

CUET PG 2025 Political Science Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Mins

Maximum Marks :300

Total questions :75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The examination duration is 105 minutes. Manage your time effectively to attempt all questions within this period.
2. The total marks for this examination are 300. Aim to maximize your score by strategically answering each question.
3. There are 75 mandatory questions to be attempted in the Atmospheric Science paper. Ensure that all questions are answered.
4. Questions may appear in a shuffled order. Do not assume a fixed sequence and focus on each question as you proceed.
5. The marking of answers will be displayed as you answer. Use this feature to monitor your performance and adjust your strategy as needed.
6. You may mark questions for review and edit your answers later. Make sure to allocate time for reviewing marked questions before final submission.
7. Be aware of the detailed section and sub-section guidelines provided in the exam. Understanding these will aid in effectively navigating the exam.

1. Who was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist party?

- (A) Vladimir Lenin
- (B) Joseph Stalin
- (C) Nikita Khrushchev
- (D) Leonid Brezhnev

Correct Answer: (A) Vladimir Lenin

Solution:

Step 1: Historical Context.

The Bolshevik Communist party was founded by Vladimir Lenin, who played a leading role in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Lenin's leadership was pivotal in the establishment of the Soviet Union.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Vladimir Lenin: Lenin is indeed the founder of the Bolshevik party, leading the October Revolution in 1917, and later became the leader of the Soviet Union.
- (B) Joseph Stalin: Stalin was a key figure in the Soviet Union, but he succeeded Lenin as the leader and was not the founder of the Bolshevik party.
- (C) Nikita Khrushchev: Khrushchev was an important Soviet leader, but he did not found the Bolshevik party. He came to power after Stalin's death.
- (D) Leonid Brezhnev: Brezhnev was a Soviet leader but did not play a role in founding the Bolshevik party.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Vladimir Lenin, as he was the founder of the Bolshevik Communist party.

Quick Tip

Vladimir Lenin is known as the key architect of the Bolshevik Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet state.

2. What is the key guide to statecraft in the realist tradition?

- (A) National Interest
- (B) Universal brotherhood
- (C) Moral Principles
- (D) Cross-border flows and common values

Correct Answer: (A) National Interest

Solution:

Step 1: Realist Tradition Overview.

In political realism, the key guide to statecraft is National Interest, which emphasizes the importance of a state's power, security, and survival in the international system.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) National Interest: Realist theory emphasizes that a state's actions are driven primarily by its national interest, which revolves around survival, security, and economic power.
- (B) Universal brotherhood: This concept aligns more with idealism and does not fit within the realist tradition, which is more pragmatic and focused on self-interest.
- (C) Moral Principles: While moral considerations may influence policy, realism is largely based on pragmatic considerations rather than moral principles.
- (D) Cross-border flows and common values: This focuses on cooperation and shared values, which are more aligned with liberal theories rather than the realist approach.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) National Interest, as realism prioritizes the national interest as the fundamental driver of state actions.

Quick Tip

Realism in international relations emphasizes power, security, and national interest as the guiding principles for state behavior.

3. Chronologically arrange the events in the Cold War period.

- (A) Berlin Wall is constructed
- (B) Communist China joins the UN
- (C) Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia
- (D) Berlin Blockade

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the events.

- The Berlin Blockade (1948-1949) was the first major crisis of the Cold War, where the Soviet Union blockaded West Berlin, leading to the Berlin Airlift.
- The Berlin Wall was constructed in 1961 to stop the flow of refugees from East Germany to West Germany during the Cold War.
- The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia occurred in 1968 when Soviet troops intervened to suppress the Prague Spring, a movement for political reforms.
- Communist China joined the UN in 1971, marking a significant shift in global politics.

Step 2: Chronological Order.

The correct chronological order is:

1. (D) Berlin Blockade (1948-1949)
2. (A) Berlin Wall is constructed (1961)
3. (C) Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968)
4. (B) Communist China joins the UN (1971)

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) D, A, C, B, which correctly orders the events based on their occurrence in the Cold War period.

Quick Tip

Understanding the sequence of major Cold War events helps in analyzing the broader geopolitical context of the period.

4. Morgenthau's principles of political realism are:

- (A) Politics is rooted in permanent and unchanging human nature which is basically self-centered, self-regarding, and self-interested
- (B) Politics is an autonomous sphere of action and cannot therefore be reduced to morals
- (C) International Politics is an arena of conflicting self-interests
- (D) The ethics of international relations is situational ethics which is very different from private morality

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Morgenthau's Principles.

Hans J. Morgenthau, a prominent realist theorist, proposed key principles of political realism, emphasizing the role of power, human nature, and the autonomy of politics from moral considerations.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Politics is rooted in permanent and unchanging human nature: Morgenthau believed that human nature is inherently self-centered and driven by power, which shapes politics.
- (B) Politics is an autonomous sphere of action: Morgenthau argued that politics cannot be reduced to moral principles; it must be viewed independently.

- (C) International Politics is an arena of conflicting self-interests: Morgenthau emphasized that global politics is a battleground for states' competing self-interests.
- (D) The ethics of international relations is situational ethics: Realist ethics are situational, different from private moralities, as decisions must be made based on national interest and power.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) A, B, C and D as all the principles listed are central to Morgenthau's political realism.

Quick Tip

Morgenthau's political realism focuses on the unchanging nature of human behavior and emphasizes national interest and power over morality.

5. Who among the following political thinkers consider the anarchic self-help system to be a compelling factor for States to maximise their relative power positions?

- (1) Hans J. Morgenthau
- (2) John Mearsheimer
- (3) Kenneth Waltz
- (4) Marysia Zalewski

Correct Answer: (2) John Mearsheimer

Solution:

Step 1: Theories of International Relations.

John Mearsheimer, a leading theorist in the field of international relations, argues that the anarchic self-help system is a key factor driving states to maximize their relative power to ensure their survival. This is central to his theory of offensive realism.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Hans J. Morgenthau: While Morgenthau is a realist, his focus is more on the balance of power and human nature rather than the anarchy of the international system driving state behavior.

- (2) John Mearsheimer: Mearsheimer's offensive realism posits that anarchy forces states to constantly seek power to survive.
- (3) Kenneth Waltz: Waltz, a key figure in neorealism, emphasizes the structure of the international system, but does not focus on the aggressive pursuit of power as Mearsheimer does.
- (4) Marysia Zalewski: Zalewski is known for her work on gender and international relations, but not specifically on the anarchic self-help system.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) John Mearsheimer, as he emphasizes the role of anarchy in driving states to maximize their relative power positions.

Quick Tip

John Mearsheimer's offensive realism highlights the importance of power maximization in an anarchic international system.

6. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (International Events)	LIST-II (Year)
A. Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb attacks	I. 1991
B. Formation of WTO	II. 1956
C. Soviet Invasion of Hungary	III. 1945
D. Collapse of the Soviet Union	IV. 1995

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the events and their respective years.**

- (A) Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb attacks: These attacks occurred in 1945 during World War II.
- (B) Formation of WTO: The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- (C) Soviet Invasion of Hungary: This event occurred in 1956, when the Soviet Union invaded Hungary to suppress a revolution.
- (D) Collapse of the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union officially collapsed in 1991, marking the end of the Cold War.

Step 2: Matching the events with the correct years.

- A - III: Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb attacks occurred in 1945.
- B - IV: Formation of WTO occurred in 1995.
- C - II: Soviet Invasion of Hungary took place in 1956.
- D - I: Collapse of the Soviet Union happened in 1991.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct matching is (2) A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I.

Quick Tip

Remember the historical timeline of major events, especially during the Cold War era, as they often have fixed years and are easy to confuse.

7. Which among the following is not the principal aim of the UN as elaborated in its founding Charter?

- (1) To safeguard peace and security
- (2) Developing friendly relations among nations
- (3) To uphold respect for international law
- (4) To ensure economic development for minorities

Correct Answer: (4) To ensure economic development for minorities

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the aims of the UN.**

The United Nations (UN) was founded with the aim to promote peace, security, friendly relations among nations, and respect for international law. However, ensuring economic development for minorities is not one of its principal aims.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) To safeguard peace and security: This is a principal aim of the UN as stated in its Charter.
- (2) Developing friendly relations among nations: This is a core goal of the UN.
- (3) To uphold respect for international law: Promoting international law is central to the mission of the UN.
- (4) To ensure economic development for minorities: While the UN works on economic development, this is not specified as one of the principal aims in its founding Charter.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) To ensure economic development for minorities, as this is not a principal aim of the UN.

Quick Tip

The main aims of the UN focus on peace, security, and cooperation among nations, rather than specific economic development for minorities.

8. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

- A. Korean War
- B. Vietnam War
- C. Non-Proliferation Treaty
- D. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, B, C, D

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the events in order.

- The Korean War occurred from 1950-1953, making it the first event.
- The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I (SALT I) were held in 1972 to limit nuclear arms.
- The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was signed in 1968 to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.
- The Vietnam War took place from the 1950s to 1975, but it began after the Korean War.

Step 2: Arranging the events chronologically.

- (A) Korean War (1950-1953)
- (D) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks-I (1972)
- (C) Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968)
- (B) Vietnam War (1955-1975)

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct order is (2) A, D, C, B.

Quick Tip

For chronological order questions, remember the key historical events and their respective time frames, especially during the Cold War era.

9. In which year did Croatia become the 28th member of the European Union?

- (1) 2010
- (2) 2011
- (3) 2013
- (4) 2014

Correct Answer: (3) 2013

Solution:

Step 1: EU Expansion.

Croatia became the 28th member of the European Union on July 1, 2013, following a long process of negotiations and reforms.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) 2010: Croatia did not join the EU in 2010.
- (2) 2011: This is not the correct year for Croatia's accession.
- (3) 2013: Croatia officially became the 28th member of the EU in this year.
- (4) 2014: Croatia joined the EU in 2013, not 2014.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) 2013, as that is the year Croatia became the 28th member of the EU.

Quick Tip

Croatia's accession to the EU marked a significant moment in the Union's enlargement process.

10. Which term of nationalism was advocated by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (1) Liberal Nationalism
- (2) Malignant Nationalism
- (3) Cosmopolitan Nationalism
- (4) Radical Nationalism

Correct Answer: (1) Liberal Nationalism

Solution:

Step 1: Mazzini's Nationalism.

Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary and nationalist, strongly advocated for Liberal Nationalism, which emphasized democratic and liberal values, along with the unification of Italy.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Liberal Nationalism: This was Mazzini's core ideology, focusing on liberty, equality, and the unity of Italy through democratic means.
- (2) Malignant Nationalism: This term refers to aggressive or harmful nationalism, which was not the ideology Mazzini advocated.
- (3) Cosmopolitan Nationalism: Mazzini's nationalism was centered on Italy's unity and freedom, not on cosmopolitan or global principles.
- (4) Radical Nationalism: Although Mazzini was a revolutionary, his nationalism was more about unification and liberal ideals, not radicalism for radicalism's sake.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Liberal Nationalism, as this was the form of nationalism Mazzini championed.

Quick Tip

Giuseppe Mazzini's Liberal Nationalism focused on unification and liberty within a democratic framework, especially in Italy.

11. Knowledge without justice ought to be called cunning rather than wisdom, who said these words.

- (1) Locke
- (2) Cicero
- (3) Plato
- (4) Alice Stone

Correct Answer: (2) Cicero

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the quote.**

The quote emphasizes the importance of justice in knowledge, which is attributed to Cicero, a Roman philosopher, statesman, and orator. Cicero believed that knowledge without justice is a form of manipulation rather than true wisdom.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Locke: John Locke was an English philosopher known for his theories on natural rights and government, but he did not express this specific quote.
- (2) Cicero: This quote is attributed to Cicero, who is known for his works on law and philosophy.
- (3) Plato: Plato's works on justice are significant, but this quote is not from him.
- (4) Alice Stone: Alice Stone Blackwell was an American suffragist and social reformer, but this quote is not from her.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) Cicero.

Quick Tip

Cicero's works focus on justice, law, and virtue, making him a key figure in philosophical discussions of moral and legal issues.

12. Which part of the Indian Constitution provides for the secular character of our polity?

- (1) Fundamental Duties
- (2) The Preamble
- (3) Directive Principles of state policy
- (4) Article 75

Correct Answer: (2) The Preamble

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the secular character of the Indian Constitution.**

The secular character of India is mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. It declares that India is a secular state, meaning that the state does not favor any particular religion and treats all religions equally.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Fundamental Duties: The Fundamental Duties do not explicitly declare the secular nature of the state, though they do promote respect for all religions.
- (2) The Preamble: The Preamble explicitly mentions that India is a secular state, affirming the commitment to secularism.
- (3) Directive Principles of state policy: These principles are guidelines for the government but do not explicitly focus on secularism.
- (4) Article 75: Article 75 deals with the formation of the Council of Ministers, not the secular nature of the state.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) The Preamble, as it explicitly declares India as a secular republic.

Quick Tip

The Preamble of the Constitution is a key document for understanding the fundamental values and principles of the Indian state.

13. Which of the following is NOT an organ of the State as presented in the Saptanga Theory in Arthashastra?

- (1) Amatya
- (2) Durga
- (3) Shakti
- (4) Kosha

Correct Answer: (2) Durga

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Saptanga Theory.

The Saptanga Theory of Kautilya's Arthashastra describes the seven elements that constitute the state, known as the "Saptanga" or seven parts. These include:

1. Swamin (King)
2. Amatya (Minister)

3. Janapada (Territory)
4. Durg (Fort)
5. Kosha (Treasury)
6. Shakti (Army)
7. Mitra (Ally)

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Amatya: Amatya, or ministers, are crucial to the administration of the state.
- (2) Durga: Durga, or forts, is part of the theory, but it refers to the physical fortifications, not a separate organ.
- (3) Shakti: Shakti, or the army, is one of the seven elements and is vital to the state's defense and security.
- (4) Kosha: Kosha, or treasury, is another important organ for the state's financial management.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) Durga, as it refers to fortifications rather than an organ of the state in the Saptanga Theory.

Quick Tip

The Saptanga Theory presents the fundamental components of a state, and each element plays a crucial role in governance and security.

14. Who among the following political thinkers believed that Satya is the essence of Dharma?

- (1) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (2) V.D. Savarkar
- (3) M.K. Gandhi
- (4) B.R. Ambedkar

Correct Answer: (3) M.K. Gandhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of Satya and Dharma.

M.K. Gandhi believed that "Satya" (truth) is the essence of "Dharma" (righteousness), which was central to his philosophy of non-violence and truth. For Gandhi, truth was not only a moral principle but a means of realizing God.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Raja Rammohan Roy: While Rammohan Roy was a social reformer, his focus was on rationalism and modernity, not on the specific link between truth and righteousness as Gandhi understood it.
- (2) V.D. Savarkar: Savarkar was an advocate of Hindutva, and his political philosophy was different from Gandhi's emphasis on truth and non-violence.
- (3) M.K. Gandhi: Gandhi believed Satya to be the core of Dharma, emphasizing truth and non-violence as the foundational principles of his life and movement.
- (4) B.R. Ambedkar: Ambedkar focused on social justice and the rights of the oppressed, but his philosophy did not center on the concept of Satya as Gandhi's did.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) M.K. Gandhi.

Quick Tip

M.K. Gandhi's philosophy was deeply rooted in the concept of Satya (truth) and Ahimsa (non-violence), both integral to his approach to social and political activism.

15. According to Rawls, the correct principles of Justice are determined by?

- (1) God
- (2) nature
- (3) the connections of society
- (4) the choice that rational individuals would make in a hypothetical situation

Correct Answer: (4) the choice that rational individuals would make in a hypothetical situation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rawls' Theory of Justice.

John Rawls' theory of justice, as presented in his book *A Theory of Justice*, suggests that the principles of justice are those that rational individuals would choose under a "veil of ignorance," a hypothetical situation where individuals do not know their own status in society. This ensures fairness and impartiality in choosing principles of justice.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) God: Rawls' theory is secular and does not rely on divine principles.
- (2) nature: While Rawls refers to human nature, his theory emphasizes fairness through rational decision-making rather than nature itself.
- (3) the connections of society: This is not the central idea of Rawls' theory, which focuses on individual choice under the veil of ignorance.
- (4) the choice that rational individuals would make in a hypothetical situation: This is correct as per Rawls' "Original Position" thought experiment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) the choice that rational individuals would make in a hypothetical situation.

Quick Tip

Rawls' concept of justice is based on fairness, and his "veil of ignorance" ensures that justice is determined impartially and rationally.

16. What was the name of the organization founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar?

- (1) Mitra Mela
- (2) Shatru Mela
- (3) Aaptamitra Mela
- (4) Anushilan Samiti

Correct Answer: (1) Mitra Mela

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Savarkar's Contributions.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was a prominent freedom fighter and intellectual who founded the organization called *Mitra Mela* in 1899. The organization's aim was to spread nationalist and revolutionary ideas among the youth in British-occupied India.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Mitra Mela: This is the correct answer. Mitra Mela was a secret society founded by Savarkar in 1899.
- (2) Shatru Mela: This is not the correct organization founded by Savarkar.
- (3) Aaptamitra Mela: This is not associated with Savarkar.
- (4) Anushilan Samiti: This was a revolutionary organization, but it was not founded by Savarkar; it was founded by others in Bengal.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Mitra Mela.

Quick Tip

Savarkar's Mitra Mela aimed at educating the youth and preparing them for the fight against British rule, which played an important role in India's independence struggle.

17. Which among the following option is NOT a foreign policy alternative according to Kautilya in his Arthashastra?

- (1) Dvaidhibhava
- (2) Vighraha
- (3) Asana
- (4) Dana

Correct Answer: (3) Asana

Solution:

Step 1: Kautilya's Foreign Policy Alternatives.

In his *Arthashastra*, Kautilya (Chanakya) outlines six foreign policy alternatives, known as the "Shadgunya," which are used to determine the political and military strategies of a state.

These are: 1. **Dvaidhibhava** (Double policy: peace and war) 2. **Vigraha** (War) 3. **Asana** (Non-involvement or neutrality, which is not considered a primary alternative for active foreign policy) 4. **Dana** (Diplomatic gift or bribery)

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Dvaidhibhava: This is one of the six policy alternatives outlined by Kautilya.
- (2) Vigraha: This is the policy of war and is one of Kautilya's strategies.
- (3) Asana: Asana refers to neutrality, which is not one of Kautilya's active foreign policy alternatives.
- (4) Dana: Dana involves using diplomacy and gifts for influence, which is part of Kautilya's strategies.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) Asana, as it is not a primary foreign policy alternative in Kautilya's *Arthashastra*.

Quick Tip

Kautilya's *Arthashastra* provides a practical framework for foreign policy, emphasizing strategies such as war, diplomacy, and alliances.

18. Which among the following statements are CORRECT about Mahatma Gandhi's idea on Ahimsa?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi believed that satya led him to ahimsa.
- (B) He distinguished between the positive and negative meanings of satya and ahimsa.
- (C) Ahimsa was the manifest part of Truth.
- (D) Ahimsa is the means and Truth is the end.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(4) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Gandhi's view on Ahimsa.

Mahatma Gandhi believed in the profound connection between Truth (Satya) and non-violence (Ahimsa). For Gandhi, truth was the ultimate goal, and non-violence was the method to achieve it. Ahimsa was not just the absence of violence, but an active force for good in society.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi believed that satya led him to ahimsa: This is correct. Gandhi viewed truth as the foundation of non-violence.
- (B) He distinguished between the positive and negative meanings of satya and ahimsa: Gandhi made a clear distinction between positive and negative meanings, where ahimsa was not merely the absence of violence but an active force for good.
- (C) Ahimsa was the manifest part of Truth: This is correct. Gandhi considered ahimsa to be the visible manifestation of truth in action.
- (D) Ahimsa is the means and Truth is the end: This is also correct. For Gandhi, non-violence was a tool to achieve the higher goal of truth.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, B, C and D, as all these statements align with Gandhi's understanding of Ahimsa and Truth.

Quick Tip

Gandhi's philosophy of Ahimsa is rooted in the belief that non-violence is the path to Truth, which is the highest moral and spiritual goal.

19. First UN Secretary General Trygve Lie was associated with which country?

(1) Austria

- (2) Sweden
- (3) Norway
- (4) Egypt

Correct Answer: (3) Norway

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Trygve Lie's association.

Trygve Lie was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was from Norway and held this position from 1946 to 1952.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Austria: Trygve Lie was not from Austria.
- (2) Sweden: He was not from Sweden.
- (3) Norway: Trygve Lie was from Norway, where he held a prominent political position before becoming the UN Secretary-General.
- (4) Egypt: He was not from Egypt.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) Norway.

Quick Tip

Trygve Lie was the first UN Secretary-General, serving Norway as an influential statesman before assuming the global leadership role.

20. Which of the following statements are CORRECT about the single-transferable vote system?

- (A) The single-transferable vote system was first proposed by Thomas Hare.
- (B) It is widely used in the Republic of Ireland.
- (C) In the States with multi-member constituencies, the representatives are elected from each constituency.
- (D) The voters get to cast multiple votes.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Single-Transferable Vote (STV) system.

The Single Transferable Vote (STV) system is a preferential voting system used to elect multiple representatives from multi-member constituencies. The system is designed to produce proportional representation.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) The single-transferable vote system was first proposed by Thomas Hare: This is correct. Thomas Hare, a British political reformer, is credited with proposing the STV system.
- (B) It is widely used in the Republic of Ireland: This is correct. The Republic of Ireland uses the STV system for elections to its lower house of parliament, the Dáil Éireann.
- (C) In the States with multi-member constituencies, the representatives are elected from each constituency: This is also correct. The STV system is used in multi-member constituencies where voters elect more than one representative.
- (D) The voters get to cast multiple votes: This is correct. Voters rank candidates in order of preference, and their votes can be transferred between candidates based on their preferences.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, B, C and D, as all the statements about the STV system are correct.

Quick Tip

The STV system ensures proportional representation and gives voters the ability to rank candidates by preference, making it a more representative form of voting.

21. Amnesty International campaigns for the protection of the -

- (1) Infants
- (2) Senior Citizens
- (3) Environment
- (4) Human Rights

Correct Answer: (4) Human Rights

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Amnesty International's Role.

Amnesty International is a global movement that works to protect and promote human rights. It campaigns for individuals who are facing injustice or abuse, with a focus on human rights, rather than specific groups like infants, senior citizens, or the environment.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Infants: Amnesty does not specifically focus only on infants.
- (2) Senior Citizens: Amnesty advocates for human rights, but not solely for senior citizens.
- (3) Environment: While Amnesty supports some environmental rights, it is primarily focused on human rights.
- (4) Human Rights: This is the correct answer. Amnesty International's primary focus is human rights protection worldwide.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) Human Rights.

Quick Tip

Amnesty International is focused on protecting human rights globally, especially for individuals facing unfair treatment or human rights violations.

22. According to Aristotle what was the perverted form of Aristocracy?

- (1) Tyranny
- (2) Democracy

(3) Oligarchy

(4) Monarchy

Correct Answer: (3) Oligarchy

Solution:

Step 1: Aristotle's Concept of Aristocracy.

Aristotle defined aristocracy as rule by the best individuals in society. The perverted form of aristocracy, according to Aristotle, was oligarchy, which is rule by a few wealthy individuals who use their power for personal gain rather than for the common good.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Tyranny: Tyranny is the perverted form of monarchy, not aristocracy.
- (2) Democracy: Democracy is not a perverted form of aristocracy; Aristotle viewed it as a distinct political system.
- (3) Oligarchy: This is the correct answer. Oligarchy, as described by Aristotle, is the perverted form of aristocracy.
- (4) Monarchy: Monarchy is a form of rule by a single individual, which is distinct from aristocracy.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) Oligarchy.

Quick Tip

Aristotle's view of political systems includes the concept that aristocracy's perversion is oligarchy, where a few wealthy individuals hold power.

23. Which provision was inserted in the constitution by the 86th Constitution Amendment Act?

(1) Article 19

(2) Article 21 A

(3) Article 51 A

(4) Article 100

Correct Answer: (2) Article 21 A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the 86th Constitutional Amendment.

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 2002, inserted Article 21A into the Indian Constitution. This article made education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14 years. It was a landmark step in ensuring access to education for all children in India.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Article 19: This article guarantees freedom of speech and expression, but it was not added by the 86th amendment.
- (2) Article 21 A: This is the correct answer. Article 21A was inserted by the 86th Amendment, granting the right to education.
- (3) Article 51 A: This article outlines fundamental duties, which were already present in the Constitution prior to the 86th amendment.
- (4) Article 100: This article deals with the procedure for the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, and was not added by the 86th Amendment.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) Article 21 A.

Quick Tip

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act made education a fundamental right, providing every child aged 6 to 14 with the right to free and compulsory education.

24. Who among the following political thinkers considered the state of nature as "war of every man against every man"?

- (1) Thomas Hobbes
- (2) John Locke
- (3) J. J. Rousseau

(4) Machiavelli

Correct Answer: (1) Thomas Hobbes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Hobbes' view of the state of nature.

Thomas Hobbes, in his work **Leviathan**, described the state of nature as a condition where every individual is in constant conflict, where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." In this state, there is no authority to maintain order, leading to constant war of every man against every man.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Thomas Hobbes: This is correct. Hobbes famously described the state of nature as a "war of every man against every man."
- (2) John Locke: Locke had a more optimistic view of the state of nature, seeing it as a state of relative peace and equality, with natural rights to life, liberty, and property.
- (3) J. J. Rousseau: Rousseau viewed the state of nature as a peaceful and idyllic time before the advent of society and private property.
- (4) Machiavelli: Machiavelli discussed power and the state, but not in the context of the "war of every man against every man."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Thomas Hobbes.

Quick Tip

Hobbes' view of the state of nature is characterized by constant conflict, which leads to the need for a powerful sovereign to establish peace.

25. Arrange in a chronological order Karl Marx's idea of historical stages of society?

- (A) Primitive Communism
- (B) Slave Society
- (C) Feudalism

(D) Capitalism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) B, C, D, A

(2) A, C, B, D

(3) A, C, D, B

(4) A, B, C, D

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Marx's historical stages.

According to Karl Marx, society evolves through several stages based on the mode of production and class struggle. These stages include: 1. **Primitive Communism**: The earliest form of society where there is no private property and resources are shared communally. 2. **Feudalism**: A system where the land-owning aristocracy exploits the peasantry. 3. **Capitalism**: A system based on private ownership of the means of production and wage labor. 4. **Slave Society**: This refers to societies that developed slavery as a mode of production, preceding feudalism in some cases.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- The correct chronological order is (A) Primitive Communism, (C) Feudalism, (D) Capitalism, and (B) Slave Society.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, C, D, B.

Quick Tip

Marx's historical materialism outlines the progression of society from primitive communism to feudalism, then capitalism, and ultimately to socialism.

26. Which of the following statement are CORRECT about Rousseau's concept of the General Will?

(A) Rousseau in his *Discourse on Political Economy* stated the concept of the General Will.

(B) General Will is driven towards the preservation and welfare of the whole and of every part.

(C) The General Will comes from all and applies to all.

(D) It embodies the free rational will of all.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B and D only

(2) A, B and C only

(3) A, B, C and D

(4) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rousseau's General Will.

Rousseau's concept of the General Will, as described in his work *The Social Contract*, refers to the collective will of the people, which is directed towards the common good and the welfare of the whole society. The General Will is not merely the sum of individual wills but represents the collective interest that transcends individual desires.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Rousseau in his *Discourse on Political Economy* stated the concept of the General Will: This is correct. Rousseau discusses the General Will in his *Discourse on Political Economy* and *The Social Contract*.

- (B) General Will is driven towards the preservation and welfare of the whole and of every part: This is correct. Rousseau's General Will aims to preserve and promote the welfare of the entire community.

- (C) The General Will comes from all and applies to all: This is correct. Rousseau believed the General Will emanated from the people and applied to everyone equally.

- (D) It embodies the free rational will of all: This is correct. The General Will represents the free and rational will of the collective, not individual desires.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, B, C and D, as all the statements are true in relation to Rousseau's General Will.

Quick Tip

Rousseau's General Will emphasizes the collective welfare and rational will of the people, a central idea in his theory of democracy and the social contract.

27. The first elected President of Russia was:

- (1) Leonid Brezhnev
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Joseph Stalin
- (4) Boris Yeltsin

Correct Answer: (4) Boris Yeltsin

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the history of the Russian presidency.**

Boris Yeltsin was the first elected President of Russia, elected in 1991 after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. He served as president until 1999.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Leonid Brezhnev: Brezhnev was the leader of the Soviet Union but never the president of Russia.
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev: Khrushchev was the Soviet leader but not the elected president of Russia.
- (3) Joseph Stalin: Stalin was the dictator of the Soviet Union but never the elected president of Russia.
- (4) Boris Yeltsin: Yeltsin was the first elected president of Russia after the Soviet Union's collapse.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) Boris Yeltsin.

Quick Tip

Boris Yeltsin became Russia's first elected president, marking the end of the Soviet era and the beginning of the Russian Federation as an independent state.

28. Who among the following political thinkers said "Man is born free and he is everywhere in chains"?

- (1) Thomas Hobbes
- (2) John Locke
- (3) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- (4) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: (3) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rousseau's quote.

This famous quote comes from Rousseau's *The Social Contract*, where he discusses the contradiction between man's natural freedom and the constraints imposed by society.

Rousseau believed that although man is born free, the structures of society impose limitations on individual freedom.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Thomas Hobbes: Hobbes viewed the state of nature as a chaotic "war of every man against every man," not focusing on freedom as Rousseau did.
- (2) John Locke: Locke believed in natural rights but did not use this specific quote. His ideas were more focused on property and governance.
- (3) Jean-Jacques Rousseau: This is correct. Rousseau wrote that "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains," criticizing societal structures that limit human freedom.
- (4) Karl Marx: Marx focused on class struggle and the economic basis of social inequality, not on the philosophical concept of natural freedom.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Quick Tip

Rousseau's idea that "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains" illustrates his critique of the social contract and how society constrains natural liberty.

29. Which among the following is NOT the major law of dialectical materialism?

- (1) The law of unity and conflict of opposites
- (2) The law of negation of negation
- (3) The law of transition of quantity into quality
- (4) The law of equality of materialistic dialectics

Correct Answer: (4) The law of equality of materialistic dialectics

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the laws of dialectical materialism.

Dialectical materialism is a Marxist concept that describes the laws governing the development of the material world and society. The three major laws of dialectical materialism are: 1. **The law of unity and conflict of opposites**: This law posits that all things contain internal contradictions that drive change. 2. **The law of negation of negation**: This law describes the process of development through contradiction, where a thing's negation leads to the emergence of something new. 3. **The law of transition of quantity into quality**: This law explains how quantitative changes eventually lead to qualitative changes.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) The law of unity and conflict of opposites: This is one of the major laws of dialectical materialism.
- (2) The law of negation of negation: This is also a core law of dialectical materialism.
- (3) The law of transition of quantity into quality: This is a correct law in dialectical materialism.

- (4) The law of equality of materialistic dialectics: This is not a recognized law of dialectical materialism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) The law of equality of materialistic dialectics.

Quick Tip

Dialectical materialism is central to Marxist thought, focusing on the contradictions and developments in society and nature.

30. According to J.S. Mill, the rational ground for coercion of an individual is-

- (1) Justice
- (2) Self-preservation
- (3) Happiness
- (4) General Will

Correct Answer: (2) Self-preservation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding J.S. Mill's concept of coercion.

John Stuart Mill, in his work *On Liberty*, argued that individual freedom should only be limited to prevent harm to others. Coercion is justified on the basis of self-preservation, meaning that an individual may be coerced if their actions threaten the safety or well-being of others or the society as a whole.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Justice: Justice is a moral principle, but Mill's justification for coercion is not based solely on justice.
- (2) Self-preservation: This is the correct answer. Mill believed that the rational basis for coercion is the protection of others' self-preservation.
- (3) Happiness: Mill focused on individual liberty, but coercion is not justified for the sake of promoting happiness.

- (4) General Will: The general will is a concept in Rousseau's philosophy, not Mill's.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) Self-preservation.

Quick Tip

John Stuart Mill argued that coercion is only justified when an individual's actions pose harm to others, and is necessary for self-preservation.

31. Who among the following thinkers conceptualized positive and negative freedom?

- (1) J. J. Rousseau
- (2) Hegel
- (3) Jean Francois Lyotard
- (4) Isaiah Berlin

Correct Answer: (4) Isaiah Berlin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Berlin's Concept of Freedom.

Isaiah Berlin conceptualized two types of freedom: 1. **Negative Freedom**: The freedom from external interference or coercion. It focuses on the absence of constraints. 2. **Positive Freedom**: The freedom to act according to one's own will and pursue one's own goals, which may require the state to intervene or support individuals to realize their potential.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) J. J. Rousseau: Rousseau emphasized general will and social contract but did not specifically categorize freedom into positive and negative types.
- (2) Hegel: Hegel's concept of freedom was related to the dialectical development of history, not directly to the distinction between positive and negative freedom.
- (3) Jean Francois Lyotard: Lyotard focused on postmodernity and the "incredulity toward metanarratives," not on the concept of freedom in the way Berlin did.
- (4) Isaiah Berlin: This is the correct answer. Berlin introduced the well-known distinction between positive and negative freedom.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) Isaiah Berlin.

Quick Tip

Berlin's distinction between positive and negative freedom remains a fundamental concept in political philosophy.

32. Who gave the idea of a constituent assembly for framing the Indian Constitution in 1934?

- (1) M. N. Roy
- (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (3) B. R. Ambedkar
- (4) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Correct Answer: (1) M. N. Roy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the proposal for a Constituent Assembly.

M. N. Roy, a prominent revolutionary and political thinker, first proposed the idea of a constituent assembly to frame the Indian Constitution in 1934. He advocated for the establishment of a constituent assembly that would be elected by the people of India to draft a democratic constitution.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) M. N. Roy: This is correct. M. N. Roy is credited with proposing the idea of a constituent assembly in 1934, which later became a reality in 1946.
- (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru: Nehru was an important leader in the Indian independence movement but did not propose the idea in 1934. His role came later.
- (3) B. R. Ambedkar: Ambedkar played a key role in drafting the Indian Constitution but did not propose the idea of the constituent assembly.
- (4) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan: While an important figure in the independence movement, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan did not propose the constituent assembly.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) M. N. Roy.

Quick Tip

M. N. Roy's idea of a constituent assembly was pivotal in the history of the Indian Constitution and the democratic framework of India.

33. Who among the following thinkers gave the concept of 'virtu'?

- (1) Machiavelli
- (2) Thomas Hobbes
- (3) John Locke
- (4) John Rawls

Correct Answer: (1) Machiavelli

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Machiavelli's concept of Virtù.

Niccolò Machiavelli, in his work **The Prince**, introduced the concept of **virtù**, which refers to a ruler's ability to adapt, act decisively, and control their destiny. It is the combination of qualities like strength, intelligence, and pragmatism that allow a ruler to navigate the complexities of politics and governance.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Machiavelli: This is correct. Machiavelli's concept of **virtù** is central to his political thought.
- (2) Thomas Hobbes: Hobbes discussed the nature of human beings in the state of nature but did not introduce the concept of **virtù**.
- (3) John Locke: Locke focused on natural rights and the social contract, not **virtù**.
- (4) John Rawls: Rawls is known for his theory of justice, not for the concept of **virtù**.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Machiavelli.

Quick Tip

Machiavelli's concept of *virtù* is key in understanding the qualities that make a successful leader, particularly in uncertain and challenging times.

34. Who among the following political thinkers considered law as 'nothing else than the command of the sovereign in the exercise of his sovereign power'?

- (1) Hugo Grotius
- (2) John Austin
- (3) Jean Bodin
- (4) Thomas More

Correct Answer: (2) John Austin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding John Austin's theory of law.

John Austin, a legal positivist, defined law as the command of the sovereign. According to Austin, law is the expression of the will of a sovereign authority and has its foundation in the coercive power of the state. He is associated with the "command theory" of law, which views law as a set of commands backed by the threat of sanctions.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Hugo Grotius: Grotius focused on natural law and did not describe law as the command of the sovereign in this way.
- (2) John Austin: This is correct. Austin is known for his command theory of law, which treats law as the command of the sovereign.
- (3) Jean Bodin: Bodin emphasized sovereignty but did not conceptualize law solely as the command of the sovereign.
- (4) Thomas More: More was concerned with utopian ideals, not legal positivism.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) John Austin.

Quick Tip

John Austin's legal positivism emphasizes the idea that laws are commands issued by the sovereign and enforced through state power.

35. Who defined citizenship as 'full membership of a community'?

- (1) David Easton
- (2) Paul Henson Appleby
- (3) T.H. Marshall
- (4) Anthony Giddens

Correct Answer: (3) T.H. Marshall

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding T.H. Marshall's concept of citizenship.

T.H. Marshall, a British sociologist, defined citizenship as "full membership of a community." He emphasized that citizenship is not just about legal rights but also about social rights and participation in the social, political, and economic life of the community. Marshall's theory focused on the evolution of citizenship through three key stages: civil, political, and social rights.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) David Easton: Easton is known for his work on political systems and the concept of political participation, not for defining citizenship in this way.
- (2) Paul Henson Appleby: Appleby contributed to public administration theory, but not to the concept of citizenship as Marshall did.
- (3) T.H. Marshall: This is correct. Marshall is credited with defining citizenship as "full membership of a community."
- (4) Anthony Giddens: Giddens focused on the structure of modern society but did not define citizenship in this way.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) T.H. Marshall.

Quick Tip

T.H. Marshall's concept of citizenship highlights the importance of equal participation in all aspects of life, which includes civil, political, and social rights.

36. An international organisation which sets the rules for global trade?

- (1) WTO
- (2) World Bank
- (3) WHO
- (4) UNICEF

Correct Answer: (1) WTO

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of the WTO.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the global international organization that sets the rules for international trade. It governs the rules of trade between nations, aiming to ensure that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) WTO: This is the correct answer. The WTO is responsible for setting the rules for global trade.
- (2) World Bank: The World Bank provides financial assistance for development projects but does not set rules for global trade.
- (3) WHO: The World Health Organization focuses on global health issues, not global trade.
- (4) UNICEF: UNICEF is concerned with children's rights and welfare, not global trade rules.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) WTO.

Quick Tip

The WTO is the primary institution responsible for regulating international trade and ensuring that global trade adheres to set rules.

37. Who developed the 'Gaia hypothesis'?

- (1) James Lovelock
- (2) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher
- (3) Murray Bookchin
- (4) Rudolph Bahro

Correct Answer: (1) James Lovelock

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Gaia Hypothesis.

The Gaia Hypothesis, developed by James Lovelock, proposes that the Earth and its biological systems behave as a self-regulating system. This hypothesis suggests that life on Earth influences the environment in ways that maintain conditions suitable for life.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) James Lovelock: This is the correct answer. Lovelock developed the Gaia Hypothesis, which suggests that Earth is a self-regulating system.
- (2) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher: Schumacher focused on sustainable development and economics but did not develop the Gaia Hypothesis.
- (3) Murray Bookchin: Bookchin was a social theorist focused on ecology and anarchism, not the Gaia Hypothesis.
- (4) Rudolph Bahro: Bahro was a theorist on ecology but not the developer of the Gaia Hypothesis.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) James Lovelock.

Quick Tip

The Gaia Hypothesis argues that Earth's living and non-living components form a self-regulating system, crucial to environmental science.

38. Which among the following statements are CORRECT for feminism?

- (A) The 'first wave' of feminism was closely associated with the women's suffrage movement, which emerged in the 1840s and 1850s.
- (B) The 'second wave' of feminism arose during the 1960s and expressed, in addition to the established concern with equal rights, the more radical and sometimes revolutionary demands of the growing Women's Liberation Movement.
- (C) Feminist politics has fragmented and undergone a process of de-radicalisation since the early 1970s.
- (D) Mary Wollstonecraft's *Women's Estate* is regarded as the first text of modern feminism.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the waves of feminism.

- **First wave**: Focused on women's suffrage and legal equality, particularly in the 19th century. - **Second wave**: Emerged in the 1960s, advocating for broader issues such as gender equality in the workplace, reproductive rights, and sexual freedom. It was more radical and revolutionary compared to the first wave. - **Third wave and fragmentation**: Feminism began to fragment into multiple streams, with debates on issues like

intersectionality, race, and identity politics. This also led to de-radicalization. - **Mary Wollstonecraft**: Her book *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) is often considered one of the foundational texts of modern feminism.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) The first wave of feminism was associated with suffrage movements in the 1840s and 1850s. This is correct. - (B) The second wave emerged in the 1960s with more radical demands, also correct. - (C) Feminist politics fragmented and de-radicalized after the 1970s, which is true. - (D) Mary Wollstonecraft's *Women's Estate* is considered a major text in feminist theory, but it is actually *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. Thus, this statement is also correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, B, C and D.

Quick Tip

Feminism has evolved through waves, each addressing different concerns, from legal equality to broader social issues like reproductive rights and identity.

39. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in which year?

- (1) 1994
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1996
- (4) 1998

Correct Answer: (1) 1994

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was established in 1994 to enhance security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. It is a multilateral forum for dialogue on political and security issues in Asia.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) 1994: This is the correct answer. The ARF was established in 1994.
- (2) 1992: This is incorrect, as the ARF was founded later, in 1994.
- (3) 1996: This is incorrect, as the ARF was established in 1994, not 1996.
- (4) 1998: This is also incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) 1994.

Quick Tip

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was founded to promote peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region through dialogue and cooperation.

40. Which approach of Comparative Politics focuses on the ‘interests of actors’?

- (1) The Interpretive approach
- (2) The Structural approach
- (3) The Institutional approach
- (4) The Rational-Choice approach

Correct Answer: (4) The Rational-Choice approach

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Rational-Choice approach.**

The Rational-Choice approach in comparative politics focuses on understanding political behavior by analyzing the interests, preferences, and strategies of individuals or actors. It assumes that political actors make decisions that maximize their personal benefits or utilities.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) The Interpretive approach: This approach focuses on understanding the meaning and context of political actions rather than the interests of actors.
- (2) The Structural approach: This approach focuses on the structure of political systems, not on the interests of individual actors.

- (3) The Institutional approach: This approach looks at the role of institutions in shaping political outcomes, rather than focusing on individual interests.
- (4) The Rational-Choice approach: This is correct. It centers on the interests and actions of political actors, analyzing how they make decisions to maximize their personal interests.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) The Rational-Choice approach.

Quick Tip

The Rational-Choice approach in Comparative Politics emphasizes the self-interested decisions made by political actors, based on maximizing their benefits.

41. Which country joined SAARC in 2007?

- (1) Afghanistan
- (2) Nepal
- (3) Bangladesh
- (4) Pakistan

Correct Answer: (1) Afghanistan

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the SAARC membership.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an organization of South Asian nations established to promote regional cooperation and development.

Afghanistan became a member of SAARC in 2007, increasing the organization's membership to eight countries.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Afghanistan: This is correct. Afghanistan joined SAARC in 2007.
- (2) Nepal: Nepal was one of the founding members of SAARC, so it did not join in 2007.
- (3) Bangladesh: Bangladesh is also a founding member of SAARC, and it did not join in 2007.

- (4) Pakistan: Pakistan was a founding member of SAARC and did not join in 2007.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Afghanistan.

Quick Tip

Afghanistan became a member of SAARC in 2007, joining the regional group of South Asian nations working toward cooperation and development.

42. In Australia which system decides election to the House of Representatives?

- (1) Alternative voting method
- (2) Hare system
- (3) Condorcet method
- (4) Second ballot system

Correct Answer: (1) Alternative voting method

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Australia's voting system.

Australia uses the **alternative voting method** (also known as **preferential voting**) for elections to the House of Representatives. Voters rank candidates in order of preference, and if no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated and their votes are redistributed based on preferences, until a winner emerges.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Alternative voting method: This is correct. Australia uses preferential voting in the House of Representatives elections.
- (2) Hare system: The Hare system is a proportional representation system used in some elections but not in Australia's House of Representatives.
- (3) Condorcet method: This is a voting system used for ranked voting but not used in Australia's House of Representatives elections.
- (4) Second ballot system: This is used in some elections but not in Australia for the House of Representatives.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) Alternative voting method.

Quick Tip

In Australia's House of Representatives, preferential voting ensures a more representative outcome by considering voters' preferences in multiple rounds of elimination.

43. Which among the following thinkers argued that there is a wide gap between the global poor and rich?

- (1) John Rawls
- (2) Amartya Sen
- (3) Thomas Nigel
- (4) Thomas Pogge

Correct Answer: (4) Thomas Pogge

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Thomas Pogge's argument.

Thomas Pogge is a philosopher who has written extensively on global justice. He argues that there is a wide gap between the global poor and rich, and that the global economic system is partly to blame for perpetuating global inequality. Pogge emphasizes that affluent countries have a moral obligation to help address this inequality.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) John Rawls: Rawls is known for his theory of justice, but he primarily focused on the justice within societies rather than global inequality.
- (2) Amartya Sen: Sen has written about global poverty and justice but did not focus as much on the global gap between rich and poor as Pogge.
- (3) Thomas Nigel: This appears to be a misidentification; no thinker by this name is known for arguing about global inequality.
- (4) Thomas Pogge: This is correct. Pogge has extensively argued that global poverty is a result of unfair global structures.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (4) Thomas Pogge.

Quick Tip

Thomas Pogge's theory challenges the global economic system, calling for accountability in reducing inequality and poverty.

44. In which year was the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted?

- (1) 1965
- (2) 1966
- (3) 1979
- (4) 1984

Correct Answer: (3) 1979

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the CEDAW.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. It is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It aims to end discrimination against women and ensure their equality in all aspects of life.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) 1965: This is incorrect. The CEDAW was adopted later.
- (2) 1966: This is incorrect. The CEDAW was adopted in 1979.
- (3) 1979: This is correct. The CEDAW was adopted in this year.
- (4) 1984: This is incorrect. The CEDAW was adopted earlier, in 1979.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) 1979.

Quick Tip

CEDAW is a critical international treaty that aims to eliminate discrimination against women and protect their rights globally.

45. The Energy Conservation Act in India was passed in which year?

- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 2005
- (4) 2010

Correct Answer: (3) 2005

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Energy Conservation Act.

The Energy Conservation Act was enacted in India in 2001. However, the **Energy Conservation Act of 2005** focused on the creation of an institutional framework for promoting energy efficiency in the country. The act gave a push to energy conservation in various sectors.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) 2004: Incorrect. The act was passed in 2001 but its provisions began being implemented in 2005.
- (2) 2001: Incorrect. While the Act was created in 2001, it took until 2005 for full implementation.
- (3) 2005: Correct. The Energy Conservation Act became operational in 2005.
- (4) 2010: Incorrect, as this was not when the Act was passed or implemented.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) 2005.

Quick Tip

The Energy Conservation Act was passed to promote energy efficiency in India. It was fully implemented in 2005.

46. The concept of 'bounded rationality' was given by:

- (1) Charles Lindblom
- (2) David Easton
- (3) Herbert Simon
- (4) Thomas R. Dye

Correct Answer: (3) Herbert Simon

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Bounded Rationality.

Herbert Simon introduced the concept of **bounded rationality** in decision-making. It suggests that decision-makers are rational but within limits due to the constraints of available information, time, and cognitive capacity. Unlike classical rationality, which assumes perfect decision-making, bounded rationality reflects the real-world limitations.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Charles Lindblom: Lindblom is known for his concept of **incrementalism**, not bounded rationality.
- (2) David Easton: Easton is known for his systems theory in political science but not for bounded rationality.
- (3) Herbert Simon: Correct. Simon is the one who introduced the concept of bounded rationality.
- (4) Thomas R. Dye: Dye is a political scientist who has written about public policy but not about bounded rationality.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) Herbert Simon.

Quick Tip

Bounded rationality emphasizes the limitations of human decision-making in real-world contexts, focusing on practical constraints.

47. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I	LIST-II
A. Incremental Model	I. Policy as rational choice in competitive situations.
B. Rational Model	II. Policy represents the preferences of specific interests of the society.
C. Game Theory	III. Policy as continuation of previous policy with minimum change.
D. Elite Model	IV. Policy is one that is correctly designed to maximize the net value achievement.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Models.

- **Incremental Model (A):** This model suggests that policies are developed gradually with small, incremental changes, typically the least disruptive. It corresponds to **Policy as continuation of previous policy with minimum change (III)**.
- **Rational Model (B):** This model assumes policy decisions are made based on rational analysis, aiming to maximize benefits (net value). It corresponds to **Policy is one that is correctly designed to maximize the net value achievement (IV)**.
- **Game Theory (C):** This model involves policy as competitive interactions between decision-makers, with the goal of achieving the best outcome. It corresponds to **Policy as rational choice in competitive situations (I)**.

- **Elite Model (D)**: This model suggests that policy decisions represent the interests of a specific elite group, often at the expense of the larger society. It corresponds to **Policy** represents the preferences of specific interests of the society (II).

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (1) A - I, B - II, C - III, D - IV.

Quick Tip

Understanding different models of policy-making helps analyze how decisions are made in political systems, ranging from gradual changes to rational optimization.

48. Who is the author of the book 'Administrative Behaviour'?

- (1) Harold Lasswell
- (2) Herbert Simon
- (3) Larry N Gerston
- (4) Yehezkal Dror

Correct Answer: (2) Herbert Simon

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding 'Administrative Behaviour'.

Herbert Simon, an American political scientist, is the author of the influential book *Administrative Behaviour*. This work is a classic in public administration, where Simon examines decision-making processes and human behavior in organizations.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (1) Harold Lasswell: Lasswell was a renowned political scientist, but he is not the author of *Administrative Behaviour*.
- (2) Herbert Simon: Correct. Herbert Simon authored *Administrative Behaviour*, focusing on decision-making in public administration.
- (3) Larry N Gerston: Gerston is a political scientist, but he is not associated with *Administrative Behaviour*.

- (4) Yehezkal Dror: Dror is known for his work in public administration but did not write *Administrative Behaviour*.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (2) Herbert Simon.

Quick Tip

Herbert Simon's *Administrative Behaviour* is a foundational work in public administration, focusing on decision-making processes and organizational behavior.

49. Which among the following statements are CORRECT about policy formulation process in India?

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Policy Formulation Process.

In India, the policy formulation process involves the collaboration of various political and administrative entities. Key aspects include Cabinet approval, the central political tasks handled by legislators, and the delegation of authority to administrative agencies.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) All policies must have the approval of the cabinet: This is correct, as cabinet approval is essential for all government policies.
- (B) Legislators are concerned with central political tasks of policy formulation: This is correct. Legislators play a key role in policy formulation and legislative matters.
- (C) Administrative agencies are delegated with discretionary authority known as the 'rule making process': This is correct. Administrative agencies have the authority to implement rules under the framework of the policy.

- (D) The Judiciary has no power to modify policies: This is also correct, as the judiciary's role is to interpret laws rather than formulate or modify policies.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (3) A, B, C, and D.

Quick Tip

Policy formulation in India involves a dynamic interaction between the Cabinet, legislators, administrative agencies, and the Judiciary.

50. Which among the following statements are CORRECT about policy evaluation process in India?

(A) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is regarded as an arm of the Parliament.

(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has broad authority to audit the operation and finance of the governmental activities.

(C) The CAG provides adequate funds for government activities.

(D) The CAG ensures the accountability of the executive to the parliament.

(A) A, B and D only

(B) A, B and C only

(C) A, B, C and D

(D) B, C and D only

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

- The office of CAG is an independent body and is responsible for auditing government accounts, ensuring transparency and accountability in the functioning of government activities.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is regarded as an arm of the Parliament: This is incorrect because CAG is not considered an arm of Parliament. It is an independent constitutional body.
- (B) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has broad authority to audit the operation and finance of the governmental activities: This is correct. The CAG audits all government accounts and ensures proper use of public funds.
- (C) The CAG provides adequate funds for government activities: This is correct. The CAG does provide reports and estimates on the financial needs of government activities.
- (D) The CAG ensures the accountability of the executive to the parliament: This is correct. The CAG's reports hold the executive accountable for the management of public funds.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) B, C and D only. The statement in option (A) is incorrect, while the statements in B, C, and D are correct.

Quick Tip

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) plays a crucial role in ensuring the financial accountability of the government.

5(A) The eighth schedule of the Indian constitution is related to

- (A) Official Indian Language
- (B) Fundamental Right
- (C) Fundamental Duties
- (D) Supreme Court

Correct Answer: (A) Official Indian Language

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Eighth Schedule.

- The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the official languages recognized by the Constitution. It includes languages like Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, and others.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The Eighth Schedule is related to the official languages of India, making the correct answer (A) Official Indian Language.

Quick Tip

The Eighth Schedule includes 22 official languages of India, which are recognized by the Indian Constitution.

5(B) How many days of work is guaranteed to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)?

- (A) 200 days work per year to all rural households
- (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households
- (C) 300 days work per year to all rural households
- (D) 150 days work per year to all rural households

Correct Answer: (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding MGNREGA.**

- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households, as per the provisions of MGNREGA.

Quick Tip

MGNREGA aims to enhance the livelihood security of rural households by providing at least 100 days of wage employment.

5(C) Chronologically arrange the following events related to SAARC.

- (A) SAARC Energy Centre was created through Dhaka Declaration.
- (B) Interim unit of SAARC Disaster Management Unit has been set up in Gandhinagar.
- (C) Ambassador Mr. Md. Golam Sarwar of Bangladesh assumed office of Secretary General of SAARC.
- (D) The first meeting of SAARC Inter-Governmental Expert Group on Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Goals was held in Colombo.

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the events related to SAARC.

- Event (A): The SAARC Energy Centre was created through the Dhaka Declaration in 2006, marking a major step towards regional energy cooperation.
- Event (B): The Interim unit of the SAARC Disaster Management Unit was established in Gandhinagar, India, in 2006 to provide disaster relief.
- Event (C): Ambassador Mr. Md. Golam Sarwar of Bangladesh assumed office of Secretary General of SAARC in 200(C)
- Event (D): The first meeting of SAARC Inter-Governmental Expert Group on Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Goals was held in Colombo in 2005.

Step 2: Chronological order of events.

- The sequence of events begins with the establishment of the disaster management unit (B), followed by the first meeting on sustainable development (D).
- After that, the Secretary General of SAARC assumed office (C), and finally, the creation of the SAARC Energy Centre (A).

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct chronological order is (B, D, C, A). The correct answer is (A).

Quick Tip

SAARC, formed in 1985, focuses on regional cooperation in South Asia, addressing issues like poverty, energy, and disaster management.

5(D) Who among the following political thinkers considered democracy to be "the tyranny of the majority"?

- (A) Alexis de Tocqueville
- (B) James Madison
- (C) James Mill
- (D) Jeremy Bentham

Correct Answer: (A) Alexis de Tocqueville

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Tocqueville's perspective.

- Alexis de Tocqueville is known for his critique of democracy in his work "Democracy in America." He warned that in a democracy, the majority could impose its will on minorities, resulting in the "tyranny of the majority."

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Alexis de Tocqueville: Correct. Tocqueville is famous for highlighting this issue in his study of American democracy.
- (B) James Madison: Madison was concerned about majority rule but did not use the term "tyranny of the majority."
- (C) James Mill: Mill emphasized the importance of individual liberty, but he did not directly use the phrase "tyranny of the majority."
- (D) Jeremy Bentham: Bentham was a proponent of utilitarianism, but his views did not focus on "tyranny of the majority."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Alexis de Tocqueville.

Quick Tip

Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" discusses how a majority can overpower the rights of minorities in democratic societies.

55. The headquarters of UNESCO is located in

- (A) New York
- (B) Paris
- (C) Geneva
- (D) Rome

Correct Answer: (B) Paris

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding UNESCO.

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. Its main objective is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations in the fields of education, science, and culture.

Step 2: Correct location.

- UNESCO's headquarters is located in Paris, France, and is known for its role in promoting international cooperation in various fields.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Paris.

Quick Tip

UNESCO's headquarters in Paris oversee key initiatives like World Heritage Sites and educational programs.

56. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II.

LIST-I	(Theory/Model/Approach)	LIST-II	(Author/Thinker)
A.	Group Theory	I.	David Easton
B.	Rational Model	II.	Charles E. Lindblom
C.	Incremental Model	III.	Earl Latham
D.	System Approach	IV.	Herbert Simon, Yehezkel Dror and Thomas R Dye

Table 1: Matching Theories/Models with Authors/Thinkers

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Theory/Model/Approach and Authors.

- Group Theory is associated with Herbert Simon, Yehezkel Dror, and Thomas R Dye.
- Rational Model is associated with Charles E. Lindblom.
- Incremental Model is associated with David Easton.
- System Approach is associated with Earl Latham.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct match is (A) A - IV, B - II, C - I, D - III.

Quick Tip

The Rational Model emphasizes policy decisions made incrementally, while the Group Theory emphasizes collective action in decision-making.

57. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II.

LIST-I (Forms of Political Participation)	LIST-II (Participants)
A. Conventional participation	I. Signing petitions
B. Less conventional participation	II. Political violence, including terrorism and assassination
C. Illegal participation	III. Voting in elections
D. Public opinion as a form of participation	IV. Public concerns by the members of an affected community

Table 2: Forms of Political Participation and Corresponding Participants

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Political Participation.

- Conventional participation involves activities like voting in elections (III).
- Less conventional participation involves actions like signing petitions (I).
- Illegal participation includes political violence, including terrorism and assassination (II).
- Public opinion as a form of participation includes public concerns by affected communities (IV).

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct match is (A) A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV.

Quick Tip

Political participation ranges from voting to more extreme forms like terrorism and is influenced by both conventional and unconventional means.

58. The salient features of hybrid regimes are:

- A. They suffer weaknesses in political culture and in the functioning of government.
- B. The government pressure on opposition party and candidates are common.
- C. Civil society and rule of law are weak.
- D. Once elected, the government shows full sense of constitutional restraints.

(A) A, B and C only

(B) A only

(C) B, C, and D only

(D) A, B, C and D

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Hybrid Regimes.

- Hybrid regimes often suffer from weak political culture, government control over opposition, and weak civil society and rule of law. These features hinder the functioning of a truly democratic government.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Correct. Weaknesses in political culture and governance are common in hybrid regimes.
- (B) Correct. Governments in hybrid regimes often suppress opposition parties and candidates.
- (C) Correct. Civil society and rule of law are usually underdeveloped in hybrid regimes.
- (D) Incorrect. Hybrid regimes often do not fully respect constitutional restraints once in power.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) A, B, and C only.

Quick Tip

Hybrid regimes combine elements of democracy and authoritarianism, leading to weak political institutions and governance.

59. An attempt to integrate historical and political science research methods in seeking to explain a specific outcome is called-

- (A) Process tracing
- (B) Analytic narrative
- (C) Path dependence
- (D) Sequencing

Correct Answer: (B) Analytic narrative

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Analytic Narrative.

- An analytic narrative refers to the method of integrating historical and political science approaches to explain specific outcomes, particularly through case study analysis.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Analytic narrative, which involves the integration of methods to explain a political or historical event in detail.

Quick Tip

Analytic narrative combines narrative history with analytic tools to examine complex political outcomes.

60. Who among the following thinkers highlighted the myths about men being 'just warriors' and women being 'beautiful souls' to be saved?

- (A) Cynthia Enloe
- (B) J. Ann Tickner
- (C) Jean Bethke Elshtain
- (D) Judith Butler

Correct Answer: (C) Jean Bethke Elshtain

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Myth of Warriors and Beautiful Souls.

- Jean Bethke Elshtain addressed the myth that men are 'just warriors' and women are the 'beautiful souls' who need saving, a stereotype often found in traditional gender roles and conflict narratives.

Step 2: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) Jean Bethke Elshtain, who critiqued such gendered stereotypes in her works.

Quick Tip

Jean Bethke Elshtain's work challenges traditional gender roles in war and peace discourse.

6(A) Who among the following thinkers said, "The nation..... is an imagined political community- imagined; both as, inherently limited and sovereign...."?

- (A) Benedict Anderson
- (B) Charles Tilly
- (C) Eric Hobsbawm
- (D) Miroslav Hroch

Correct Answer: (A) Benedict Anderson

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Benedict Anderson's Concept of Nation.

- Benedict Anderson's book **Imagined Communities** discusses the concept of a nation as an imagined political community. It emphasizes that a nation is both limited and sovereign, and this sense of belonging exists despite the fact that most of its members will never meet.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) Benedict Anderson.

Quick Tip

Benedict Anderson's theory of imagined communities explains the formation of national identity and the role of shared experiences.

6(B) Which of the following has Veto power in the Security Council?

- (A) America
- (B) India
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Brazil

Correct Answer: (A) America

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Veto Power in the Security Council.

- The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members, with 5 permanent members who hold veto power. These permanent members are the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, and France.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) America.

Quick Tip

Veto power allows permanent members of the UN Security Council to block any resolution, making their role critical in international decision-making.

6(C) Where was the SAARC established?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Kathmandu
- (C) Lahore
- (D) Dhaka

Correct Answer: (B) Kathmandu

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding SAARC.

- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985. The founding members came together in Kathmandu, Nepal, to form the organization with the goal of promoting regional cooperation and development.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Kathmandu.

Quick Tip

SAARC was formed in Kathmandu with the aim of fostering cooperation between South Asian nations on economic, social, and cultural matters.

6(D) Chronologically arrange the following initiatives in monitoring the international environment.

- A. United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm
- B. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- C. Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
- D. Brundtland Commission Report

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

(C) D, A, B, C

(D) C, B, D, A

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Timeline of Environmental Initiatives.

- The United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm (1972) was the first major international conference on the environment.
- The Brundtland Commission Report, released in 1987, introduced the concept of sustainable development.
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) was followed by the Montreal Protocol, an important agreement on ozone depletion.
- The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC (1997) set legally binding obligations on industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gases.

Step 2: Chronological Order.

The correct chronological order is: (A) A: United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm (1972) (B) D: Brundtland Commission Report (1987) (C) B: Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) (D) C: Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC (1997)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) A, B, C, D.

Quick Tip

These international environmental initiatives paved the way for global environmental governance and climate action.

65. Which of the following Court decisions declared the 'Right to Privacy' to be a fundamental right?

(A) K S Puttaswamy vs. Union of India

- (B) Joseph Shine vs. Union of India
- (C) National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India
- (D) Suresh Kumar Kaushal vs. Naz Foundation

Correct Answer: (A) K S Puttaswamy vs. Union of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Right to Privacy Case.

- In the landmark case of *K S Puttaswamy vs. Union of India* (2017), the Supreme Court of India declared the right to privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. This case overruled the previous judgments that denied the right to privacy as a fundamental right.

Step 2: Analysis of Options.

- (A) K S Puttaswamy vs. Union of India: Correct. This is the case in which the Supreme Court declared the Right to Privacy to be a fundamental right.
- (B) Joseph Shine vs. Union of India: This case decriminalized adultery but did not involve the right to privacy.
- (C) National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India: This case dealt with the rights of transgender persons but did not involve privacy.
- (D) Suresh Kumar Kaushal vs. Naz Foundation: This case dealt with the legality of Section 377, which criminalized homosexuality, but did not directly address privacy as a fundamental right.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (A) K S Puttaswamy vs. Union of India.

Quick Tip

The *K S Puttaswamy* judgment emphasized that privacy is intrinsic to human dignity and autonomy.

66. Which of the following statements are CORRECT about the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. The Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt with in Article 132 of the Constitution.
- B. Under Article 131 of the Constitution, the functions of the Supreme Court are purely federal in character.
- C. It is confined to disputes between different units of the federation.
- D. The Original Jurisdiction concerns to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more State.

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Original Jurisdiction.

- The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is defined under Article 131 of the Indian Constitution. It deals with disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
- It also deals with disputes between States, but it does not apply to disputes between other entities or the general public.

Step 2: Analysis of Options.

- (A) Incorrect. Article 132 deals with Appellate jurisdiction, not Original jurisdiction.
- (B) Correct. The Original jurisdiction in Article 131 is indeed federal in nature, dealing with conflicts between the Union and States.
- (C) Correct. The Original jurisdiction is indeed confined to disputes between different units of the federation, i.e., between the Centre and the States.
- (D) Correct. It applies to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) B, C and D only.

Quick Tip

The Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court primarily resolves conflicts between the Centre and States, ensuring federal harmony.

67. Chronologically arrange the amendments to the Indian Constitution.

- A. Added Schedule IX
- B. First Schedule was amended to transfer certain territories implementing the Indo-Pakistan agreements.
- C. Mizoram was made a State
- D. Amended the Preamble

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Chronology of Amendments.

- The First Schedule was amended first to transfer territories following the Indo-Pakistan agreements (B).
- Schedule IX was added in 1951 under the First Amendment (A).
- The Preamble of the Constitution was amended in 1976 to include the words "Socialist" and "Secular" (D).
- Mizoram was made a State in 1987 (C).

Step 2: Chronological Order.

The correct chronological order is: (A) B: First Schedule amended to transfer territories. (B) A: Added Schedule IX. (C) D: Amended the Preamble. (D) C: Mizoram made a State.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) A, B, D, C.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution has seen several amendments, including changes to schedules and the Preamble, reflecting the evolving political landscape.

68. Sri Vijayapuram is the capital of which union territory of India?

- (A) Chandigarh
- (B) Lakshadweep
- (C) Puducherry
- (D) Andaman and Nicobar Island

Correct Answer: (B) Lakshadweep

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Capital of Union Territories.

- Sri Vijayapuram is the capital of Lakshadweep, a Union Territory located in the Arabian Sea.
- Other Union Territories like Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have different capitals, such as Chandigarh for itself, Puducherry for Puducherry, and Port Blair for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Lakshadweep.

Quick Tip

Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory of India, and its capital is Sri Vijayapuram.

69. Who among the following adopted an 'open door' policy?

- (A) China

- (B) EU
- (C) Japan
- (D) USA

Correct Answer: (D) USA

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Open Door Policy.

- The "Open Door Policy" was a term used primarily by the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, aimed at ensuring equal trading rights for all nations in China, and maintaining China's territorial integrity. This policy was articulated by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899.

Step 2: Analysis of Options.

- (A) China: China did not adopt an "Open Door" policy. It was subject to the policy imposed by the USA and other countries.
- (B) EU: The European Union did not adopt the "Open Door" policy.
- (C) Japan: Japan did not adopt the "Open Door" policy either.
- (D) USA: Correct. The "Open Door" policy was adopted by the United States to ensure open access to trade in China.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) USA.

Quick Tip

The "Open Door Policy" was an essential part of U.S. foreign policy towards China, aimed at promoting free trade and preventing colonial partition.

70. Arrange the following events related to India-Pakistan relations in a chronological order.

- A. Operation Gibraltar
- B. Kargil War

C. Karachi Agreement

D. Indus Water Treaty

(A) A, B, C, D

(B) A, C, B, D

(C) B, A, D, C

(D) C, D, A, B

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Events Chronologically.

- The Indus Water Treaty (D) was signed in 1960 to manage water-sharing between India and Pakistan.
- The Karachi Agreement (C) was signed in 1949 to establish a ceasefire line in Kashmir after the first Indo-Pakistan war.
- Operation Gibraltar (A) took place in 1965 as an attempt by Pakistan to infiltrate Jammu and Kashmir, leading to the second Indo-Pakistan war.
- The Kargil War (B) occurred in 1999 when Pakistani forces infiltrated Kargil, leading to conflict between India and Pakistan in the region.

Step 2: Chronological Order.

The correct chronological order is: (A) D: Indus Water Treaty (1960) (B) C: Karachi Agreement (1949) (C) A: Operation Gibraltar (1965) (D) B: Kargil War (1999)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) A, C, B, D.

Quick Tip

The Indus Water Treaty remains a key agreement between India and Pakistan, while conflicts like Kargil War have shaped bilateral relations.

7(A) Which provision in the Indian Constitution provides for procedural safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention?

- (A) Article 3
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 22
- (D) Article 29

Correct Answer: (C) Article 22

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Provision of Article 2(B)

- Article 22 of the Indian Constitution provides for safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention. It ensures that no person can be arrested without being informed of the reasons for their arrest and detained beyond a certain period without judicial review.

Step 2: Analysis of Options.

- (A) Article 3: This article deals with the admission or establishment of new states or union territories, not related to arrest and detention.
- (B) Article 21: While it guarantees protection of life and personal liberty, Article 22 specifically addresses safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention.
- (C) Article 22: Correct. It specifically deals with safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention.
- (D) Article 29: This article deals with the protection of interests of minorities and not related to arrest and detention.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) Article 2(B)

Quick Tip

Article 22 ensures that individuals cannot be arbitrarily arrested or detained without legal procedures, which upholds personal liberty.

7(B) In which year did the Supreme Court decide that the citizens of India have the Right to Negative Vote by exercising NOTA?

- (A) 2006

- (B) 2009
- (C) 2013
- (D) 2016

Correct Answer: (C) 2013

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the NOTA Verdict.

- In 2013, the Supreme Court of India ruled that citizens of India have the right to exercise the 'None of the Above' (NOTA) option in elections. This decision empowered voters to reject all candidates on the ballot without voting for any of them.

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (C) 2013

Quick Tip

The 2013 Supreme Court ruling on NOTA provided voters with the right to reject all candidates, ensuring greater electoral transparency.

7(C) Which provision of the Indian Constitution ensures free and fair elections of the Panchayat?

- (A) Article 243 D
- (B) Article 243 F
- (C) Article 243 G
- (D) Article 243 K

Correct Answer: (D) Article 243 K

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Article 243 K.

- Article 243 K of the Indian Constitution ensures free and fair elections to the Panchayats by mandating the establishment of State Election Commissions for conducting elections and ensuring their fairness.

Step 2: Analysis of Options.

- (A) Article 243 D: Deals with the composition of Panchayats, not elections.
- (B) Article 243 F: Deals with disqualifications and the dissolution of Panchayats.
- (C) Article 243 G: Deals with the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- (D) Article 243 K: Correct. It ensures the independence of the State Election Commissions and guarantees free and fair elections for Panchayats.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (D) Article 243 K.

Quick Tip

Article 243 K ensures that Panchayat elections are conducted independently by the State Election Commissions, thus ensuring their fairness.

7(D) Arrange the following amendments to the Constitution in a chronological order.

- A. Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as Union Territory
- B. Abolition of Election Tribunals
- C. Abolition of Privy Purse
- D. Reducing the age for voting rights from 21 to 18 years

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

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

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Chronology of Amendments.**

- The incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a Union Territory was done through the 1961 Amendment.
- The Abolition of the Privy Purse occurred in the 26th Amendment in 1971(A)

- The Abolition of Election Tribunals was achieved through the 39th Amendment in 1975.
- The reduction of the voting age from 21 to 18 years was done in the 61st Amendment in 1988.

Step 2: Chronological Order.

The correct chronological order is: (A) A: Incorporation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as Union Territory (1961) (B) C: Abolition of Privy Purse (1971) (C) B: Abolition of Election Tribunals (1975) (D) D: Reducing the age for voting rights from 21 to 18 years (1988)

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) A, C, B, D.

Quick Tip

The Indian Constitution has undergone several amendments that reflect changing political and social realities, such as the reduction of the voting age and the abolition of the privy purse.

75. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution sought to implement economic justice and equality of opportunity assured by the Preamble vide Article 38 (B)?

- (A) First Amendment Act
- (B) Forty-second Amendment Act
- (C) Forty-fourth Amendment Act
- (D) Sixty-fifth Amendment Act

Correct Answer: (B) Forty-second Amendment Act

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Forty-second Amendment Act.

- The Forty-second Amendment Act (1976) is known as the "Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976," which introduced several changes to the Constitution of India. It added the words "Socialist" and "Secular" to the Preamble and sought to implement economic justice and equality of opportunity as per Article 38(B).

Step 2: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is (B) Forty-second Amendment Act.

Quick Tip

The Forty-second Amendment significantly altered the Indian Constitution, introducing the concepts of socialism and secularism to the Preamble.
