses on skill development, providing training and enhancing the workforce's employability, which complements entrepreneurship growth.

(D) All the above: All these initiatives contribute significantly to promoting entrepreneurship in India by addressing various aspects like skills, infrastructure, and financing.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as all these programs aim at promoting entrepreneurship and creating a favorable environment for businesses to thrive in India.

Quick Tip

Supporting entrepreneurship through multiple initiatives like Start-Up India, Make in India, and Skill India is crucial to boost India's economy and innovation.

100. What is the role of the central bank in the Indian economy?

- (A) To maintain price stability
- (B) To promote financial stability
- (C) To facilitate economic growth
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of the central bank.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of the country, and it plays a key role in managing the economy's monetary policy, ensuring financial stability, and fostering economic growth.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) To maintain price stability: One of the central bank's primary roles is to control inflation and keep prices stable, which helps in maintaining the purchasing power of the currency.

(B) To promote financial stability: The RBI ensures financial stability by overseeing banking operations, regulating financial institutions, and mitigating risks in the financial system.

(C) To facilitate economic growth: The RBI facilitates economic growth by managing interest rates, regulating the money supply, and supporting credit flow to various sectors.

(D) All the above: The RBI fulfills all these roles—maintaining price stability, ensuring financial stability, and supporting economic growth.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as the central bank plays a comprehensive role in ensuring the smooth functioning of the economy through multiple functions.

Quick Tip

The central bank's ability to manage monetary policy, inflation, and economic growth is critical to the overall stability and development of the country's economy.

Part - II

Paper 4 - Criminology

51. The concept of justice rooted in the belief that individuals who infringe upon the rights of others should face consequences is referred to as:

- (A) General Deterrence
- (B) Specific Deterrence
- (C) Just Punishment
- (D) Just Deterrence

Correct Answer: (D) Just Deterrence

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of justice.

The idea of justice in criminology involves various theories that aim to address how individuals who violate the law should be treated. Deterrence is a key concept where the idea is to discourage criminal behavior through the fear of punishment.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) General Deterrence:** Incorrect. General deterrence refers to the idea that the punishment of an offender will discourage others from committing similar crimes.
- (B) Specific Deterrence:** Incorrect. Specific deterrence focuses on discouraging the individual who committed the crime from committing future crimes.
- (C) Just Punishment:** Incorrect. Just punishment refers to the concept of punishment that is proportional to the crime committed but does not emphasize deterrence.
- (D) Just Deterrence:** Correct. Just deterrence emphasizes the importance of fair consequences for individuals who infringe upon the rights of others, with a focus on the fairness and proportionality of the punishment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Just Deterrence**, as it emphasizes the concept of justice that involves fair punishment to deter future offenses.

Quick Tip

Just deterrence is rooted in the idea that punishments should not only deter but also be fair and proportionate to the crime.

52. Which criminologist described criminology as a rendezvous subject?

- (A) David Garland
- (B) David Downes

- (C) Tim Newburn
- (D) Jeremy Bentham

Correct Answer: (B) David Downes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the term 'rendezvous subject.'

The term "rendezvous subject" in criminology refers to a subject that interacts with and is influenced by a variety of different disciplines, including law, sociology, and psychology. Criminology is often described as a multidisciplinary field because it draws on various areas of study to understand crime and its impact on society.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) David Garland: Incorrect. Garland is known for his work on the sociology of punishment, but he did not describe criminology as a rendezvous subject.

(B) David Downes: Correct. David Downes is the criminologist who described criminology as a "rendezvous subject," emphasizing its interdisciplinary nature and interaction with various academic fields.

(C) Tim Newburn: Incorrect. Tim Newburn is a prominent criminologist but did not coin the term "rendezvous subject."

(D) Jeremy Bentham: Incorrect. Bentham is an influential philosopher, but he did not describe criminology as a rendezvous subject.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) David Downes**, who described criminology as a "rendezvous subject" to highlight its interdisciplinary nature.

Quick Tip

Criminology is often seen as a "rendezvous subject" because it combines insights from various disciplines like sociology, law, and psychology.

53. Sexual excitement experienced by secretly observing unknowing victims is known as:

- (A) Fetishism
- (B) Paedophilia
- (C) Voyeurism
- (D) Bestiality

Correct Answer: (C) Voyeurism

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of voyeurism.

Voyeurism refers to the sexual excitement or gratification that one gets from secretly observing unknowing victims, typically engaging in intimate or private activities. It is considered a paraphilic disorder when done without consent.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Fetishism involves sexual attraction to non-living objects or specific body parts, rather than observing others.

- **Option B:** Incorrect. Paedophilia involves sexual attraction to children, not observing individuals without their knowledge.
- **Option C:** Correct. Voyeurism is the correct term for the described behavior, where sexual arousal is achieved by watching others in private settings.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Bestiality refers to sexual attraction or involvement with animals, not observing humans.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Voyeurism**.

Quick Tip

Voyeurism is a type of paraphilia, where an individual seeks sexual pleasure from watching others without their consent. It can be illegal and harmful.

54. An emotional disturbance in which moods alternate between periods of wild elation and deep depression is called as:

- (A) Bipolar Disorder
- (B) Social Disorder
- (C) Behaviour Modelling
- (D) Kleptomania

Correct Answer: (A) Bipolar Disorder

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of Bipolar Disorder.

Bipolar disorder is a mental health condition characterized by extreme mood swings, including emotional highs (mania or hypomania) and deep lows (depression). These mood swings can affect energy, behavior, judgment, and the ability to think clearly.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. Bipolar disorder is the condition in which moods alternate between wild elation (mania) and deep depression.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Social disorder generally refers to issues related to behavior in social settings, not mood changes between elation and depression.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Behavior modelling refers to a learning theory where behaviors are learned by observing others, not mood fluctuations.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Kleptomania is a compulsion to steal, not a mood disorder.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Bipolar Disorder**.

Quick Tip

Bipolar disorder is also known as manic-depressive illness. Treatment often involves a combination of medication and psychotherapy to manage mood swings.

55. What is the term for the process of assessing the mental state of a defendant at the time of the crime and their ability to understand and participate in legal proceedings?

- (A) Criminal profiling
- (B) Competency evaluation
- (C) Racial profiling
- (D) Forensic assessment

Correct Answer: (B) Competency evaluation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the terms —

- Criminal profiling is the technique used to identify patterns in behavior related to criminal activities. - Competency evaluation refers to the assessment of a defendant's ability to understand the charges, participate in their defense, and be held accountable for their actions in court. - Racial profiling involves the targeting of individuals based on race or ethnicity, often in law enforcement activities. - Forensic assessment involves psychological evaluations to determine an individual's mental state for legal purposes.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** This refers to profiling criminals based on patterns, not assessing mental state.
- **(B) Correct.** Competency evaluation directly addresses the ability to understand and participate in legal proceedings.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Racial profiling is not related to assessing mental competency.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Forensic assessment includes a broader range of evaluations but does not specifically focus on mental competency.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (B), which refers to competency evaluation.

Quick Tip

Competency evaluation focuses on determining whether a defendant is mentally fit to stand trial, including their understanding of the legal process.

56. Match the following, using the code given below:

- 1. An Essay on Moral Statistics**
- 2. Communist Manifesto**
- 3. Descent Man**
- 4. The English Convict**

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) ii, i, iv, iii
- (C) iv, iii, ii, i
- (D) i, iii, ii, iv

Correct Answer: (D) i, iii, ii, iv

Solution:

Step 1: Match the books with their authors —

- An Essay on Moral Statistics is written by Karl Marx (i).
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx (ii).
- Descent Man is written by Charles Darwin (iii).
- The English Convict is written by Charles Goring (iv).

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** The matching does not follow the correct author-book pairings.
- **(B) Incorrect.** This pairing does not correctly assign the authors to their respective works.
- **(C) Incorrect.** The order of the matches is wrong in this option.
- **(D) Correct.** This option correctly matches the works with their authors.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct matching is given in option (D).

Quick Tip

In matching questions, it is helpful to know the key works and their respective authors. Verify each pairing before finalizing the answer.

57. What is the term for a false memory or belief, often created unintentionally, due to leading questions or suggestive techniques during an interview or interrogation?

- (A) Hypnosis
- (B) Confabulation
- (C) Dissociation
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding confabulation.

Confabulation refers to the process of fabricating or inventing memories, often without the intention to deceive. This can occur unintentionally during interviews or interrogations, especially when leading questions are asked.

Step 2: Understanding the other options.

- **(A) Hypnosis:** This refers to a state of deep concentration or altered awareness, but it is not related to the creation of false memories through suggestive questioning.
- **(C) Dissociation:** This refers to a mental process where a person disconnects from their thoughts, feelings, or sense of identity, not the creation of false memories.
- **(D) None of the above:** This option is incorrect as the correct term is **(B) Confabulation**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)**, Confabulation, as it fits the definition of a false memory unintentionally created during an interrogation or interview.

Quick Tip

Confabulation can occur even without an individual intending to deceive. It often results from suggestion, leading questions, or memory gaps.

58. Goods, services or money, received for referring business to a particular individual is called-

- (A) Flaking
- (B) Internal pay-off
- (C) Opportunistic theft
- (D) Kick backs

Correct Answer: (D) Kick backs

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding kickbacks.

A kickback is a form of bribery where goods, services, or money are received in exchange for referring business to an individual or organization. It is typically illegal and unethical.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Flaking:** This refers to someone who fails to meet a commitment or responsibility, not to receiving goods or services for referrals.
- **(B) Internal pay-off:** This could refer to an internal payment for services rendered but is not the correct term for receiving business referrals.
- **(C) Opportunistic theft:** This refers to stealing based on an opportunistic situation, not to receiving a payment or service for business referrals.
- **(D) Kickbacks:** Correct. Kickbacks are illegal payments or rewards for facilitating business transactions, typically in exchange for referrals.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, Kickbacks, which refers to receiving goods, services, or money for referring business to someone.

Quick Tip

Kickbacks are illegal in most jurisdictions, as they often involve unethical or corrupt business practices.

59. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Mandamus - We order
- (B) Habeas Corpus - You have the body
- (C) In loco Parentis - On the first appearance

(D) Quo warranto - By what authority

Correct Answer: (C) In loco Parentis - On the first appearance

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the legal terms.

- **Mandamus:** A writ that commands a public authority or lower court to perform a duty that it is legally obligated to perform. The meaning is “*We order*”.
- **Habeas Corpus:** A writ that requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court. The meaning is “*You have the body*”.
- **In loco Parentis:** A legal term meaning “*In the place of a parent*”, not “On the first appearance.” This term refers to the responsibilities of an individual or institution (like a school) that takes on some of the legal rights and duties of a parent.
- **Quo Warranto:** A writ that asks by what authority someone holds a public office. The meaning is “*By what authority*”.

Step 2: Identifying the incorrect match.

The term **In loco Parentis** is incorrectly matched with “On the first appearance.” The correct meaning is “In the place of a parent.” Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**.

Quick Tip

When studying legal terms, always verify their meanings and contexts to avoid confusion. Some terms may sound similar but have very specific legal definitions.

60. Which term among the following is used to denote the principle of ‘the greatest happiness of the greatest numbers’?

- (A) Insane criminal
- (B) Atavism
- (C) Criminaloid
- (D) Utilitarianism

Correct Answer: (D) Utilitarianism

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the terms.

- **Insane criminal:** Refers to a criminal who is mentally ill. Not related to the principle of greatest happiness.
- **Atavism:** Refers to the reappearance of traits from distant ancestors, not relevant to the principle of happiness.
- **Criminaloid:** Refers to a person who is not a full criminal but engages in actions that are borderline criminal. This is not related to happiness principles.
- **Utilitarianism:** A theory in ethics that advocates for actions that maximize happiness or pleasure for the greatest number of people. This principle is often summarized as “the greatest happiness of the greatest number.”

Step 2: Conclusion.

The principle of utilitarianism is best described by **(D)** as it focuses on maximizing the greatest good for the

greatest number of people.

Quick Tip

Utilitarianism is a foundational ethical theory, and understanding its principles is important for addressing moral dilemmas in philosophy and social sciences.

61. Which theorist described ‘Pragmatism of the dispute moves’ as one of the elements influencing criminalization rate?

- (A) Albert Cohen
- (B) Austin Turk
- (C) Gabriel Tarde
- (D) John Braithwaite

Correct Answer: (B) Austin Turk

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of pragmatism in the context of criminology.

Pragmatism in criminology, as described by Austin Turk, refers to the practical ways in which societal disputes and conflicts play a role in influencing the criminalization of certain behaviors. Turk’s perspective focuses on the dynamics between authority and subordinates, where criminalization occurs as a result of social conflicts and power imbalances.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Albert Cohen: Incorrect. Cohen is known for his theory on delinquent subcultures, not for describing the pragmatism of disputes in the criminalization process.

(B) Austin Turk: Correct. Austin Turk describes the “pragmatism of the dispute moves” as a critical element in understanding the rate at which criminalization occurs in society.

(C) Gabriel Tarde: Incorrect. Tarde is known for his work on imitation and social learning, not specifically for the pragmatism of dispute moves in criminalization.

(D) John Braithwaite: Incorrect. Braithwaite is known for his theory of reintegrative shaming, which is different from Turk’s view on criminalization.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Austin Turk**, who described pragmatism of dispute moves as an influencing factor in criminalization.

Quick Tip

Austin Turk emphasizes how social power and conflicts shape the criminalization of behaviors, with authority figures often shaping societal definitions of crime.

62. Which theorists seek to explain criminality through an analysis of measurements of factual information about the social world?

- (A) Classical theorists
- (B) Interpretivists
- (C) Positivists
- (D) Critical theorists

Correct Answer: (C) Positivists

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding positivism in criminology.

Positivism in criminology involves the use of scientific methods and empirical data to understand criminal behavior. Positivists seek to identify objective facts and measurements that can explain the causes of crime, relying on factual information and observable patterns in society. They often use quantitative methods such as surveys and statistics.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Classical theorists: Incorrect. Classical theorists focus on the rationality of individuals and the idea of free will, not on empirical data or measurement.

(B) Interpretivists: Incorrect. Interpretivists focus on understanding the meaning of social phenomena from the perspective of the actors involved, rather than empirical measurements.

(C) Positivists: Correct. Positivists use empirical data and scientific methods to explain criminality, focusing on measurable facts and statistical analysis.

(D) Critical theorists: Incorrect. Critical theorists analyze crime from a power and inequality perspective, often focusing on social structures, rather than empirical measurements.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Positivists**, as they rely on measurements of factual information to explain criminal behavior.

Quick Tip

Positivist criminologists use empirical, scientific methods to understand crime and focus on observable, measurable facts.

63. Who wrote the famous monograph ‘On Crimes and Punishments’ in 1764?

- (A) Charles-Louis Montesquieu
- (B) Jeremy Bentham
- (C) Cesare Beccaria
- (D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Correct Answer: (C) Cesare Beccaria

Solution:

Step 1: Cesare Beccaria’s work.

Cesare Beccaria, an Italian philosopher, wrote the famous monograph titled *On Crimes and Punishments* in 1764. His work is one of the most important texts in criminology and penal reform, emphasizing the importance of fair and just punishment.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Charles-Louis Montesquieu wrote the *Spirit of the Laws*, focusing on the separation of powers and the study of law, not on crimes and punishments.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Jeremy Bentham, an English philosopher, is known for developing the theory of utilitarianism and for advocating prison reform, but he did not write *On Crimes and Punishments*.
- **Option C:** Correct. Beccaria wrote *On Crimes and Punishments* in 1764, promoting ideas such as the abolition of the death penalty and torture.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote *The Social Contract*, focusing on political philosophy rather than the punishment of crimes.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Cesare Beccaria**.

Quick Tip

Cesare Beccaria is often considered the father of modern criminology, advocating for legal reforms, a fair justice system, and the abolition of cruel and unusual punishment.

64. For classical criminologists, crime is solved through:

- (A) The arbitrary use of power, harsh punishment and control
- (B) An effective and efficient use of a just and fair process, culminating in punishing the offender only as much as is necessary to pay for the crime they committed
- (C) Ensuring that the intentions of the offender are central to deciding whether to convict and how much punishment to use
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (B) An effective and efficient use of a just and fair process, culminating in punishing the offender only as much as is necessary to pay for the crime they committed

Solution:

Step 1: Classical criminology.

Classical criminologists like Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham focused on the idea that crime should be addressed through rationality, fairness, and proportionality. Punishments should be just and not excessive, serving as a deterrent for future crimes.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Classical criminologists rejected the arbitrary use of power or excessive punishments, advocating instead for a just and rational legal process.
- **Option B:** Correct. Classical criminologists emphasize a just and fair process where punishment is proportionate to the crime committed.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. While classical criminologists did consider the intentions of the offender, the focus was more on the fairness of the process rather than making intentions the central criterion.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Not all the options are applicable according to classical criminology.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **An effective and efficient use of a just and fair process, culminating in punishing the offender only as much as is necessary to pay for the crime they committed.**

Quick Tip

Classical criminology emphasizes the principles of fairness, justice, and proportionality in punishing crimes. It also advocates for the prevention of crime through rational legal processes.

65. Which two theorists are most commonly associated with ‘rational choice theory’?

- (A) Cornish and Clarke
- (B) Bentham and Beccaria
- (C) Rawls and Goring
- (D) Cohen and Felson

Correct Answer: (A) Cornish and Clarke

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding rational choice theory —

- Rational choice theory posits that individuals make decisions by weighing the benefits and risks, often to maximize their own benefit. It is commonly used in criminology to understand criminal behavior. - Cornish and Clarke are known for developing the rational choice perspective in criminology. Their work emphasizes the decision-making process of potential offenders.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Cornish and Clarke are the key theorists linked to rational choice theory in criminology.
- **(B) Incorrect.** While Bentham and Beccaria are associated with classical criminology, they are not the primary theorists behind rational choice theory.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Rawls and Goring are not directly associated with rational choice theory.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Cohen and Felson are associated with routine activity theory, not specifically rational choice theory.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), as Cornish and Clarke are widely recognized for their contributions to rational choice theory.

Quick Tip

Rational choice theory focuses on the idea that criminals make decisions by weighing the benefits and costs of their actions, emphasizing decision-making processes.

66. Situational crime prevention suggests that we address:

- (A) Targets by making them more secure – ‘target hardening’
- (B) Motivated offenders
- (C) Crime scripts
- (D) Victim vulnerability

Correct Answer: (A) Targets by making them more secure – ‘target hardening’

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding situational crime prevention —

- Situational crime prevention focuses on reducing opportunities for crime by altering the physical environment and making targets less vulnerable.
- Target hardening refers to increasing the security of targets (e.g., homes, businesses, or public spaces) to make them more difficult to access or attack.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** This refers to target hardening, a key strategy in situational crime prevention.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Motivated offenders are an important factor in crime, but situational crime prevention specifically focuses on reducing opportunities rather than changing offender motivation.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Crime scripts refer to understanding the steps involved in a crime, but situational crime prevention is more focused on altering the environment.
- **(D) Incorrect.** While victim vulnerability is important in crime prevention, this option does not capture the core focus of situational crime prevention strategies.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), as situational crime prevention aims to reduce opportunities for crime by making targets more secure.

Quick Tip

In situational crime prevention, “target hardening” involves making targets more secure to deter crime, a strategy aimed at altering the environment to reduce opportunities for criminal activity.

67. Which of these is NOT one of Alison Coleman’s suggestions for better design to reduce crime?

- (A) Fewer anonymous spaces
- (B) Increasing surveillance by letting people overlook each other
- (C) Removal of easy ways to escape without being seen
- (D) Building more subways to protect people from traffic when crossing roads

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Alison Coleman’s suggestions.

Alison Coleman’s suggestions for reducing crime focus on environmental and design-based approaches, which emphasize visibility, accessibility, and control over public spaces.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Fewer anonymous spaces:** This is a valid suggestion as it helps in increasing social interaction and reducing opportunities for crime.
- **(B) Increasing surveillance by letting people overlook each other:** This suggestion is about increasing

public awareness and observation, which is often used to reduce crime.

- **(C) Removal of easy ways to escape without being seen:** This is also in line with crime prevention strategies that limit escape routes for criminals.
- **(D) Building more subways to protect people from traffic when crossing roads:** This suggestion is not part of Alison Coleman's recommendations for crime prevention. It focuses on transportation infrastructure rather than crime-related environmental design.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as it does not align with Coleman's suggestions on crime reduction.

Quick Tip

Environmental design plays a crucial role in reducing crime, focusing on strategies such as increasing visibility, limiting anonymity, and controlling escape routes.

68. Which theorist saw deviance as a normal and necessary part of people living together in social groups and thought that a certain level of deviance is an indication of a healthy society?

- (A) Edwin H. Sutherland
- (B) Robert K. Merton
- (C) Clifford Shaw
- (D) Emile Durkheim

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Durkheim's view on deviance.

Emile Durkheim argued that deviance is an inevitable and necessary part of society. He believed that it serves several important functions, such as promoting social cohesion, defining boundaries, and even encouraging social change.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Edwin H. Sutherland:** He is known for his theory of differential association, which focuses on how individuals learn deviance from those around them.
- **(B) Robert K. Merton:** He developed the strain theory, which explains deviance as a response to societal pressures and discrepancies between societal goals and means.
- **(C) Clifford Shaw:** He is known for his work on social disorganization theory, which focuses on the relationship between neighborhood structure and crime.
- **(D) Emile Durkheim:** Correct. Durkheim believed that deviance is an essential element for the proper functioning of society and contributes to social cohesion and change.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, as Durkheim viewed deviance as a normal and necessary aspect of society that indicates social health.

Quick Tip

Durkheim's functionalist perspective on deviance is foundational in sociology, highlighting the role of deviance in maintaining social order and promoting societal evolution.

69. Sutherland's theory of differential association is used to explain what kind of distribution of criminal behaviour?

- (A) Social distribution
- (B) Gender distribution
- (C) Physical distribution
- (D) Age distribution

Correct Answer: (A) Social distribution

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Sutherland's Theory.

Edwin H. Sutherland's theory of differential association suggests that criminal behavior is learned through interactions with others. It emphasizes how individuals learn criminal behavior through social relationships.

Step 2: The concept of social distribution.

Sutherland's theory is specifically concerned with how criminal behavior is distributed within different social groups. This distribution of criminal behavior across social groups (e.g., by class, group interactions, etc.) forms the core of his theory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct answer is (A) as the theory explains the social distribution of criminal behavior.

Quick Tip

In criminology, Sutherland's theory highlights the importance of social relationships in the development of criminal behavior, so always link criminal behavior to the social environment.

70. What problem does a 'delinquent subculture' in the context of Albert Cohen's (1955) classical work 'Delinquent Boys' resolve?

- (A) Status anxiety of some working class boys in a middle class school.
- (B) Poverty of most working class boys in a middle class school.
- (C) Educational problems of some working class boys in a middle class school.
- (D) Social problems of some working class boys in a middle class school.

Correct Answer: (A) Status anxiety of some working class boys in a middle class school.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of 'delinquent subculture.'

Albert Cohen's concept of the 'delinquent subculture' focuses on how working-class boys, who feel alienated in middle-class schools, form a subculture to deal with their status anxiety. This subculture provides them with an alternative value system that helps them cope with feelings of failure in a system that favors middle-class values.

Step 2: Analyzing the problem addressed.

Cohen argues that these boys struggle with status anxiety because they fail to meet middle-class standards of success, such as academic achievement. The delinquent subculture they form helps them assert an alternative set of values, reducing their anxiety about not fitting into the mainstream system.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the delinquent subculture resolves the problem of **status anxiety**, not poverty or educational problems. Therefore, the correct answer is **(A)**.

Quick Tip

In sociology, understanding subcultures helps explain how marginalized groups cope with mainstream societal expectations, such as the case with Cohen's delinquent subculture.

71. Which of the following statements best describes 'strain' in the context of Robert Merton's Strain (Anomie) theory?

- (A) Discrepancy between cultural goals and institutional means experienced by some members of society.
- (B) The acceptance of cultural goals and institutionalised means by some members of society.
- (C) The increasing gap between the poor and the rich experienced by some members of society.
- (D) An individual sense of the lack of the legitimacy of state laws in a capitalist society.

Correct Answer: (A) Discrepancy between cultural goals and institutional means experienced by some members of society.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Merton's Strain (Anomie) Theory.**

Robert Merton's Strain theory explains how societal pressures can lead individuals to commit crimes. Strain occurs when there is a disconnection between the cultural goals of society (such as financial success) and the institutionalized means to achieve these goals (such as education or employment). This disconnection or strain can lead individuals to adapt in various ways, such as through innovation (e.g., crime) to achieve these goals.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Discrepancy between cultural goals and institutional means experienced by some members of society: Correct. This is the core idea of Merton's Strain theory, highlighting the disjunction between societal expectations and the means available to achieve them.

(B) The acceptance of cultural goals and institutionalised means by some members of society: Incorrect. This statement describes conformity, which is not the focus of Merton's Strain theory.

(C) The increasing gap between the poor and the rich experienced by some members of society: Incorrect. While the gap between rich and poor can contribute to strain, it is not the specific focus of Merton's Strain theory, which is about the disconnection between goals and means.

(D) An individual sense of the lack of the legitimacy of state laws in a capitalist society: Incorrect. This option aligns more with conflict theories, particularly Marxist views, rather than Merton's Strain theory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Discrepancy between cultural goals and institutional means experienced by some members of society**. This describes Merton's Strain theory, where the gap between societal goals and means can lead to criminal behavior.

Quick Tip

Merton's Strain theory suggests that societal strain caused by the inability to reach societal goals leads individuals to adopt deviant behaviors as alternative means.

72. Children's Court is defined under which Act?

- (A) Juvenile Justice Act
- (B) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- (C) Commission for Protection of Child Right Act
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Juvenile Justice Act

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context of Children's Court.

The Children's Court is a specialized court that deals with cases involving children, particularly those related to juvenile delinquency and child protection. In India, the Children's Court is defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. This Act is designed to provide a legal framework for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children, as well as to address juvenile delinquency.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Juvenile Justice Act:** Correct. The Children's Court is defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which deals with the legal matters concerning children in conflict with the law.
- (B) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act:** Incorrect. While this Act provides protection against sexual offenses, it does not specifically define the Children's Court.
- (C) Commission for Protection of Child Right Act:** Incorrect. This Act focuses on the protection of child rights but does not define the Children's Court.
- (D) None of the above:** Incorrect. The correct answer is **(A)**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Juvenile Justice Act**, which defines the Children's Court in India.

Quick Tip

The Juvenile Justice Act provides the legal framework for handling cases involving children, including the establishment of Children's Courts for addressing juvenile issues.

73. Organizations involved in institutional rehabilitation of Children in Need of Care and Protection for short term stay are:

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

Correct Answer: (A) 1, 2

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding short-term rehabilitation.

Organizations involved in the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection for short-term stays are primarily focused on providing a temporary safe environment, shelter, and care. These types of organizations provide services such as fit facilities, open shelters, places of safety, and children's homes.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. *Fit Facility* and *Open Shelter* are designed for children who are in need of temporary care and protection, meeting the criteria for short-term rehabilitation.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. *Place of Safety* and *Children's Home* are typically used for long-term rehabilitation.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. *Place of Safety* and *Children's Home* are not part of short-term stay facilities.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. *Fit Facility* is part of short-term care, but *Children's Home* is more for long-term care.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) 1, 2 (Fit Facility and Open Shelter).

Quick Tip

Short-term rehabilitation for children focuses on providing temporary safe shelters and facilities to children in need of immediate care and protection.

74. Match the terminology used in Juvenile Justice System vis-a-vis the Criminal Justice System.

i. Charge sheet	iv. Final Order
ii. Remand report	v. Production Report
iii. Conviction	vi. Final Report

- (A) i- iv; ii- v; iii- vi
- (B) i- vi; ii- iv; iii- v
- (C) i- vi; ii- v; iii- iv
- (D) i- iv; ii- vi; iii- v

Correct Answer: (A) i- iv; ii- v; iii- vi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the terminology.

In the context of the Juvenile Justice System, terms such as *Charge Sheet*, *Remand Report*, and *Conviction* correspond to certain key documents and reports in the Criminal Justice System.

Step 2: Explanation of terms.

- *Charge sheet* in the Criminal Justice System is equivalent to the *Final Order* in Juvenile Justice.
- *Remand report* corresponds to the *Production Report* in the Criminal Justice System, as it provides details regarding the juvenile's status and legal proceedings.
- *Conviction* in the Criminal Justice System corresponds to the *Final Report* in the Juvenile Justice System, marking the closure of the case.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. The correct matching is *Charge sheet* with *Final Order*, *Remand report* with *Production Report*, and *Conviction* with *Final Report*.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The pairings in this option do not align with the standard terms used in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The pairings are mismatched.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The terminology does not align with the correct pairs.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) i- iv; ii- v; iii- vi.

Quick Tip

Understanding the terminology in both the Juvenile and Criminal Justice Systems is crucial for navigating legal proceedings involving juveniles.

75. According to Crime in India Report 2021, cases of children in conflict with law are the highest among which Metropolitan city?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Jaipur

Correct Answer: (A) Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the data from Crime in India Report 2021 —

- According to the Crime in India Report 2021, data indicates which metropolitan city had the highest number of children in conflict with the law. - Delhi emerged as the city with the highest reported cases of children involved in criminal activities.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Delhi reported the highest cases of children in conflict with the law, as per the 2021 report.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Chennai does not report the highest cases of children in conflict with the law.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Ahmedabad also does not have the highest number of cases.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Jaipur is not the top city for cases of children in conflict with law as per the 2021 report.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), Delhi. The Crime in India Report 2021 reveals Delhi as the metropolitan city with the highest number of such cases.

Quick Tip

The Crime in India Report is published annually by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and provides detailed crime statistics for the country, including data on children in conflict with the law.

76. According to Crime in India Report 2021, which State has reported highest number of cases of crime against children?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (A) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the data from Crime in India Report 2021 —

- The Crime in India Report 2021 also provides data on crimes against children, including child abuse, abduction, and other related crimes. - Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of such cases according to the 2021 report.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Madhya Pradesh had the highest reported cases of crimes against children as per the 2021 report.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Maharashtra is a large state but does not have the highest number of crimes against children.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Uttar Pradesh also does not report the highest crime figures against children.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Rajasthan is not the state with the highest number of such cases.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), Madhya Pradesh. The Crime in India Report 2021 highlights Madhya Pradesh as the state with the highest reported crimes against children.

Quick Tip

Madhya Pradesh has consistently reported high numbers of crimes against children in recent years, according to the annual Crime in India Report published by NCRB.

77. Who is the author of delinquent development theory?

- (A) David P. Farrington
- (B) Sheldon Eleanor Glueck
- (C) Cloward Ohlin
- (D) Terrie E. Moffitt

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding delinquent development theory.

David P. Farrington is the author of the delinquent development theory, which is focused on understanding the developmental pathways that lead individuals to engage in delinquent behavior. His work is based on longitudinal studies of children and their behavior over time.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) David P. Farrington:** Correct. He is the key figure in delinquent development theory, which emphasizes risk factors that increase the likelihood of future offending.
- **(B) Sheldon Eleanor Glueck:** They are known for their studies on delinquent boys, but not for the delinquent development theory specifically.
- **(C) Cloward Ohlin:** They are known for the differential opportunity theory, which focuses on the availability of opportunities to engage in deviant behavior.
- **(D) Terrie E. Moffitt:** While Moffitt has made significant contributions to criminology, including her work on the life-course theory, she did not author the delinquent development theory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)**, David P. Farrington.

Quick Tip

Delinquent development theory focuses on the trajectory of criminal behavior and highlights risk factors, making it valuable for prevention strategies.

78. Who propounded the concept of adolescent limited offender?

- (A) David P. Farrington
- (B) Sheldon & Eleanor Glueck
- (C) Cloward & Ohlin
- (D) Terrie E. Moffitt

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the concept of adolescent limited offender.**

Terrie E. Moffitt introduced the concept of the "adolescent-limited offender," which refers to individuals who engage in criminal behavior during adolescence but stop as they mature into adulthood. Moffitt's work distinguishes between adolescent-limited and life-course persistent offenders.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) David P. Farrington:** Although Farrington's work is influential in criminology, he did not propose the concept of adolescent-limited offenders.
- **(B) Sheldon & Eleanor Glueck:** They focused on delinquency and youth behavior but did not develop the concept of adolescent-limited offenders.
- **(C) Cloward & Ohlin:** Known for their differential opportunity theory, but not for the concept of adolescent-limited offenders.
- **(D) Terrie E. Moffitt:** Correct. Moffitt's research on developmental criminology and the distinction between adolescent-limited offenders and life-course persistent offenders is foundational.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)**, Terrie E. Moffitt.

Quick Tip

Moffitt's dual taxonomy theory distinguishes between adolescent-limited offenders and life-course persistent offenders, offering valuable insights for understanding crime across the lifespan.

79. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures is also known as -----.

- (A) Tokyo Rules
- (B) Riyadh Guidelines
- (C) Nelson Mandela Rules
- (D) Geneva Rules

Correct Answer: (A) Tokyo Rules

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Tokyo Rules.

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures are known as the "Tokyo Rules." These rules were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1990 and provide guidelines for the use of non-custodial measures, such as probation or community service, as alternatives to imprisonment.

Step 2: Purpose of the Tokyo Rules.

These rules aim to promote more humane alternatives to imprisonment, focusing on rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than punitive measures. The guidelines encourage the use of non-custodial measures where possible, particularly for minor offenses.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(A)** Tokyo Rules, as they provide the framework for non-custodial measures adopted by the United Nations.

Quick Tip

The Tokyo Rules are key in promoting alternative sentencing that focuses on rehabilitation, a progressive approach in modern criminal justice systems.

80. In D.K. Basu case, the Supreme Court of India laid down the guidelines regarding -----.

- (A) Child Rights
- (B) Sexual Harassment at workplace
- (C) Arrest by police
- (D) Rape Victims Rights

Correct Answer: (C) Arrest by police

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the D.K. Basu case.

The D.K. Basu case (D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal) was a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of India in 1997. In this case, the Court laid down guidelines to be followed by police during the arrest of a person, ensuring that the rights of the accused are protected.

Step 2: Importance of the guidelines.

The guidelines issued in the D.K. Basu case were crucial in curbing police abuse during arrests. They include instructions such as the mandatory preparation of arrest memos, informing the person of the reasons for their arrest, and allowing access to legal counsel.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The Supreme Court's guidelines in this case specifically pertain to the process of arrest by the police, making (C) the correct answer.

Quick Tip

The D.K. Basu guidelines are essential for ensuring that the rights of individuals are upheld during police arrests, marking a key step in protecting personal liberties in India.

81. According to Prison Statistics which State reports the maximum number of convicts in the country?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (C) Uttar Pradesh

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Prison Statistics.**

The data regarding prison statistics provides insights into the number of convicts in each state, based on annual reports and surveys conducted by various agencies like the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Uttar Pradesh consistently ranks high in the number of prisoners due to its large population and crime rate.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Madhya Pradesh:** Incorrect. Madhya Pradesh does not report the maximum number of convicts in the country, though it ranks high in prison statistics.
- (B) **Rajasthan:** Incorrect. Rajasthan also reports significant data but does not top the list in terms of convicts.
- (C) **Uttar Pradesh:** Correct. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of prisoners in India, mainly due to its large population and relatively high crime rate.
- (D) **Chhattisgarh:** Incorrect. Chhattisgarh is not the state with the highest number of convicts in the country.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Uttar Pradesh**, based on the latest reports of prison statistics in India.

Quick Tip

The number of convicts in each state can be influenced by factors like population size, crime rates, and law enforcement practices. Uttar Pradesh is the state with the maximum number of convicts in India.

82. Who is known as “Father of Probation”?

- (A) John Augustus
- (B) Edwin Sutherland
- (C) Jeremy Bentham
- (D) None of the Above

Correct Answer: (A) John Augustus

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of John Augustus.

John Augustus is widely regarded as the “Father of Probation” because he is credited with developing the practice of probation in the United States. In 1841, he convinced the Boston court to allow him to supervise offenders in the community rather than incarcerating them. His approach of rehabilitating rather than punishing offenders laid the foundation for the modern system of probation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) John Augustus: Correct. John Augustus is known as the “Father of Probation” due to his pioneering work in the field of community supervision.

(B) Edwin Sutherland: Incorrect. Edwin Sutherland is known for his work in criminology, particularly his theory of differential association, but not for probation.

(C) Jeremy Bentham: Incorrect. Jeremy Bentham is known for his ideas on utilitarianism and prison reform, but he is not associated with the establishment of probation.

(D) None of the Above: Incorrect. The correct answer is **(A)**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) John Augustus**, as he is recognized for creating the probation system that allowed offenders to remain in the community under supervision instead of being incarcerated.

Quick Tip

John Augustus’s efforts in probation helped create a system that focuses on rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society, rather than punishment alone.

83. Under which case did the Supreme Court of India provide guidelines for protecting women prisoners in police lock-ups?

- (A) Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra
- (B) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
- (C) Selvi v. State of Karnataka Criminal Appeal
- (D) Vishaka and others v. State of Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (A) *Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra*

Solution:

Step 1: Background of the case.

In the *Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra* case, the Supreme Court of India issued guidelines for the protection and rights of women prisoners, including their treatment in police lock-ups and prison facilities. This case was pivotal in setting standards for the protection of women prisoners and safeguarding their dignity.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. *Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra* focused on guidelines for the protection of women prisoners.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* concerned the right to a speedy trial and the release of under-trial prisoners, not specific protections for women prisoners.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* dealt with issues of forced confession and the admissibility of evidence, not prisoner protection.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. *Vishaka and others v. State of Rajasthan* set guidelines for sexual harassment in the workplace, not for women prisoners.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) *Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra*.

Quick Tip

Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra is a landmark case for the protection of women prisoners in India, outlining important guidelines for their treatment in police lock-ups.

84. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. The crime of obtaining key pieces of personal information	i. Misogyny
B. Murder of Son or Daughter	ii. Stalking
C. Unwanted contact that communicates threat/fear	iii. Identity theft
D. Hatred for Women	iv. Filicide

- (A) A-iv; B-ii; C-iii; D-i
- (B) A-iii; B-iv; C-ii; D-i
- (C) A-i; B-ii; C-iii; D-iv
- (D) A-iv; B-iii; C-ii; D-i

Correct Answer: (A) A-iv; B-ii; C-iii; D-i

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing the list.

- A. The crime of obtaining key pieces of personal information refers to Identity theft (iii).
- B. Murder of Son or Daughter refers to Filicide (iv).

- C. *Unwanted contact that communicates threat/fear* refers to *Stalking* (ii).
- D. *Hatred for Women* refers to *Misogyny* (i).

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) A-iv; B-ii; C-iii; D-i.

Quick Tip

Understanding the terminology in criminal law is key to identifying specific offenses, such as identity theft, stalking, and misogyny.

85. Among the following, what does a polygraph measure or record?

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

Correct Answer: (A) 1 and 2 are correct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Polygraph Measurements —

A polygraph, commonly known as a lie detector, measures physiological responses that are believed to be associated with truthfulness or deception. The physiological functions it typically records include: - Blood Pressure (1) - Pulse Rate (2) - Skin Conductivity (3)

Polygraphs typically do not measure blood sugar levels, hence Blood Sugar (4) is not recorded by a polygraph.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Polygraphs record Blood Pressure (1) and Pulse Rate (2), both are accurate measurements.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Skin Conductivity (3) is measured by polygraphs, but Pulse Rate (2) is not.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Blood sugar is not measured by a polygraph.
- **(D) Incorrect.** While polygraphs measure Blood Pressure (1), Pulse Rate (2), and Skin Conductivity (3), Blood Sugar (4) is not part of their measurements.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), Blood Pressure and Pulse Rate are the measurements that polygraphs record.

Quick Tip

Polygraphs are commonly used for detecting deception by measuring physiological responses. However, these instruments have been criticized for their accuracy and are not always reliable.

86. For dealing with children, which police organization is specified under the JJ Act?

- (A) Juvenile Aid Police Unit
- (B) Juvenile Activity Club
- (C) Special Juvenile Police Unit
- (D) Juvenile Aid Bureau

Correct Answer: (C) Special Juvenile Police Unit

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the JJ Act —

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 specifies certain police organizations responsible for dealing with children in conflict with the law.

One such organization is the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU). The Special Juvenile Police Unit is specifically established under the JJ Act to handle cases related to children, ensuring their protection and rehabilitation.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** The Juvenile Aid Police Unit is not specified in the JJ Act.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Juvenile Activity Club does not fall under the JJ Act as an official body for dealing with children.
- **(C) Correct.** The Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) is the designated police unit under the JJ Act for handling children-related matters.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Juvenile Aid Bureau is not a specified unit under the JJ Act.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (C), Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), which is the specified police organization under the JJ Act.

Quick Tip

The Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) is responsible for dealing with children who are in conflict with the law, ensuring their rehabilitation and care under the Juvenile Justice Act.

87. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (A) First Information Report - Section 154 of CrPC
- (B) Charge Sheet - Section 173 of CrPC
- (C) When Police Officer may arrest without a warrant - Section 41 of CrPC
- (D) Confession made before Police Officer is admissible in the court of Law - Section 25 of CrPC

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sections of CrPC.

- Section 154 of CrPC relates to the First Information Report (FIR).
- Section 173 of CrPC deals with the Charge Sheet.
- Section 41 of CrPC defines when a police officer may arrest without a warrant.
- Section 25 of CrPC clearly states that a confession made before a police officer is not admissible in court.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **First Information Report - Section 154 of CrPC:** Correct. FIR is filed under Section 154.
- (B) **Charge Sheet - Section 173 of CrPC:** Correct. A charge sheet is submitted under Section 173.
- (C) **When Police Officer may arrest without a warrant - Section 41 of CrPC:** Correct. Section 41 discusses arrests without a warrant.
- (D) **Confession made before Police Officer is admissible in the court of Law - Section 25 of CrPC:** Incorrect. Section 25 of CrPC makes confessions before police officers inadmissible in court.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) because confessions made to police officers are not admissible in court according to Section 25 of CrPC.

Quick Tip

Confessions made before a police officer cannot be used in court as evidence under Section 25 of the CrPC.

88. Among the following, which country has in place separate Victim Compensation Board?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) Russia

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Victim Compensation Boards.

A Victim Compensation Board provides financial compensation to victims of crimes, often for physical harm, psychological distress, or other consequences of criminal activities.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **India:** India has the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), but it doesn't have a separate Victim Compensation Board as a standalone body.
- (B) **China:** China does not have a separate Victim Compensation Board either.
- (C) **New Zealand:** Correct. New Zealand has a separate Victim Compensation Board that provides compensation to crime victims.
- (D) **Russia:** Russia does not have a separate Victim Compensation Board.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) New Zealand.

Quick Tip

Countries with separate Victim Compensation Boards typically ensure victims of crime receive financial support for their suffering.

89. How does David Garland (2002) say criminology differs from the study of deviance and control?

- (A) it is more concerned with serious criminal acts
- (B) it focuses upon crime
- (C) it does not consider punishment
- (D) it is more concerned with victims

Correct Answer: (B) it focuses upon crime

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding David Garland's Perspective.

David Garland's (2002) approach to criminology focuses on the study of crime itself, rather than the study of deviance and control. While the traditional focus of deviance and control centers around social norms, Garland emphasizes the structural and functional aspects of crime in society.

Step 2: Key Distinction.

According to Garland, criminology differs from the study of deviance in that it directly addresses the concept of crime—its causes, effects, and societal response—without necessarily focusing on whether or not the behavior deviates from social norms. The answer **(B)** reflects this primary focus on crime rather than other aspects like control or punishment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(B)** as criminology focuses on crime, which is central to Garland's view.

Quick Tip

David Garland's criminology highlights crime as a social phenomenon, differentiating it from the broader study of deviance and control.

90. What does it mean to say that 'crime has no ontological reality'?

- (A) sometimes people falsely claim to be victims of crime
- (B) acts themselves are not intrinsically criminal
- (C) crime is not really very harmful
- (D) imprisonment occurs away from society

Correct Answer: (B) acts themselves are not intrinsically criminal

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Ontological Reality.

The term "ontological reality" refers to the existence or nature of a phenomenon. Saying that "crime has no ontological reality" implies that crime is not a naturally occurring phenomenon but rather a social construct. Crimes are defined by society, and what is considered criminal can vary.

Step 2: Interpretation of the Statement.

In this context, saying that "crime has no ontological reality" suggests that acts are not inherently criminal but

become criminal when defined as such by society or law. This aligns with the idea that what is labeled as a crime is subject to societal norms and legal definitions.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**, which reflects the view that acts are not inherently criminal but are made criminal through social processes and laws.

Quick Tip

The statement "crime has no ontological reality" stresses the social construction of crime, meaning acts are not criminal unless defined as such by society.

91. What term is used to describe the process by which criminals rationalize or justify their illegal actions to themselves?

- (A) Criminal intent
- (B) Criminal profiling
- (C) Criminal mindset
- (D) Neutralization

Correct Answer: (D) Neutralization

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Neutralization.

Neutralization is a concept from criminology that explains how individuals justify or rationalize their deviant or illegal behaviors. According to this theory, criminals often use various justifications to neutralize feelings of guilt, thereby allowing them to continue engaging in illegal activities. These justifications can include claims like "everyone does it" or "the victim deserved it."

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Criminal intent: Incorrect. Criminal intent refers to the intention behind committing a crime, but it is not about rationalizing or justifying illegal actions.

(B) Criminal profiling: Incorrect. Criminal profiling is a technique used to identify suspects based on behavioral patterns but does not refer to justifying illegal actions.

(C) Criminal mindset: Incorrect. While the criminal mindset refers to the way criminals think, it doesn't specifically refer to the rationalization or justification process.

(D) Neutralization: Correct. Neutralization refers to the process through which criminals justify their illegal actions to themselves and others.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Neutralization**, as it best describes the process criminals use to justify their illegal actions.

Quick Tip

Neutralization theory is crucial in understanding criminal behavior because it shows that many criminals do not necessarily see themselves as wrongdoers, often rationalizing their actions to avoid guilt.

92. In Ramamurthy v. State of Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India has given direction for:

- (A) Juvenile Justice Reforms
- (B) Prison Reforms
- (C) Judicial Reforms
- (D) Police Reforms

Correct Answer: (D) Police Reforms

Solution:

Step 1: Case Overview.

The case of *Ramamurthy v. State of Karnataka* is significant because the Supreme Court of India issued directions aimed at improving police practices, especially with respect to the rights of the accused and the overall functioning of the police force. The Court recognized the need for comprehensive police reforms to ensure fairness, accountability, and transparency in law enforcement.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Juvenile Justice Reforms:** Incorrect. While juvenile justice reforms are a critical issue in Indian law, this case is not related to juvenile justice.
- (B) **Prison Reforms:** Incorrect. Although prison reforms are crucial, this case does not directly address issues in the prison system.
- (C) **Judicial Reforms:** Incorrect. Judicial reforms involve changes in the functioning of courts, but this case specifically deals with police reforms.
- (D) **Police Reforms:** Correct. The Ramamurthy case focuses on the need for reforms in the police system, including accountability, handling of suspects, and procedural fairness.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Police Reforms**, as the Supreme Court directed specific actions aimed at improving police practices in the country.

Quick Tip

The Ramamurthy case is a key example of the Indian judiciary's efforts to enhance police accountability and ensure that law enforcement agencies work in line with constitutional principles.

93. What does the “dark triad” refer to?

- (A) Three common psychological disorders found in criminals including anxiety, mood, schizophrenia
- (B) A group of famous criminal psychologists Robert D. Hare, David Canter, Stanton E. Samenow
- (C) A cluster of personality traits including narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy
- (D) A set of interrogation techniques

Correct Answer: (C) A cluster of personality traits including narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the dark triad.

The term “dark triad” refers to a set of three negative personality traits: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and

psychopathy. These traits are often associated with manipulative, deceitful, and self-centered behavior.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. This refers to psychological disorders, not the "dark triad."
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Robert D. Hare, David Canter, and Stanton E. Samenow are renowned psychologists, but the "dark triad" is not named after them.
- **Option C:** Correct. The dark triad refers to narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy, which are considered the key negative personality traits.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The dark triad is not related to interrogation techniques.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) A cluster of personality traits including narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy.**

Quick Tip

Understanding the dark triad helps in recognizing destructive personality traits that can negatively impact relationships and environments.

94. In India, which is the oldest Juvenile Legislation?

- (A) Juvenile Justice Act
- (B) Children Act
- (C) Borstal School Act
- (D) Apprentices Act

Correct Answer: (D) Apprentices Act

Solution:

Step 1: Historical background of juvenile legislation.

The Apprentices Act of 1850 was the first legislation aimed at providing rehabilitation for juvenile offenders in India. It allowed children to be treated as apprentices rather than criminals, offering them an opportunity for reformation.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The Juvenile Justice Act came much later and is more modern legislation focused on juvenile justice in India.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The Children Act came after the Apprentices Act and deals with issues related to children's welfare and juvenile offenses.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The Borstal School Act, though significant, was also a later piece of legislation concerning the rehabilitation of young offenders.
- **Option D:** Correct. The Apprentices Act of 1850 is the oldest piece of legislation related to juvenile offenders in India.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Apprentices Act.**

Quick Tip

The Apprentices Act of 1850 laid the foundation for the treatment of juvenile offenders in India, focusing on reformation rather than punishment.

95. Among the following, which country has the provision of plea-bargaining in court trial?

- (A) Germany
- (B) United States of America
- (C) Japan
- (D) New Zealand

Correct Answer: (B) United States of America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Plea Bargaining —

Plea bargaining is a legal practice where the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a charge in exchange for a lighter sentence. This practice is primarily used in the United States of America, where it is a common feature of the criminal justice system.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** Germany does not practice plea bargaining in court trials, although other forms of settlement are available.
- **(B) Correct.** The United States of America has a well-established system of plea bargaining, where defendants often plead guilty to a lesser charge to receive a reduced sentence.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Japan has a system for negotiated settlements but does not commonly use plea bargaining in the same way as the U.S.
- **(D) Incorrect.** New Zealand does not use plea bargaining as part of its legal process.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (B), United States of America, where plea bargaining is a key element of the criminal justice system.

Quick Tip

In the United States, plea bargaining is an essential part of the judicial process, helping to reduce the backlog of cases in the court system by encouraging defendants to plead guilty to lesser charges.

96. Dr. Edmond Locard has given the:

- (A) Law of Mutual Exchange
- (B) Law of Individuality
- (C) Law of Probability
- (D) Law of Comparison

Correct Answer: (A) Law of Mutual Exchange

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Locard's Law —

Dr. Edmond Locard, a pioneer in forensic science, is best known for formulating the Law of Mutual Exchange, also known as Locard's Exchange Principle. This principle states that "with contact between two items, there will be an exchange of materials." It forms the foundation of forensic science and criminal investigations.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Dr. Locard's Law of Mutual Exchange asserts that whenever two objects come into contact, they exchange trace evidence.
- **(B) Incorrect.** The Law of Individuality is not associated with Dr. Locard.
- **(C) Incorrect.** The Law of Probability is not attributed to Dr. Locard.
- **(D) Incorrect.** The Law of Comparison is not Dr. Locard's work.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), Law of Mutual Exchange, which states that the contact between two objects will result in the exchange of trace evidence.

Quick Tip

Locard's Exchange Principle is a fundamental concept in forensic science, emphasizing that evidence left at a crime scene can link a suspect to the crime through trace materials.

97. Victim Precipitation Theory was propounded by -

- (A) Benjamin Mendelsohn
- (B) Walter Reckless
- (C) Marvin Wolfgang
- (D) Ronni Natal

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Victim Precipitation Theory.

Victim Precipitation Theory suggests that in some cases, victims play an active role in bringing the crime upon themselves. This is a controversial theory in criminology.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Benjamin Mendelsohn:** Mendelsohn is known for his work on victimology, but he did not propound the Victim Precipitation Theory.
- **(B) Walter Reckless:** Reckless is known for his work on social control theory, not the Victim Precipitation Theory.
- **(C) Marvin Wolfgang:** Correct. Marvin Wolfgang is credited with propounding the Victim Precipitation Theory, especially in relation to homicides.
- **(D) Ronni Natal:** Incorrect. Ronni Natal did not develop the Victim Precipitation Theory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) Marvin Wolfgang, who is known for his work on victimology and the theory of victim precipitation.

Quick Tip

Victim Precipitation Theory, developed by Marvin Wolfgang, explains how certain victim behaviors can contribute to the occurrence of a crime.

98. Justice Krishna Iyer in ----- observed that "corporal death is alien to fundamental rights".

- (A) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP
- (B) Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab
- (C) Mithu v. State of Punjab
- (D) Machi Singh others v. State of Punjab

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

Justice Krishna Iyer's statement, "corporal death is alien to fundamental rights", refers to his concern about the death penalty and human rights in India.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP:** Correct. This case involved Justice Krishna Iyer's observation on the unconstitutionality of the death penalty in the context of fundamental rights.
- **(B) Baachan Singh v. State of Punjab:** This case dealt with the constitutionality of the death penalty but did not contain Justice Iyer's observation.
- **(C) Mithu v. State of Punjab:** Mithu case was related to the mandatory death penalty but not to Justice Krishna Iyer's observation.
- **(D) Machi Singh others v. State of Punjab:** Incorrect. This case involved the application of the death penalty but not the observation by Justice Iyer.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP, where Justice Krishna Iyer observed that "corporal death is alien to fundamental rights".

Quick Tip

Justice Krishna Iyer's observation in Rajendra Prasad v. State of UP highlighted the constitutional issues surrounding the death penalty in India.

99. The Law Commission of India in 1967 recommended-

- (A) the retention of death penalty
- (B) abolition of death penalty

- (C) in rarest of rare case
- (D) only for crimes under IPC

Correct Answer: (A) the retention of death penalty

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Law Commission's Recommendations.

In 1967, the Law Commission of India reviewed the issue of the death penalty. They concluded that the death penalty should be retained in India, but it should only be imposed in the rarest of rare cases. Despite recommending its retention, the focus was on applying it only in exceptional circumstances, particularly for heinous crimes. However, the commission did not suggest a blanket abolition.

Step 2: Examining the Options.

The answer (A) indicates the retention of the death penalty, which aligns with the Law Commission's recommendation. The other options either misinterpret or focus on specific applications, which were not part of the main recommendation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A), as the Law Commission recommended retaining the death penalty, though with strict limitations.

Quick Tip

The Law Commission's stance on the death penalty reflects a cautious approach, advocating its retention but with careful restrictions.

100. The objective of any crime scene investigation follows the given sequence:

- (A) Collect, preserve, recognize, interpret and reconstruct
- (B) Recognize, preserve, collect, interpret and reconstruct
- (C) Collect, interpret, preserve, recognize and reconstruct
- (D) Preserve, collect, interpret, recognize and reconstruct

Correct Answer: (B) Recognize, preserve, collect, interpret and reconstruct

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Crime Scene Investigation Process.

Crime scene investigation follows a systematic and methodical approach to ensure that all critical evidence is preserved and analyzed. The first step is to recognize the crime scene and identify what evidence may be relevant. Then, the scene is preserved to prevent contamination. After this, evidence is collected, followed by its interpretation. The final step involves reconstructing the crime based on the evidence gathered.

Step 2: Explanation of the Sequence.

Option (B) represents the correct sequence of actions in a crime scene investigation. Recognizing the scene, preserving it, collecting evidence, interpreting it, and finally reconstructing the events from the evidence is the standard investigative approach.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(B)**, as it reflects the proper sequence of steps in crime scene investigation.

Quick Tip

In crime scene investigations, the sequence is crucial for ensuring that the integrity of the evidence is maintained throughout the process.

Part - II
Paper 5 - English

51. The literature called Anglo-Saxon belongs to which of the following tribes that invaded England?

- (A) Goths
- (B) Slavs
- (C) Teutonic
- (D) Jutes

Correct Answer: (C) Teutonic

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Anglo-Saxon Literature.**

Anglo-Saxon literature refers to the literature produced by the Anglo-Saxons, a group of tribes who settled in England after the fall of the Roman Empire. This group was primarily composed of the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. The Anglo-Saxon period in England (5th to 11th century) produced many key literary works, including epic poetry such as Beowulf. The literary style is known for its use of Old English and its influence on the development of the English language.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Goths: Incorrect. The Goths were another Germanic tribe but were not the primary contributors to Anglo-Saxon literature.

(B) Slavs: Incorrect. The Slavs were a separate ethnic group and not involved in the creation of Anglo-Saxon literature.

(C) Teutonic: Correct. The Teutonic tribes (which include the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes) were the primary groups responsible for Anglo-Saxon literature.

(D) Jutes: Incorrect. While the Jutes were one of the tribes that contributed to Anglo-Saxon England, they were not the only contributors.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Teutonic**, as the term "Teutonic" broadly refers to the Germanic tribes, including the Saxons and Angles, which contributed to Anglo-Saxon literature.

Quick Tip

Anglo-Saxon literature is a critical part of early English culture, and its roots can be traced back to the Teutonic tribes that established the foundations of medieval English society.

52. The difference between an elegy and a eulogy corresponds to that between:

- (A) love and hatred
- (B) courage and cowardice
- (C) poem and prose
- (D) lamentation and tribute

Correct Answer: (D) lamentation and tribute

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Elegy and Eulogy.

An *elegy* is a mournful or reflective poem, typically written in response to the death of someone, expressing grief and lamentation. On the other hand, a *eulogy* is a speech or writing that praises someone, typically delivered at a funeral, to honor the deceased. The two forms serve different purposes: the elegy focuses on sorrow and mourning, while the eulogy emphasizes tribute and praise.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **love and hatred:** Incorrect. This does not capture the distinction between the two genres, as they are related to emotions around death and remembrance, not love or hatred.
- (B) **courage and cowardice:** Incorrect. This is unrelated to the themes of elegy and eulogy.
- (C) **poem and prose:** Incorrect. While an elegy is usually a poem, this option does not capture the deeper thematic difference.
- (D) **lamentation and tribute:** Correct. The elegy focuses on lamentation (expressing sorrow), while the eulogy is about tribute (praise and honoring).

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) lamentation and tribute**, as it reflects the primary difference between an elegy and a eulogy: one is about mourning, and the other about honoring.

Quick Tip

Elegies and eulogies serve distinct purposes in literature and culture: elegies help express grief and loss, while eulogies celebrate and honor the deceased's life.

53. Which of these is NOT necessarily a feature of EPIC?

- (A) ab initio
- (B) medias res
- (C) deeds of valour and courage
- (D) legendary characters

Correct Answer: (A) ab initio

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding epic features.

Epic poetry traditionally includes specific elements such as starting "in medias res" (in the middle of action), recounting deeds of valour and courage, and featuring legendary or heroic characters. "Ab initio," which means "from the beginning," is not a necessary feature of epics as most epics start in medias res.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. "Ab initio" refers to starting from the very beginning, which is not necessarily a feature of an epic.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. "Medias res" is a common feature of epics where the story begins in the middle of the action.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Deeds of valour and courage are central to epic stories and often highlight the heroic acts of the protagonist.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Legendary characters are a hallmark of epics, such as the heroes who often face great challenges.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) ab initio**.

Quick Tip

Epics typically begin in medias res to engage the audience in the midst of dramatic events, not necessarily from the beginning.

54. The animal that Beowulf kills in the legend of the same name is:

- (A) dragon
- (B) lion
- (C) mammoth
- (D) none of the above

Correct Answer: (A) dragon

Solution:**Step 1: Analyzing Beowulf's fights.**

In the epic poem "Beowulf," the hero fights several creatures, including the monster Grendel, Grendel's mother, and in his final battle, he faces a dragon.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Correct. Beowulf kills a dragon in his final battle, though it results in his own death.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. Beowulf does not fight a lion in the epic.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. There are no mammoths in Beowulf's legend.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. The correct animal is a dragon, not any of the listed incorrect options.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) dragon**.

Quick Tip

Beowulf's ultimate challenge comes in the form of a dragon, symbolizing his final act of heroism and sacrifice.

55. Which of these is NOT one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales?

- (A) Nun's tale
- (B) Merchant's tale
- (C) Pardoner's tale
- (D) Wife of merchant's tale

Correct Answer: (D) Wife of merchant's tale

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Chaucer's Canterbury Tales —

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales includes various stories told by pilgrims traveling to Canterbury. Some of the most famous tales are the Pardoner's Tale, Nun's Tale, and Merchant's Tale. However, there is no tale called Wife of Merchant's Tale.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** The Nun's Tale is indeed one of the tales in The Canterbury Tales.
- **(B) Incorrect.** The Merchant's Tale is part of The Canterbury Tales.
- **(C) Incorrect.** The Pardoner's Tale is one of the well-known stories in The Canterbury Tales.
- **(D) Correct.** There is no Wife of Merchant's Tale in The Canterbury Tales.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (D), Wife of Merchant's Tale, as it is not a part of The Canterbury Tales.

Quick Tip

The Canterbury Tales is a collection of stories by Geoffrey Chaucer, and it includes tales like The Pardoner's Tale, The Merchant's Tale, and The Nun's Tale, but not Wife of Merchant's Tale.

56. 'Gelded mare' is a term that Chaucer uses in The Canterbury Tales for -

- (A) Squire
- (B) Pardoner
- (C) Knight
- (D) Parson

Correct Answer: (B) Pardoner

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the term 'Gelded Mare' —

In The Canterbury Tales, Chaucer uses the term 'gelded mare' to describe the Pardoner. This term is a metaphorical reference to his emasculated and ineffective character. The Pardoner in Chaucer's tale is known for his deceitful nature, selling fake relics to pilgrims.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** The Squire is a young nobleman who serves a knight, not described as a gelded mare.
- **(B) Correct.** The Pardoner is referred to as a gelded mare in *The Canterbury Tales*, symbolizing his ineffective and deceptive character.
- **(C) Incorrect.** The Knight is a noble and respected figure, not referred to as a gelded mare.
- **(D) Incorrect.** The Parson is a good, honest man, not referred to as a gelded mare.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (B), Pardoner, as Chaucer uses the term ‘gelded mare’ to describe him in *The Canterbury Tales*.

Quick Tip

In *The Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer uses vivid metaphors to describe the pilgrims. The term ‘gelded mare’ for the Pardoner emphasizes his lack of power and moral integrity.

57. The name Oedipus literally means:

- (A) Swollen foot
- (B) Fast foot
- (C) Slow foot
- (D) Incest

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the meaning of Oedipus.

Oedipus is a name from Greek mythology. The name “Oedipus” comes from the Greek words *oidein*, meaning “to swell”, and *pous*, meaning “foot”. The name is related to the swollen foot that Oedipus had as a result of being pinned as an infant.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Swollen foot:** Correct. This is the literal meaning of the name Oedipus.
- **(B) Fast foot:** Incorrect. This does not correspond to the actual meaning of the name Oedipus.
- **(C) Slow foot:** Incorrect. This is not the correct interpretation.
- **(D) Incest:** Incorrect. While Oedipus is associated with incest in mythology, it is not the literal meaning of his name.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A)** Swollen foot.

Quick Tip

The name “Oedipus” refers to the swelling of his feet when he was abandoned as an infant, a significant aspect of the Greek myth.

58. Choose the correct pair of the sword and its owner, both of which had legendary powers:

- (A) Gramr of Sir Gawaine
- (B) Excalibur of King Arthur
- (C) Durendal of King Constantine
- (D) Harpe of King Richard

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the legendary swords.

- **Excalibur:** Excalibur is the legendary sword of King Arthur, often associated with great power and the right to rule. It was given to Arthur by the Lady of the Lake.
- **Durendal:** Durendal is a legendary sword associated with the hero Roland, not King Constantine.
- **Gramr:** Gramr is the sword of the legendary warrior Sigurd in Norse mythology, not Sir Gawaine.
- **Harpe:** Harpe is a mythical sword from Greek mythology associated with King Richard, but it is less widely known.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Gramr of Sir Gawaine:** Incorrect. Gramr is linked to Sigurd, not Sir Gawaine.
- **(B) Excalibur of King Arthur:** Correct. Excalibur is the legendary sword of King Arthur, one of the most famous swords in mythological history.
- **(C) Durendal of King Constantine:** Incorrect. Durendal is associated with Roland, not King Constantine.
- **(D) Harpe of King Richard:** Incorrect. While Harpe is a mythical sword, it is not as well-known in legend compared to Excalibur.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)** Excalibur of King Arthur.

Quick Tip

Excalibur is one of the most famous legendary swords, symbolizing power, leadership, and rightful kingship, associated with King Arthur.

59. Who is the writer of Utopia, the story of the fictional land?

- (A) Sir Walter Raleigh
- (B) Edmund Spenser
- (C) Thomas More
- (D) John Donne

Correct Answer: (C) Thomas More

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Utopia.

The work "Utopia" is a famous political and social commentary by Thomas More. Published in 1516, it describes a fictional island society that is organized based on rationality, fairness, and equality, serving as a critique of contemporary European society. The book has been regarded as the origin of the term "utopia" which means an ideal society.

Step 2: Explanation of the Options.

Option (C) is correct because Thomas More is the author of "Utopia". The other options, such as Sir Walter Raleigh, Edmund Spenser, and John Donne, were significant figures in literature, but they were not the authors of "Utopia".

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C), as Thomas More is the writer of "Utopia".

Quick Tip

When studying literary works like "Utopia", always consider the historical context and the author's purpose in creating an ideal society that critiques the existing one.

60. Which of the following is written in the metaphysical poetry genre?

- (A) The Sun Rising
- (B) Daffodils
- (C) The Grecian Urn
- (D) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

Correct Answer: (A) The Sun Rising

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding Metaphysical Poetry.**

Metaphysical poetry is characterized by its use of intricate metaphors, intellectual play, and philosophical themes. It often explores complex topics such as love, death, and religion. "The Sun Rising" by John Donne is a prime example of this genre, where Donne uses a clever metaphor comparing his love to the sun and addressing it as if it were a person.

Step 2: Explanation of the Options.

Option (A) is correct because "The Sun Rising" is a quintessential example of metaphysical poetry. The other poems, such as "Daffodils" by William Wordsworth and "The Grecian Urn" by John Keats, belong to the Romantic movement, and "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" by T.S. Eliot is modernist poetry.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), as "The Sun Rising" is a key work in the metaphysical poetry genre.

Quick Tip

Metaphysical poetry often uses paradox and wit to explore deep themes, which distinguishes it from the more emotional and expressive poetry of the Romantic period.

61. Who wrote the following famous lines?

...I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep.

- (A) Ezra Pound
- (B) T.S. Eliot
- (C) Robert Frost
- (D) Emily Dickinson

Correct Answer: (C) Robert Frost

Solution:

Step 1: Analyzing the lines.

The lines in the question are from the famous poem *Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening* by Robert Frost. This poem is one of Frost's most well-known works, and the lines highlight themes of duty and responsibility. The poet expresses the beauty of nature, yet acknowledges the obligations and promises that he must fulfill before resting.

Step 2: Understanding the options.

- (A) **Ezra Pound:** Incorrect. Ezra Pound was an influential modernist poet, but these lines are not his.
(B) **T.S. Eliot:** Incorrect. T.S. Eliot is famous for works such as *The Waste Land*, but the lines in question are from Frost.
(C) **Robert Frost:** Correct. These lines are from *Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening*, written by Robert Frost.
(D) **Emily Dickinson:** Incorrect. Emily Dickinson was a renowned poet, but these lines are not hers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Robert Frost**. These famous lines are from his iconic poem.

Quick Tip

Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening is one of the best-known works of Robert Frost, illustrating the tension between personal desire and social responsibility.

62. Which classic comedy writer coined the phrase - Mirth prolongeth life, causeth health?

- (A) Gascoigne
- (B) Thomas Richards
- (C) John Bale
- (D) Nicolas Udall

Correct Answer: (D) Nicolas Udall

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the phrase.

The phrase "Mirth prolongeth life, causeth health" comes from the play *Ralph Roister Doister* written by Nicolas Udall. This early English comedy emphasizes the role of mirth (joy or laughter) in promoting health and well-being. It reflects the Renaissance period's interest in humanism and the value placed on physical and mental well-being.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Gascoigne:** Incorrect. Gascoigne was a poet and playwright, but he did not coin this phrase.

- (B) **Thomas Richards:** Incorrect. Thomas Richards was not known for this particular phrase.
- (C) **John Bale:** Incorrect. John Bale was a playwright and theologian, but the phrase is not attributed to him.
- (D) **Nicolas Udall:** Correct. Nicolas Udall, the author of *Ralph Roister Doister*, coined this phrase highlighting the benefits of mirth and laughter.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **Nicolas Udall**, who used this phrase in his comedic play, reflecting the idea that laughter and joy are integral to health.

Quick Tip

Ralph Roister Doister is considered one of the earliest English comedies and highlights themes of humor, mirth, and the value of laughter for health and life.

63. In *Doctor Faustus*, to whom does the character Dr. Faustus sell his soul?

- (A) Mephistopheles
- (B) Lucifer
- (C) Satan
- (D) Marlowe

Correct Answer: (B) Lucifer

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the play.

In Christopher Marlowe's "*Doctor Faustus*," Faustus makes a pact with the devil, selling his soul in exchange for power and knowledge. However, he does not sell his soul directly to Satan himself but to Mephistopheles, a demon who serves Lucifer.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Mephistopheles is the demon who serves Lucifer and facilitates the deal with Faustus.
- **Option B:** Correct. While Faustus deals with Mephistopheles, the soul is ultimately claimed by Lucifer, the ruler of Hell.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. Satan refers to Lucifer, but Faustus's soul is formally given to Lucifer through Mephistopheles.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Marlowe is the playwright, not a character in the play.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Lucifer**.

Quick Tip

In "*Doctor Faustus*," the character Mephistopheles acts as an intermediary, but it is Lucifer who ultimately claims Faustus's soul.

64. On which day does Dante's poem Inferno begin?

- (A) A week after Good Friday
- (B) On Good Friday
- (C) The night after Good Friday
- (D) The night before Good Friday

Correct Answer: (D) The night before Good Friday

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the timeline of Inferno.

Dante's "Inferno," the first part of his Divine Comedy, begins on the night before Good Friday. This is an important element in the structure of the poem as it starts on the night of Holy Thursday.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **Option A:** Incorrect. The poem begins on the night before Good Friday, not a week after.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. The journey begins on the night before Good Friday, not on Good Friday itself.
- **Option C:** Incorrect. The journey actually starts on the night before Good Friday, not the night after.
- **Option D:** Correct. Dante begins his journey through the Inferno on the night before Good Friday, the night of Holy Thursday.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) The night before Good Friday.**

Quick Tip

Dante's journey through Hell begins on the night before Good Friday, symbolizing the start of his spiritual journey towards redemption.

65. As per Roman Catholic Theological literature, which of these is NOT included in the Seven Deadly Sins?

- (A) pride
- (B) greed
- (C) adultery
- (D) gluttony

Correct Answer: (C) adultery

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Seven Deadly Sins —

The Seven Deadly Sins in Roman Catholic Theological literature are pride, greed, lust, envy, gluttony, wrath, and sloth. Adultery, although considered a grave sin, is not one of the Seven Deadly Sins.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Incorrect.** Pride is one of the Seven Deadly Sins.

- **(B) Incorrect.** Greed is one of the Seven Deadly Sins.
- **(C) Correct.** Adultery is not one of the Seven Deadly Sins, although it is a serious sin in Christianity.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Gluttony is one of the Seven Deadly Sins.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (C), Adultery, as it is not included in the Seven Deadly Sins.

Quick Tip

The Seven Deadly Sins are pride, greed, lust, envy, gluttony, wrath, and sloth. Adultery, though a sin, is not part of this list.

66. Which amongst these is the birthplace of Shakespeare?

- (A) Stratford-upon-Avon
- (B) Stoke-on-Trent
- (C) Applebee-in-Westmorland
- (D) Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Correct Answer: (A) Stratford-upon-Avon

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Shakespeare's Birthplace —

William Shakespeare, the famous English playwright and poet, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, a market town in Warwickshire, England.

Step 2: Evaluating the options —

- **(A) Correct.** Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.
- **(B) Incorrect.** Stoke-on-Trent is a city in Staffordshire, England, not Shakespeare's birthplace.
- **(C) Incorrect.** Applebee-in-Westmorland is not related to Shakespeare.
- **(D) Incorrect.** Newcastle-upon-Tyne is a major city in the northeast of England, but not Shakespeare's birthplace.

Step 3: Conclusion —

The correct answer is (A), Stratford-upon-Avon, as it is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

Quick Tip

Stratford-upon-Avon is famous as the birthplace of William Shakespeare. It remains a popular destination for literary tourists.

67. What was the English theatre company King's Men where Shakespeare worked earlier known as?

- (A) Lord Richard's Men
- (B) Lord Chamberlain's Men
- (C) Lord Charles' Men
- (D) Lord Ricardo's Men

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the history of Shakespeare's association.

Shakespeare's acting company was initially known as **Lord Chamberlain's Men**. They were later renamed to **King's Men** after King James I became their patron.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Lord Richard's Men:** Incorrect. This is not the company Shakespeare was associated with.
- **(B) Lord Chamberlain's Men:** Correct. This was the company Shakespeare worked with before it became the King's Men.
- **(C) Lord Charles' Men:** Incorrect. This is not a recognized name of the theatre company.
- **(D) Lord Ricardo's Men:** Incorrect. This is not related to Shakespeare's company.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B)** Lord Chamberlain's Men.

Quick Tip

The company Shakespeare worked for was called *Lord Chamberlain's Men* until King James I became their patron, after which it was renamed to *King's Men*.

68. A Canto characterizes which type of writing?

- (A) Long story
- (B) Short narrative story
- (C) Epic
- (D) Long narrative poem

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the term 'Canto'.

A **Canto** is a division or chapter of a long narrative poem, often used in epic poetry. It is similar to a chapter in a book but typically longer.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- **(A) Long story:** Incorrect. While a Canto is part of a long poem, it is not referred to as a "long story".
- **(B) Short narrative story:** Incorrect. A Canto is typically part of a longer work, not a short narrative.
- **(C) Epic:** Incorrect. While Cantos are found in epics, a Canto itself is not an epic, but a division of one.
- **(D) Long narrative poem:** Correct. A Canto is a division of a long narrative poem, often used in works like *The Divine Comedy* or *The Iliad*.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D)** Long narrative poem.

Quick Tip

Cantos are divisions in epic poems, such as those in *The Divine Comedy*, and serve as chapters or sections within the larger work.

69. The definition of Burlesque is -

- (A) a piece of writing on social maladies
- (B) an intensely romantic poem
- (C) a piece of writing eulogising royalty
- (D) a piece of writing which shows something in a humorous way

Correct Answer: (D) a piece of writing which shows something in a humorous way

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Burlesque.

Burlesque is a type of writing or performance that humorously exaggerates or mocks its subject, often by treating serious subjects in a trivial manner. It is typically characterized by satire and absurdity, creating humor through imitation and distortion of conventional ideas.

Step 2: Explanation of the Options.

Option **(D)** is correct because burlesque refers to writing that shows something in a humorous or exaggerated way. The other options, such as a romantic poem or a work that praises royalty, are not related to the nature of burlesque.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **(D)**, as burlesque writing often portrays subjects humorously, usually exaggerating or mocking them.

Quick Tip

Burlesque is commonly used in literature, theater, and film to create humor by mocking serious topics in a light-hearted, exaggerated manner.

70. The difference between fable and tale lies in -

- (A) the latter always having animal characters
- (B) the former having a moral or lesson to teach
- (C) the former having a lesson and animal characters
- (D) the latter having animal anecdotes that teach a lesson

Correct Answer: (C) the former having a lesson and animal characters

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Fables and Tales.

A fable is a short story that typically features animals as characters and imparts a moral lesson. The main purpose of a fable is to teach a lesson about human behavior or ethics. A tale, on the other hand, can be a broader narrative that may not necessarily have animals or a moral lesson.

Step 2: Explanation of the Options.

Option (C) is correct because fables typically include animal characters and aim to teach a moral lesson. While tales may feature animals or not, their main goal is often to entertain or narrate a story rather than deliver a moral message.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (C), as fables typically include animal characters and aim to teach a lesson.

Quick Tip

Fables are a great way to teach morals, especially through the use of animals, making them memorable and engaging for all ages.

71. The Tyger, The Little Black Boy, and The Lamb are poems by -

- (A) Blake
- (B) Wordsworth
- (C) Keats
- (D) Shelley

Correct Answer: (A) Blake

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the author of the poems.

The poems "The Tyger," "The Little Black Boy," and "The Lamb" were written by William Blake. Blake was a renowned poet, painter, and printmaker, known for his visionary works and his contributions to Romantic literature.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Blake:** Correct. William Blake is the author of these poems.
- (B) **Wordsworth:** Incorrect. Wordsworth is another Romantic poet, but he did not write these specific poems.
- (C) **Keats:** Incorrect. John Keats is known for other works but not for these poems.
- (D) **Shelley:** Incorrect. Percy Bysshe Shelley is another famous Romantic poet, but he did not write these poems.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **Blake**, as he is the author of the mentioned poems.

Quick Tip

William Blake's works, particularly his poetry and illustrations, are central to the Romantic literary movement.

72. Which period corresponds to Drama of the Renaissance?

- (A) 1640-1780
- (B) 1580-1642
- (C) 1500-1560
- (D) 1750-1820

Correct Answer: (B) 1580-1642

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Renaissance Drama period.

The Drama of the Renaissance, particularly in England, flourished during the late 16th and early 17th centuries, roughly from 1580 to 1642. This period includes the works of playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **1640-1780:** Incorrect. This period is post-Renaissance and corresponds more to the Enlightenment and later stages of the Baroque.

(B) **1580-1642:** Correct. This period is considered the height of Renaissance Drama, including Shakespeare's plays.

(C) **1500-1560:** Incorrect. This period is too early for the main Renaissance drama to develop.

(D) **1750-1820:** Incorrect. This is part of the later Romantic period and not related to Renaissance Drama.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **1580-1642**, as this period corresponds to the Drama of the Renaissance.

Quick Tip

Renaissance Drama peaked in England between 1580 and 1642, with iconic works from Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

73. In which famous play of Shakespeare does a woman disguise herself as a male advocate?

- (A) The Tempest
- (B) Romeo and Juliet
- (C) The Merchant of Venice
- (D) All is well that ends well

Correct Answer: (C) The Merchant of Venice

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the play.

In "The Merchant of Venice," the character Portia disguises herself as a male lawyer to defend her husband's friend, Antonio, in court. This is a key plot point in the play.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **The Tempest:** This is not correct. While there is a theme of disguise in "The Tempest," it does not involve a woman disguising herself as a male advocate.

(B) **Romeo and Juliet:** This is incorrect. "Romeo and Juliet" focuses on a love story and does not involve a woman disguising as a male advocate.

(C) **The Merchant of Venice:** Correct. Portia disguises herself as a male lawyer to defend Antonio in court.

(D) **All is well that ends well:** Incorrect. While there are disguises in this play, it does not focus on a woman dressing as a male advocate.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **The Merchant of Venice**, as it is the play where a woman disguises herself as a male advocate.

Quick Tip

In Shakespeare's plays, disguises are a common theme, often used to explore issues of gender and identity.

74. Which character is the speaker of the following lines? "To be or not to be, that is the question"

- (A) Othello
- (B) Lear
- (C) Hamlet
- (D) Lady Macbeth

Correct Answer: (C) Hamlet

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the famous lines.

The lines "To be or not to be, that is the question" are from Hamlet's famous soliloquy in Act 3, Scene 1. It reflects his internal struggle with the concept of life and death.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Othello:** Incorrect. Othello is a different Shakespearean character and does not speak these lines.

(B) **Lear:** Incorrect. King Lear is another Shakespearean character, but these lines are not from him.

(C) **Hamlet:** Correct. These lines are from Hamlet's soliloquy in his play "Hamlet."

(D) **Lady Macbeth:** Incorrect. Lady Macbeth, from the play "Macbeth," does not speak these lines.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Hamlet**, as these lines are part of his famous soliloquy.

Quick Tip

Hamlet's soliloquy is one of the most famous passages in English literature, contemplating life, death, and existence.

75. Thoreau's Walden had the alternate title -

- (A) Life in the city
- (B) Life in America
- (C) Life by the shore
- (D) Life in the woods

Correct Answer: (D) Life in the woods

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Thoreau's Walden.

Henry David Thoreau's famous work, Walden, originally published in 1854, is a reflection on simple living in natural surroundings. One of its alternate titles was "Life in the woods," which perfectly describes the subject matter of the book — Thoreau's life in the woods by Walden Pond.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Life in the city:** This option is incorrect because Walden focuses on life in the wilderness, not the city.
- (B) **Life in America:** While Walden is a work by an American author, this option is too broad to accurately describe the book.
- (C) **Life by the shore:** While Walden Pond has a shoreline, the title does not emphasize the shore.
- (D) **Life in the woods:** Correct. This is the alternate title for Walden, emphasizing the central theme of life in the woods.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) Life in the woods**, which reflects the book's focus on Thoreau's experiences living in the woods.

Quick Tip

Walden by Thoreau explores themes of self-reliance, nature, and the simplicity of rural life.

76. Which of the following writers was awarded The Nobel Prize in Literature?

- (A) T.S. Eliot
- (B) Virginia Woolf
- (C) H.G. Well
- (D) D.H. Lawrence

Correct Answer: (A) T.S. Eliot

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Nobel Prize in Literature.

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually to an author who has produced a notable literary work. In 1948, T.S. Eliot, one of the most prominent poets and playwrights of the 20th century, was awarded this

prestigious honor.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **T.S. Eliot:** Correct. T.S. Eliot won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948 for his outstanding contribution to poetry, particularly works like *The Waste Land* and *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*.

(B) **Virginia Woolf:** While Woolf was a prominent figure in literature, she did not win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

(C) **H.G. Wells:** H.G. Wells was a famous writer, but he did not receive the Nobel Prize in Literature.

(D) **D.H. Lawrence:** Although Lawrence was an influential author, he did not win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **T.S. Eliot**, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for his exceptional contributions to literature.

Quick Tip

T.S. Eliot is celebrated for his modernist works that profoundly impacted the development of 20th-century literature.

77. In which country was Chinua Achebe, the modern African litterateur, born?

- (A) Kenya
- (B) Somalia
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) South Africa

Correct Answer: (C) Nigeria

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Chinua Achebe's background.

Chinua Achebe was born in Nigeria and is considered one of the most prominent African writers. His novel *Things Fall Apart* is regarded as a seminal work in African literature.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Kenya:** Incorrect. Achebe was not born in Kenya.

(B) **Somalia:** Incorrect. Achebe was not born in Somalia.

(C) **Nigeria:** Correct. Achebe was born in Ogidi, Nigeria, in 1930.

(D) **South Africa:** Incorrect. Achebe was not born in South Africa.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Nigeria**, as Chinua Achebe was born in Nigeria.

Quick Tip

Chinua Achebe's birthplace, Nigeria, greatly influenced his works and their focus on African history and identity.

78. Which prize did Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* win in 1997?

- (A) Nobel Prize for Literature
- (B) Booker Prize for Fiction
- (C) Palanca Award
- (D) National Book Award

Correct Answer: (B) Booker Prize for Fiction

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the significance of *The God of Small Things*.

The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy won the Booker Prize in 1997, which is one of the most prestigious literary awards in the English-speaking world. The novel is notable for its rich narrative style and the exploration of social issues in India.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) Nobel Prize for Literature:** Incorrect. Arundhati Roy did not win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1997.
- (B) Booker Prize for Fiction:** Correct. *The God of Small Things* won the Booker Prize for Fiction in 1997.
- (C) Palanca Award:** Incorrect. The Palanca Award is a Filipino literary award, not the one won by Roy.
- (D) National Book Award:** Incorrect. This is a different prestigious literary award, but Roy did not win it for *The God of Small Things*.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Booker Prize for Fiction**, as *The God of Small Things* won this award in 1997.

Quick Tip

The Booker Prize is awarded annually for the best novel written in English, and Arundhati Roy's win in 1997 marked a significant achievement for Indian literature.

79. Anita Desai's *Fasting, Feasting* is a novel in two parts. Which of the following pairs corresponds with the settings of these parts?

- (A) England, India
- (B) India, America
- (C) America, India
- (D) India, England

Correct Answer: (B) India, America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the settings of the novel.

Anita Desai's novel *Fasting, Feasting* is divided into two distinct parts, each with a unique setting. The first part takes place in India, and the second part is set in America. The narrative contrasts the experiences and cultural backgrounds of both locations.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **England, India:** Incorrect. The novel does not have England as a setting.
(B) **India, America:** Correct. The two settings of the novel are India and America, as described above.
(C) **America, India:** Incorrect. The settings are not reversed in the novel.
(D) **India, England:** Incorrect. The novel does not feature England as a setting.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **India, America**, as the novel's settings correspond to these locations.

Quick Tip

Understanding the contrast in settings is crucial to grasping the themes and characters in the novel.

80. Select the book by Vikram Seth which won the Thomas Cook Travel Book Award in 1983:

- (A) On the road
(B) Vagabonding
(C) Travels with Myself and Another
(D) From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet

Correct Answer: (D) From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the award-winning book.

Vikram Seth's *From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet* is a travelogue that earned him the Thomas Cook Travel Book Award in 1983. The book narrates Seth's journey through Sinkiang and Tibet, offering a personal and poetic account of his experiences.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **On the road:** Incorrect. This is a book by Jack Kerouac, not Vikram Seth.
(B) **Vagabonding:** Incorrect. This is a travel book by Rolf Potts, not Vikram Seth.
(C) **Travels with Myself and Another:** Incorrect. This is a travel book by Martha Gellhorn.
(D) **From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet:** Correct. This is the book by Vikram Seth that won the Thomas Cook Travel Book Award.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet**, as it is the book that won the award.

Quick Tip

Vikram Seth's travelogue offers deep insights into the landscapes, cultures, and people of Sinkiang and Tibet.

81. What is the genre of George Orwell's 1984?

- (A) Science fiction
- (B) True crime
- (C) Autobiography
- (D) Narrative essay

Correct Answer: (A) Science fiction

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the genre of "1984".

George Orwell's "1984" is a dystopian novel that falls under the genre of science fiction, as it explores a totalitarian future society dominated by surveillance, propaganda, and controlled information. The novel incorporates speculative elements about the future, fitting within the sci-fi genre.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Science fiction: Correct. "1984" is classified as science fiction due to its futuristic setting and exploration of technological control.

(B) True crime: Incorrect. The novel is not based on real-life criminal cases, but instead imagines a totalitarian society.

(C) Autobiography: Incorrect. "1984" is a fictional narrative and not a personal account of Orwell's life.

(D) Narrative essay: Incorrect. "1984" is a novel, not an essay.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(A) Science fiction**, as "1984" is a dystopian novel that fits the characteristics of science fiction.

Quick Tip

Science fiction often explores speculative, futuristic concepts and imagines alternate societal structures, as seen in "1984".

82. In which country is the story Mistress of Spices set?

- (A) India
- (B) America
- (C) China
- (D) Hungary

Correct Answer: (A) India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the setting of "Mistress of Spices".

"Mistress of Spices" by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is set primarily in India, where the protagonist, Tilo, is a mystical figure who runs a spice shop. The novel explores themes of cultural identity, migration, and the magical realism surrounding the spice trade.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) India: Correct. The novel is set in India, particularly in the context of Indian spices and the rich cultural history associated with them.

(B) **America:** Incorrect. While part of the novel takes place in the United States, the central story is set in India.

(C) **China:** Incorrect. The novel does not take place in China.

(D) **Hungary:** Incorrect. The story is not set in Hungary, but in India and the Indian diaspora.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **India**, as the novel is set in India, focusing on Indian culture and mythology.

Quick Tip

Books that incorporate magical realism often blend elements of fantasy with real cultural settings, as seen in "Mistress of Spices".

83. By which pen name did Mary Ann Evans write?

(A) George Little

(B) Frank Eliot

(C) George Eliot

(D) Jane Austen

Correct Answer: (C) George Eliot

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the pen name.

Mary Ann Evans, an English novelist, wrote under the pen name "George Eliot" to ensure that her works would be taken seriously. During her time, female authors often faced prejudice and were less likely to be accepted in the literary world.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **George Little:** Incorrect. This was not the pen name used by Mary Ann Evans.

(B) **Frank Eliot:** Incorrect. "Frank Eliot" was not associated with Mary Ann Evans.

(C) **George Eliot:** Correct. This is the famous pen name under which Mary Ann Evans wrote.

(D) **Jane Austen:** Incorrect. Jane Austen was another famous author, but she was a different person and wrote under her real name.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **George Eliot**, as this was the pen name used by Mary Ann Evans.

Quick Tip

Many authors, especially women in the 19th century, used male pen names to gain literary acceptance.

84. With which country can the city of Troy be identified in modern times?

(A) Turkey

(B) Egypt

- (C) Iraq
- (D) Syria

Correct Answer: (A) Turkey

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the location of Troy.

The ancient city of Troy, made famous by the Iliad of Homer, is located in what is now modern-day Turkey. The ruins of Troy can be found in the northwest of Turkey, near the Dardanelles.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Turkey:** Correct. Troy is identified with the archaeological site in Turkey, specifically at Hisarlik.
- (B) **Egypt:** Incorrect. Troy is not located in Egypt.
- (C) **Iraq:** Incorrect. Troy is not located in Iraq.
- (D) **Syria:** Incorrect. While Syria has ancient sites, Troy is not located there.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **Turkey**, as Troy is located in modern-day Turkey.

Quick Tip

Troy's location in modern-day Turkey has been confirmed by archaeological excavations at the site of Hisarlik.

85. In Greek mythology, where is the seat of the King of Gods, Zeus?

- (A) Mount Mandara
- (B) Mount Sinai
- (C) Mount Olympus
- (D) Mount Ida

Correct Answer: (C) Mount Olympus

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Greek mythology.

In Greek mythology, Mount Olympus is considered the dwelling place of the gods, including Zeus, the King of the Gods. It was believed to be the highest mountain in Greece and was regarded as the seat of divine power and authority.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Mount Mandara:** This is incorrect. Mount Mandara is important in Hindu mythology, not Greek.
- (B) **Mount Sinai:** This is incorrect. Mount Sinai is significant in the Abrahamic faiths but not in Greek mythology.
- (C) **Mount Olympus:** Correct. Mount Olympus is the correct location in Greek mythology where Zeus and other gods resided.
- (D) **Mount Ida:** This is incorrect. Mount Ida is significant in Greek mythology but not as the seat of Zeus.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Mount Olympus**, as it is the home of Zeus according to Greek mythology.

Quick Tip

In Greek mythology, Mount Olympus is the sacred home of the gods, including Zeus.

86. Which popular film was made on a novel in English by R.K. Narayan?

- (A) The Mahatma
- (B) Guide
- (C) Malgudi days
- (D) Swami

Correct Answer: (B) Guide

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the film adaptation.

The film Guide was made based on R.K. Narayan's novel of the same name. The book tells the story of a tour guide named Raju and his transformation, which was later adapted into a critically acclaimed film.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **The Mahatma:** This is incorrect. The Mahatma is not a novel written by R.K. Narayan, and no film adaptation of this title is based on his works.

(B) **Guide:** Correct. The novel Guide by R.K. Narayan was adapted into a popular movie in 1965.

(C) **Malgudi days:** While Malgudi Days is a famous collection of short stories by R.K. Narayan, it was not adapted into a film but into a television series.

(D) **Swami:** This is incorrect. Swami and Friends is a well-known novel by R.K. Narayan but has not been adapted into a popular film.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Guide**, as it was adapted into a popular movie from R.K. Narayan's novel.

Quick Tip

R.K. Narayan's Guide was adapted into a popular film, which is one of the most notable adaptations of his works.

87. Madhavikutty was a one-time pen-name of which author?

- (A) Anita Desai
- (B) Kamala Das
- (C) Arundhati Roy
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Kamala Das

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Madhavikutty's pen-name.

Madhavikutty was the pen name used by the famous Indian author Kamala Das. She is best known for her works exploring themes of love, identity, and social issues.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Anita Desai:** Incorrect. Anita Desai is a renowned Indian author, but she did not use the pen name Madhavikutty.

(B) **Kamala Das:** Correct. Kamala Das, a famous Indian writer, used the pen name Madhavikutty for some of her works.

(C) **Arundhati Roy:** Incorrect. Arundhati Roy is another famous Indian author, but she did not use the name Madhavikutty.

(D) **None of the above:** Incorrect. Kamala Das, as mentioned, used the pen name Madhavikutty.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Kamala Das**, as Madhavikutty was her pen name.

Quick Tip

Pen names are often used by authors to either protect their identity or to create a distinct literary persona.

88. In which literary work in English does the character Rusty appear?

- (A) The Room on the Roof
- (B) Suitable Boy
- (C) Train to Pakistan
- (D) The Room with a View

Correct Answer: (A) The Room on the Roof

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the character Rusty.

Rusty is the main character in the novel The Room on the Roof by Ruskin Bond. The novel, written in English, tells the story of an orphaned Anglo-Indian boy and his journey of self-discovery in the hills of India.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **The Room on the Roof:** Correct. Rusty is the protagonist in this novel by Ruskin Bond.

(B) **Suitable Boy:** Incorrect. Suitable Boy by Vikram Seth does not feature a character named Rusty.

(C) **Train to Pakistan:** Incorrect. Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh is set during the partition of India and does not include Rusty.

(D) **The Room with a View:** Incorrect. This novel by E.M. Forster does not feature the character Rusty.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **The Room on the Roof**, where Rusty is the central character.

Quick Tip

The Room on the Roof is a coming-of-age novel that captures the essence of childhood and the complexities of growing up in post-colonial India.

89. Who penned the poem *The Night of the Scorpion*?

- (A) Jayanta Mahapatra
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Nissim Ezekiel
- (D) Vikram Seth

Correct Answer: (C) Nissim Ezekiel

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poem.

The Night of the Scorpion is a famous poem written by Nissim Ezekiel. It reflects the poet's childhood experience when his mother was bitten by a scorpion. Ezekiel's writing often explores themes of human suffering, spirituality, and cultural identity.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Jayanta Mahapatra: Incorrect. Mahapatra is known for his works on contemporary Indian life, but he did not write this poem.

(B) Sarojini Naidu: Incorrect. Naidu is famous for her poetry on patriotism and nature, but not for *The Night of the Scorpion*.

(C) Nissim Ezekiel: Correct. Nissim Ezekiel is the author of *The Night of the Scorpion*.

(D) Vikram Seth: Incorrect. Vikram Seth is renowned for his novels and poetry, but he is not the author of this poem.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) Nissim Ezekiel**, as he penned the poem *The Night of the Scorpion*.

Quick Tip

Nissim Ezekiel is known for his modernist style and his exploration of personal and cultural themes.

90. Name the fictional city where the novel *A Passage to India* is set.

- (A) Rampur
- (B) Chandangahr
- (C) Lipika
- (D) Chandrapore

Correct Answer: (D) Chandrapore

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the novel's setting.

E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India* is set in the fictional town of Chandrapore, which is located in British-occupied India. The novel explores British colonialism, racial prejudices, and the complexities of Indian society.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Rampur:** Incorrect. Rampur is a real city in India, but it is not the setting of the novel.

(B) **Chandangahr:** Incorrect. This is not a city in the novel.

(C) **Lipika:** Incorrect. Lipika is not the fictional city in *A Passage to India*.

(D) **Chandrapore:** Correct. The novel is set in the fictional city of Chandrapore.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **Chandrapore**, as it is the fictional city in which *A Passage to India* is set.

Quick Tip

Chandrapore, though fictional, represents the cultural divide between the British and Indians during colonial times.

91. Which of the following is NOT written by Mulk Raj Anand?

(A) Balika Badhu

(B) Untouchable

(C) Coolie

(D) The Lost Child

Correct Answer: (A) Balika Badhu

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the works of Mulk Raj Anand.

Mulk Raj Anand is a prominent Indian writer known for his works that focus on social issues, particularly the lives of the marginalized. His famous novels include "Untouchable" and "Coolie," both addressing the plight of lower-caste individuals in India.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Balika Badhu:** Incorrect. "Balika Badhu" is a novel written by another author, not Mulk Raj Anand.

(B) **Untouchable:** Correct. This is one of Mulk Raj Anand's most famous works.

(C) **Coolie:** Correct. "Coolie" is another significant work by Mulk Raj Anand.

(D) **The Lost Child:** Incorrect. "The Lost Child" is a short story by Mulk Raj Anand.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **Balika Badhu**, as it was not written by Mulk Raj Anand.

Quick Tip

Mulk Raj Anand's works are essential in understanding the social issues of India during the British colonial period.

92. Who among the following is the writer of Train to Pakistan?

- (A) Ruskin Bond
- (B) R.K. Narayan
- (C) Raja Rao
- (D) Khushwant Singh

Correct Answer: (D) Khushwant Singh

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the author of "Train to Pakistan".

"Train to Pakistan" is a historical novel written by Khushwant Singh. The novel is set during the Partition of India in 1947 and addresses the violence and human suffering that resulted from the division of the country.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Ruskin Bond:** Incorrect. Ruskin Bond is known for his works on Indian hill stations and stories of childhood, not "Train to Pakistan."
- (B) **R.K. Narayan:** Incorrect. R.K. Narayan is famous for works like "Malgudi Days," but not for "Train to Pakistan."
- (C) **Raja Rao:** Incorrect. Raja Rao is known for works like "Kanthapura," but not "Train to Pakistan."
- (D) **Khushwant Singh:** Correct. Khushwant Singh is the author of "Train to Pakistan," which deals with the tragedy of Partition.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **Khushwant Singh**, as he is the author of "Train to Pakistan."

Quick Tip

"Train to Pakistan" by Khushwant Singh is one of the most important literary works about the Partition of India.

93. Who created the character Robinson Crusoe?

- (A) Daniel Defoe
- (B) Henry Fielding
- (C) Ben Jonson
- (D) Alexander Pope

Correct Answer: (A) Daniel Defoe

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the character.

The character Robinson Crusoe was created by English author Daniel Defoe in his novel "Robinson Crusoe," published in 1719. The novel is considered one of the earliest works of realistic fiction.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Daniel Defoe:** Correct. Daniel Defoe is the author who created the character Robinson Crusoe.

(B) **Henry Fielding:** Incorrect. Henry Fielding was an English novelist and playwright, but he did not create Robinson Crusoe.

(C) **Ben Jonson:** Incorrect. Ben Jonson was a playwright and poet, but he is not the creator of Robinson Crusoe.

(D) **Alexander Pope:** Incorrect. Alexander Pope was a poet, but he did not create Robinson Crusoe.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **Daniel Defoe**, as he is the author who created Robinson Crusoe.

Quick Tip

Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" is considered one of the first novels in English literature, with its focus on a realistic portrayal of a man's survival on a deserted island.

94. Which of the following plays of Shaw is based on the story of a flower girl named Eliza Doolittle?

(A) Arms and the Man

(B) Pygmalion

(C) Man and Superman

(D) Saint Joan

Correct Answer: (B) Pygmalion

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the play.

The play "Pygmalion" by George Bernard Shaw tells the story of Eliza Doolittle, a flower girl who undergoes a transformation in speech and manners, becoming a refined lady under the tutelage of phonetics professor Henry Higgins.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Arms and the Man:** Incorrect. This play by Shaw does not involve the character Eliza Doolittle. It is a comedy about a soldier and a woman who questions romantic ideals.

(B) **Pygmalion:** Correct. "Pygmalion" is the play that tells the story of Eliza Doolittle, a flower girl who is transformed by Professor Henry Higgins.

(C) **Man and Superman:** Incorrect. "Man and Superman" is another play by Shaw, but it does not feature Eliza Doolittle.

(D) **Saint Joan:** Incorrect. "Saint Joan" is a historical play by Shaw about Joan of Arc and does not involve Eliza Doolittle.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Pygmalion**, as this play is based on the story of Eliza Doolittle, the flower girl.

Quick Tip

"Pygmalion" by George Bernard Shaw explores themes of class, language, and personal transformation.

95. What is the genre of Shelley's Prometheus Unbound?

- (A) Lyrical poem
- (B) Lyrical drama
- (C) Critical essay
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Lyrical drama

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the work.

Prometheus Unbound is a lyrical drama by Percy Bysshe Shelley. It is not merely a poem or a critical essay but a dramatic work that incorporates poetry. It is considered one of the greatest examples of the lyrical drama genre.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Lyrical poem:** Incorrect. While Prometheus Unbound has poetic elements, it is more than just a poem. It is a full dramatic work.
- (B) **Lyrical drama:** Correct. Prometheus Unbound is categorized as a lyrical drama, a genre that blends poetic language with dramatic form.
- (C) **Critical essay:** Incorrect. Shelley's work is not an essay but a dramatic piece.
- (D) **None of the above:** Incorrect, as option (B) is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(B) Lyrical drama**, as it accurately describes the genre of Prometheus Unbound.

Quick Tip

A lyrical drama combines elements of drama and poetry, where the primary focus is on the expressive, lyrical aspects of language.

96. Select the title of the poem by T.S. Eliot whose translation means the young girl weeping.

- (A) Demain, dès l'aube
- (B) Chanson d'automne
- (C) Ma bohème
- (D) La figlia chi piange

Correct Answer: (D) La figlia chi piange

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poem.

La figlia chi piange is a poem by T.S. Eliot. The title translates from Italian as "The Young Girl Weeping," and it reflects the central image of sorrow and loss in the poem.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Demain, dès l'aube:** This is a poem by Victor Hugo, not T.S. Eliot.

(B) **Chanson d'automne:** This is also a French poem, but it is by Paul Verlaine, not T.S. Eliot.

(C) **Ma bohème:** This is a French poem by Arthur Rimbaud, not T.S. Eliot.

(D) **La figlia chi piange:** Correct. This is a T.S. Eliot poem, and the title translates to "The Young Girl Weeping."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **La figlia chi piange**, as it is a poem by T.S. Eliot with the translation "The Young Girl Weeping."

Quick Tip

T.S. Eliot's *La figlia chi piange* uses Italian in its title, reflecting the poet's engagement with multilingual influences.

97. Choose the book from the following which was never banned.

(A) *Savitri* by Toru Dutt

(B) *The Satanic Verses* by Salman Rushdie

(C) *Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler

(D) *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D.H. Lawrence

Correct Answer: (A) *Savitri* by Toru Dutt

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context of banned books.

Many famous books have been banned or censored over time for various reasons, including political, religious, or social content. However, not all notable works face such restrictions.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) ***Savitri* by Toru Dutt:** Correct. *Savitri* by Toru Dutt was never banned and is considered a classical work of Indian poetry.

(B) ***The Satanic Verses* by Salman Rushdie:** Incorrect. *The Satanic Verses* was banned in many countries due to its controversial content.

(C) ***Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler:** Incorrect. *Mein Kampf* has been banned in several countries due to its extremist and racist ideologies.

(D) ***Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D.H. Lawrence:** Incorrect. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was banned in several countries because of its explicit content and themes of sexuality.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) ***Savitri* by Toru Dutt**, as it was never banned.

Quick Tip

Books can be banned for reasons ranging from political and religious content to explicit themes.

98. Which of these writers won the Sahitya Akademi Award for literature?

- (A) Kuldip Nayar
- (B) Mulk Raj Anand
- (C) Vikram Seth
- (D) All the above

Correct Answer: (D) All the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Sahitya Akademi Award.

The Sahitya Akademi Award is one of the most prestigious literary awards in India, given annually to Indian writers for their outstanding works of literature. Many prominent authors have received this honor.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

(A) Kuldip Nayar: Correct. Kuldip Nayar, a distinguished journalist and writer, won the Sahitya Akademi Award.

(B) Mulk Raj Anand: Correct. Mulk Raj Anand, an iconic figure in Indian literature, received the Sahitya Akademi Award for his contributions to literature.

(C) Vikram Seth: Correct. Vikram Seth, the acclaimed author of *A Suitable Boy*, also won the Sahitya Akademi Award.

(D) All the above: Correct. All three writers won the prestigious Sahitya Akademi Award.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(D) All the above**, as all three writers received the Sahitya Akademi Award.

Quick Tip

The Sahitya Akademi Award is an important recognition for Indian writers, honoring their contribution to Indian literature.

99. In Melville's novel by the same name, Moby Dick is the name of a -

- (A) whale
- (B) elephant
- (C) spaniel
- (D) platypus

Correct Answer: (A) whale

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the novel's title.

In Herman Melville's famous novel, *Moby Dick*, the title refers to a massive, elusive white whale. The whale is central to the plot and serves as a symbol of both nature's power and the obsession of the protagonist, Captain Ahab.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **whale:** Correct. Moby Dick is indeed the name of the whale in Melville's novel.
- (B) **elephant:** Incorrect. Moby Dick is not an elephant; it is a whale.
- (C) **spaniel:** Incorrect. Moby Dick is not a spaniel; it is a whale.
- (D) **platypus:** Incorrect. Moby Dick is not a platypus; it is a whale.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **whale**, as Moby Dick refers to a whale in the novel.

Quick Tip

In *Moby Dick*, the whale Moby Dick symbolizes the untamable forces of nature.

100. Which of the following narrative styles does Joyce use in *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*?

- (A) Viewpoint narrative
- (B) Stream of consciousness
- (C) Flashback
- (D) Soliloquy

Correct Answer: (B) Stream of consciousness

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the narrative style.

In *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, James Joyce famously uses the stream of consciousness technique. This style captures the continuous flow of thoughts and feelings of the protagonist, Stephen Dedalus, without conventional sentence structures or punctuation. It provides deep insight into his inner psychological state.

Step 2: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Viewpoint narrative:** Incorrect. Although the novel is told from Stephen's perspective, the viewpoint narrative is not the primary technique used.
- (B) **Stream of consciousness:** Correct. Joyce employs stream of consciousness to illustrate Stephen's evolving consciousness and perceptions.
- (C) **Flashback:** Incorrect. Flashback is not the dominant narrative style in this novel.
- (D) **Soliloquy:** Incorrect. While Joyce uses soliloquies, they are not the primary narrative technique.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Stream of consciousness**, as Joyce uses this technique to depict Stephen's internal thoughts and experiences.

Quick Tip

Stream of consciousness is a key modernist technique that captures the complexity of the human mind.