

POLITICAL THOUGHT

1. Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in
 - a) Rome
 - b) Greece
 - c) England
 - d) None of the above
2. Who among the following is not a Greek Political thinker?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Machiavelli
3. Greece is situated in the of Europe
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) East
 - d) West
4. Basically, the people of Greece lived in
 - a) Cities
 - b) The State
 - c) City-States
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
5. A City-State was
 - a) A modern City
 - b) A small Nation State
 - c) A Community of people living together
 - d) A Village
6. Athens was
 - a) A City-State
 - b) A Village
 - c) A Township
 - d) A State
7. The people of Greece developed their philosophy because
 - a) They were warriors
 - b) They had calm and clear minds
 - c) God revealed Philosophy to them
 - d) None of the above
8. Plato lived during
 - a) 5th and 4th century BC
 - b) 4th and 3rd century BC
 - c) 3rd and 2nd century BC
 - d) 4th and 5th century AD
9. Plato was a disciple of
 - a) Aristotle
 - b) Polybius
 - c) Cicero
 - d) Socrates
10. Plato instituted
 - a) The Academy
 - b) The University of Athens
 - c) Lyceum
 - d) Coliseum
11. Plato was
 - a) A Political Thinker
 - b) A Political Philosopher
 - c) A Mathematician
 - d) All the above
12. Which one of the following is Plato's work?
 - a) The Lyceum
 - b) The Prince
 - c) The Republic
 - d) None of the above

13. Following is a fundamental idea of Plato
- a) Theory of Education
 - b) The Ideal Man
 - c) Theory of Justice
 - d) All the above
14. According to Plato, the following are the three elements in man
- a) Reason, Spirit, Appetite
 - b) Reason, Justice, Equality
 - c) Justice, Liberty, Equality
 - d) Reason, Spirit, Justice
15. In Plato's State, the element of Reason is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Common Men
16. In Plato's State, the element of Spirit is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) None of the above
17. In Plato's State, the element of Appetite is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Priests
18. According to the Philosophy of Plato, the fundamental character of Philosopher is
- a) Wisdom
 - b) Courage
 - c) Appetite
 - d) None of the above
19. The basic character of Soldiers, according to Plato, is
- a) Wisdom
 - b) Courage
 - c) Appetite
 - d) None of the above
20. In Plato's State, the economic motive is satisfied by
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) None of the above
21. In Plato's State, the Government is run by
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Constitution
22. Plato's Philosopher King is
- a) A King
 - b) A Philosopher
 - c) A Philosopher who is like a King
 - d) A King who is like a Philosopher
23. The most prominent characteristic of Plato's State is
- a) There is specialization of functions
 - b) There is no specialization of functions
 - c) There is decentralization of functions
 - d) There is no decentralization of functions.
24. According to Plato
- a) The State is Justice, Liberty and Equality writ large
 - b) The State is Society writ large
 - c) The State is Philosopher writ large
 - d) The State is Individual writ large
25. Plato was for
- a) Equal Status for Men and Women
 - b) Higher Status for Men
 - c) Higher Status for Women
 - d) None of the above

26. According to Plato, the objective of State is

- a) Good Life
- b) Good Administration

c) Good Philosophy

d) Good Economy

27. Platonic system of education is

a) Systematic and Progressive

b) Systematic but not Progressive

c) Progressive but not Systematic

d) Neither Systematic nor Progressive

28. According to the Platonic system of education, Higher Education starts at the age of

a) 18

b) 20

c) 25

d) 35

29. According to Platonic System of Education, education for the Philosopher King is

a) Till the age of 35

b) Till the age of 55

c) Life-Long

d) None of the above

30. Plato's system of Communism is meant only for

a) Philosophers and Soldiers

b) Soldiers and Workers

c) Philosophers, Soldiers and Workers

d) Philosophers and Workers.

31. According to Plato's Communism,

a) Only the Upper Class can have property

b) Only the Lower Classes can have property

c) Both Upper Class and Lower Class can have Property

d) Neither Upper Class nor Lower class can have Property

32. According to Plato, the reason for not giving private property to all classes is because

a) Private property is not good for people

b) Private property will lead to personal ambitions

c) Economic and political power in the same hands is not for State

d) Both (b) and (c) above.

33. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Higher Education consists of the study of

a) Music and Gymnastics

b) Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Astronomy

c) Military and diplomatic Training

d) None of the above

34. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Gymnastics is good for the

a) Body

b) Mind

c) Spirit

d) None of the above

35. According to Platonic scheme of education, Music is good for

a) Body

b) Soul

c) Both (a) and (b) above

d) None of the above

36. According to Plato, Justice at the individual level means

a) Selecting the true vocation in life

b) Abiding by the Philosopher

c) Having the right kind of education at the right time

d) A service in the Military at the right time.

37. According to Plato, Justice has

a) Only Individual Dimension

b) only Societal Dimension

c) Both Individual and societal dimensions

38. Platonic concept of Justice at the societal level means division of society into

- a) Philosophers, Soldiers and Workers
- b) Philosophers and Soldiers
- c) Rich and the poor
- d) Rulers and the ruled

39. According to Plato, the following classes should live in barracks

- a) Philosophers and slaves
- b) Masters and Slaves
- c) Philosophers and Soldiers
- d) None of the above

40. Plato's 'Republic' contains his ideas about

- a) Justice
- b) Theory of State
- c) Theory of Education
- d) All the above

41. The Academy instituted by Aristotle was called

- a) The Academy
- b) Lyceum
- c) Ecclesia
- d) None of the above

42. Who among the following strongly said that "Man is a Political Animal"?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) None of the Above.

43. According to Aristotle, when Family cannot meet all Man's needs, he formed

- a) The Village
- b) The State
- c) The Commune
- d) None of the above

44. According to Aristotle, the following is the highest form of Community

- a) The Family
- b) The Village
- c) The Commune
- d) The State

45. Who said, "The State came into being for the sake of good life and continues for the sake of good life" ?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) None of the above

46. Who said, "Without the State Man cannot realize his destiny"?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) None of the above

47. According to Aristotle, the State is

- a) Product of selfishness of man
- b) A convenience
- c) Organic in nature
- d) Inorganic in nature

48. Who among the following philosophers proposed the evolutionary theory of State?

- a) Socrates
- b) Plato
- c) Aristotle
- d) Polybius

49. According to Aristotle, the function of the State is

- a) Good administration
- b) Economic Goodness
- c) Moral perfection of the individual
- d) None of the above

50. Who among the following philosophers proposed a Theory of Slavery?
- Socrates
 - Aristotle
 - Polybius
 - Machiavelli
51. According to Aristotle, the particular quality of a Master is
- Physical strength
 - Intellectual Strength
 - Both Physical strength and intellectual strength
 - None of the above
52. In a Master-Slave relationship, according to Aristotle, the Slave is
- Not at all benefitted
 - Benefitted
 - Selling his work to his Master
 - None of the above
53. According to Aristotle, Slavery is good for the Slave because
- He gets constant supply of food
 - The Master protects the slave
 - The Master does not kill the Slave
 - He gets Virtue in a second hand manner
54. According to Aristotle, a Master can use the Slave
- To make money and power
 - To protect himself
 - For leisure
 - None of the above
55. According to Aristotle, Constitution
- Determines arrangement of the offices of the State
 - Determines who holds the offices
 - Is not just the part of the State; but the State itself
 - All the above
56. According to Aristotle, the three *normal* forms of Governments are
- Kingship, Aristocracy and Polity
 - Kingship, Aristocracy and Democracy
 - Tyranny, Oligarchy and Democracy
 - None of the above
57. According to Aristotle, Kingship might degenerate into
- Tyranny
 - Oligarchy
 - Democracy
 - None of the above
58. According to Aristotle, which one of the following is the best form of Government?
- Kingship
 - Aristocracy
 - Polity
 - Democracy
59. According to Aristotle, the cause of Revolution is
- Man's desire for equality and love for gain and honour
 - Undue importance of some individuals in public life
 - Carelessness in granting office and neglect of changes
 - All the above
60. According to Aristotle, the best method to prevent Revolution is to
- Develop the spirit of obedience to law
 - Observe small changes in constitution
 - Prevent concentration of too much power into a few hands
 - All the above
61. The Romans spread which one of the following ideas in Europe?
- Universal Law
 - Jus Naturale
 - Brotherhood of man and World Citizenship
 - All the above
62. In ancient Rome, the Law applicable to both the Citizens and foreigners is called
- Jus Naturale
 - Jus Civile

63. Which one of the following statements is true about Roman Law?
- It consists of only Jus Gentium
 - It consists of only Jus Naturale
 - It consists of only Jus Civile
 - It is a product of Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale and Jus Civile
64. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Roman law?
- Secularisation of Law
 - Universal nature of Law
 - Individualist the centre of legal thought
 - All the above
65. Which one of the following is the author of "Histories" which explained Roman success?
- Polybius
 - Cicero
 - Socrates
 - None of the above
66. The Consul of the Roman society represented the elements of
- Monarchy
 - Aristocracy
 - Democracy
 - None of the above
67. In the ancient Roman society, the financial and judicial powers were vested with
- The Consuls
 - The Senate
 - The Popular Assembly
 - None of the above
68. Which one of the following is the famous work by Cicero?
- The Histories
 - De Republica
 - The Prince
 - None of the above
69. According to Cicero, which one of the following is the best form of government?
- Monarchy
 - Aristocracy
 - Democracy
 - A mix of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy
70. According to Cicero,
- Law is divine in nature
 - Law means submission to the will of God
 - Law is mind of God
 - All the above
71. "Hindu Political Thought" means
- Political Thought of Hindu religion
 - Political Thought given in Vedas
 - Political Thought of Hindu Rajas
 - Political Thought which originated in the Indian continent
72. "Dharma" means
- Virtuous path
 - Higher Truth
 - The right duty of a person
 - All the above
73. Concept of Dharma was followed by
- Buddhism
 - Jainism
 - Hinduism
 - All the above
74. Name the political thinker who was the Prime Minister of Maurya Emperor
- Kautilya
 - Chanakya
 - Vishnu Gupt

5. The famous work by Kautilya
 - a) Arthashastra
 - b) The Prince
 - c) The Republic
 - d) None of the above
76. "Arthashastra" means
 - a) The science of political economy
 - b) The science of meanings
 - c) The science of government
 - d) None of the above
77. The 'Rajarsi' or King of Kautilya is
 - a) An autocrat
 - b) A Democrat
 - c) An Oligarch
 - d) None of the above
78. The science of Law and punishment according to Hindu political thought is called
 - a) Matsyanyaya
 - b) Dharma
 - c) Rashtradharma
 - d) Dantanti
79. 'Matsyanyaya' in the ancient Hindu Political Thought means
 - a) Art of law and punishment
 - b) Grihadharma
 - c) In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
 - d) None of the above
80. In the ancient Hindu Political thought, the concept close to 'Sovereignty' is called
 - a) Dharma
 - b) Rajadharma
 - c) Rajatva
 - d) None of the above
81. Kautilya's concept that the State consists of seven elements is called
 - a) Saptanga Theory
 - b) Sapthamugha theory
 - c) Sapthabhaaga Theory
 - d) None of the above
82. Which one of the following is NOT included in these seven elements of the State according to Kautilya?
 - a) The King
 - b) The Minister
 - c) The country
 - d) The enemy
83. 'Medieval Period' roughly means
 - a) 5th century BC to 5th century AD
 - b) 5th century AD to 15th century AD
 - c) 15th century AD to 19th century AD
 - d) None of the above
84. Medieval period is characterized by
 - a) Secularism
 - b) Influence of Christianity
 - c) Influence of Monarchy
 - d) None of the above
85. The Political philosophy of Thomas Aquinas consists of
 - a) Aristotalianism
 - b) Scholasticism
 - c) Universalism
 - d) All the above
86. Medieval Scholasticism is characterized by its position that
 - a) Church is infallible and unquestionable
 - b) Faith and Reason should be balanced
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above

87. Medieval Scholasticism held that
- a) Science should be in tune with Theology
 - b) Theology should be in tune with Science
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
88. The Christian concept of Universalism held that
- a) The whole world is a single Universe
 - b) Only Christians will be saved
 - c) All human souls will be saved
 - d) The sinners will not be saved
89. According to Thomas Aquinas, which one of the following is the highest human institution?
- a) Family
 - b) Church
 - c) The State
 - d) None of the above
90. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is NOT a kind of Law?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
 - d) Church Law
91. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is "the mind of God"?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
 - d) Human Law
92. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is the reflection of the Divine Law in the world?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Human Law
 - d) Law of the Church
93. According to Aquinas, the revelation of God through Saints is called
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
 - d) None of the Above
94. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is published?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Divine Law
 - c) Natural Law
 - d) Human Law
95. The Theory of Universal Monarchy was proposed by
- a) Dante Alighieri
 - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) None of the above
96. The famous work by Dante Alighieri
- a) De Republica
 - b) De Monarchia
 - c) The Prince
 - d) None of the above
97. According to Dante Alighieri, which is the best form of government?
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
98. According to Dante Alighieri, the power of the Monarch came from
- a) People
 - b) The Pope
 - c) God
 - d) None of the above

99. According to Dante Alighieri, the following is the characteristic of the Universal Monarch?
- He is the representative of the God on Earth
 - He must rule over the Monarchs of Earth
 - He is the guardian of Peace on Earth
 - All the above
100. According to Dante Alighieri, who is "Law throned, crowned and invested with majesty and honour"?
- Universal Monarch
 - The Pope
 - God
 - None of the above
101. Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli was a
- Political Philosopher
 - Diplomat
 - Musician
 - All the above
102. Which Political Philosopher is known as the "Child of Renaissance"?
- Dante Alighieri
 - St. Thomas Aquinas
 - Niccolò Machiavelli
 - None of the above
103. Renaissance is characterized by
- Domination of the Church
 - Freedom of Thought and Expression
 - Religious Fundamentalism
 - None of the above
104. The following is the product of Renaissance
- Freedom of Thought
 - Nationalism
 - Individualism
 - All the above
105. Which of the following is the method of Machiavelli?
- Realism
 - Observation
 - Historical Method
 - All the above
106. Machiavelli approached politics from the standpoint of
- The people
 - The Pope
 - The Ruler
 - None of the above
107. Machiavelli's opinion about Human nature was as follows
- Human nature is bad
 - Human nature is good
 - Human nature is neither good nor bad
 - None of the above
108. Which one of the following words best explain Machiavelli's Prince
- Rational
 - Brutal
 - Fearful
 - All the above
109. According to Machiavelli,
- State is a means to an end
 - State is an end in itself
 - State is neither a means nor an end in itself
 - None of the above
110. According to Machiavelli,
- State is moral
 - State is immoral
 - State is non-moral
 - None of the above
111. According to Machiavelli,
- State is moral
 - State is immoral
 - State is non-moral
 - None of the above

PACPET 13th Batch

CUET PG 2024 POLITICAL SCIENCE COACHING

Test 1, 09/02/2024, Duration: 30 minutes

No negative marking. Each question carries one mark

1. Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'? (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Preamble
2. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on (a) Philosophy of India (b) 'Objectives Resolution' drafted & moved by Pandit Nehru (c) Indian Culture (d) Religious Concept
3. The term 'We' in Preamble means (a) Indian Government (b) Supreme Courts (c) Indian Parliament (d) The People of India
4. Indian Constitution ensures 'Justice' in which of the following form (a) Social (b) Economic (c) Political (d) All of the above
5. Preamble has been amended by which Amendment Act? (a) 27th Constitutional Amendment (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment (c) 44th Constitutional Amendment (d) 40th Constitutional Amendment
6. In which case, the Supreme Court specifically opined that Preamble is 'not' a part of the Constitution? (a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
7. In which case, the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution? (a) Berubari Union case (b) Kesavanada Bharati case (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of the above
8. The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from (a) Indian Culture (b) Government of India (c) The People of India (d) Princely states
9. As per Preamble, date of adoption of the Constitution is (a) 26th January 1950 (b) 26th November 1949 (c) 11th December 1946 (d) None of the above
10. 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) added which of the terms to the Preamble (a) Socialist (b) Secular (c) Sovereign (d) Both (a) & (b)
11. Which part of the Indian Constitution expressly declares that India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic? (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (c) Preamble (d) Fundamental Duties
12. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in (a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy (d) None of the Above

13. The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is (a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic (d) None of these

14. The Constitution of which country was the first to begin with a Preamble? (a) USA (b) India (c) Britain (d) Canada

15. The ideal of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in the Preamble draws its inspiration from (a) Russian Revolution (b) American Civil War (c) French Revolution (d) Japanese Constitution

16. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble have been taken from (a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution (c) American Civil War (d) None of the above

17. Which of the following is true about Preamble? (a) It is a source of power to legislature and a source of prohibition upon the powers of legislature. (b) It is justiciable. (c) Its provisions are enforceable in courts of law. (d) None of the above.

18. What does the term 'Secular' mean in the Indian context? (a) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government and the State does not uphold any particular religion as its official religion. (b) Special importance to a religion related to minorities. (c) One religion is promoted by the government. (d) None of the following.

19. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment added which of the following 4 words in the Preamble? (a) Socialist (b) Secular (c) Integrity (d) All of the above

20. Which of the following words is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? (a) Sovereign (b) Socialist (c) Democratic (d) Indians

21. The word 'Sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble implies _____ (a) India is an Independent State. (b) India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation. (c) India is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external). (d) All of the above.

22. Which of the following statements is/are true? (a) India's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations does not affect India's Sovereignty in any manner. (b) India's membership of United Nations Organization (UNO) does not limit India's Sovereignty. (c) India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state. (d) All of the above.

23. Till now, the Preamble to the Constitution of India has been amended for how many times? (a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never

24. In which of the following, are the basic aims and objectives of the Indian Constitution discussed? (a) Part - I (b) Preamble (c) Part - II

25. Which among the following statements is incorrect? (a) The objective resolution passed by Pt. Nehru was what became the Preamble to the Constitution of India. (b) Preamble is enforceable in the court of law. (c) Preamble has been amended only once in 1976. (d) Preamble proves that the sovereignty lies ultimately with the Indian People

26. 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in which year? (a) 1976 (b) 1966 (c) 1986 (d) 1972

27. Which among the following was the outcome of Kesavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala case, 1973? (a) Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution and subject to amending power of the Parliament. (b) Preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution and not subject to amending power of the Parliament. (c) Preamble is a part of the Constitution but not subject to amending power of the parliament. (d) Preamble is not a part of the Constitution but is subject to the amending power of the Parliament.

28. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution aims at securing (a) Dignity of Individual and Unity & Integrity of the nation. (b) Fundamental Rights to all individuals. (c) Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. (d) Security of tenure to all government servants.

29. What is the meaning of 'equality' in the Indian Constitution? (a) Lack of opportunities (b) Lack of equality (c) Absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination. (d) None of the above.

30. Which of the following terms was not included in a "union of trinity" by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly? (a) Liberty (b) Flexibility (c) Equality (d) Fraternity

31. The philosophy underlying the Indian constitution was embodied quite early in the Objective Resolution, which was moved in the first session of the Constituent Assembly (on 13 December 1946) by: (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (d) Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

32. Who proposed that the Preamble begin with 'In the name of God' and moved an amendment to this effect.? a. Gandhi b. Savarkar c. H V Kamath d. Ambedkar e. Nehru f. Patel

33. Who constitutes Oligarchy within the assembly? (hint: four male members)

34. How many women members were part of Constituent Assembly? _____

35. Who wrote the essay "A Text without Author: Locating Constituent Assembly as Event"

a. Granville Austin b. Aditya Nigam c. D D Basu d. Shibani Kinkar Chaube

36. Who wrote the book THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION- CORNERSTONE OF A NATION?

37. "In a democratic society, 'the basic' of any 'basic structure' has to be the supremacy of mandate of people. Thus the primacy and sovereignty of Parliament and legislature is inviolable," he said, adding that he does not subscribe to the Kesavananda Bharati case ruling. This recent controversy is referred to whom? He is :

a. Ram Nath Kovind b. Jagdeep Dhankhar c. Amit Shah d. Rahul Gandhi

38. Who wrote the book *India's Founding Moment: The Constitution of a Most Surprising Democracy* a. Madhav Khosla b. Sunil Khilnani c. Atul kohli d. Aakash Singh Rathore

National Testing Agency

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PART A

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Question Number : 1 Question Id : 128206532 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

“Freedom is the positive power or capacity of doing or enjoying something worth doing enjoying”. Who said this?

- (A) Lord Acton
- (B) T.H. Green
- (C) J.S. Mill
- (D) Edmund Burke

Options :

- 1282062093. A
- 1282062094. B
- 1282062095. C
- 1282062096. D

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 128206533 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

What is the main function of the state according to pluralism?

- (A) Promote all round welfare of citizens
- (B) Coordinate and harmonize activities of all groups and associations
- (C) Regulate the conflict between capital and labour
- (D) Produce essential goods.

Options :

- 1282062097. A
- 1282062098. B
- 1282062099. C
- 1282062100. D

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 128206534 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following advanced the notion of ‘veil of ignorance’ in his theory?

- (A) Benetto Croce
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Hobbes
- (D) Rawls

Options :

- 1282062101. A
- 1282062102. B
- 1282062103. C
- 1282062104. D

Question Number : 7 Question Id : 128206538 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number :
Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following need/needs votes of two third majority of total membership of both houses of parliament?

- (i) Impeachment of President
 - (ii) Removal of the Vice-President
 - (iii) Removal of the Supreme Court Judges
 - (iv) Amendment of Lists in the Scheduled Seven of the Constitution.
- (A) (i) only
- (B) (i) & (iv) only
- (C) (ii) & (iii) only
- (D) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv) only

Options :

- 1282062117. A
- 1282062118. B
- 1282062119. C
- 1282062120. D

Question Number : 8 Question Id : 128206539 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single
Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In the Republican theory of freedom, freedom is defined as the absence of :

- (A) Physical barriers
- (B) Inner constraints
- (C) Domination
- (D) Interference

Options :

- 1282062121. A
- 1282062122. B
- 1282062123. C
- 1282062124. D

Question Number : 9 Question Id : 128206540 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single
Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Idea of rectificatory justice is part of whose theory of justice?

- (A) Michael Sandel
- (B) Amartya Sen
- (C) John Rawls
- (D) Robert Nozick

Options :

- 1282062125. A
- 1282062126. B
- 1282062127. C
- 1282062128. D

Question Number : 10 Question Id : 128206541 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following is **not** a reason that Mill offers in defense of the liberty of speech and expression?

- (A) Difference between self-regarding and other regarding action
- (B) Truth is many sided
- (C) Truth emerges from debate between conflicting positions
- (D) Even a Small minority of one can turn out to be correct

Options :

- 1282062129. A
- 1282062130. B
- 1282062131. C
- 1282062132. D

Question Number : 11 Question Id : 128206542 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The universal breadwinner model for society has been criticized for undermining the importance of

- (A) Equality
- (B) Independence
- (C) Care work
- (D) Individualism

Options :

- 1282062133. A
- 1282062134. B
- 1282062135. C
- 1282062136. D

Question Number : 12 Question Id : 128206543 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number :
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) B. R. Ambedkar
- (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Options :

- 1282062137. A
- 1282062138. B
- 1282062139. C
- 1282062140. D

Question Number : 13 Question Id : 128206544 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

What was Aristotle's attitude towards slavery?

- (A) He disapproved strongly
- (B) He disapproved reluctantly
- (C) He considered it to be against nature
- (D) He considered it to be natural

Options :

- 1282062141. A
- 1282062142. B
- 1282062143. C
- 1282062144. D

Question Number : 14 Question Id : 128206545 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

What sort of government did Hobbes support in Leviathan?

- (A) Constitutional Monarchy
- (B) Direct Democracy
- (C) Absolute Monarchy
- (D) Representative Democracy

Options :

- 1282062145. A
- 1282062146. B
- 1282062147. C
- 1282062148. D

India?

Question Number : 15 Question Id : 128206546 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Mill understood liberty primarily in ----- terms.

- (A) Discursive
- (B) Positive
- (C) Neutral
- (D) Negative

Options :

- 1282062149. A
- 1282062150. B
- 1282062151. C
- 1282062152. D

Question Number : 16 Question Id : 128206547 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The argument that international relations are characterized by anarchy which makes it necessary for the states to maintain their independence and safeguard national interest is associated with;

- (A) Liberalism
- (B) Constructivism
- (C) Marxism
- (D) Realism

Options :

- 1282062153. A
- 1282062154. B
- 1282062155. C
- 1282062156. D

Question Number : 17 Question Id : 128206548 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following predicted that the next world war is likely to be the conflict between "the West and the Rest"?

- (A) Fukuyama
- (B) Said
- (C) Chomsky
- (D) Huntington

Options :

1282062157 A
1282062158 B
1282062159 C
1282062160 D

Question Number : 18 Question Id : 128206549 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

"Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best". Who said this?

- (A) Ernest Barker
- (B) Bernard Bosanquet
- (C) Harold Laski
- (D) Jeremy Bentham

Options :

1282062161 A
1282062162 B
1282062163 C
1282062164 D

Question Number : 19 Question Id : 128206550 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Legal sovereignty in India lies with the:

- (A) Supreme Court
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Law Commission
- (D) Constitution

Options :

1282062165 A
1282062166 B
1282062167 C
1282062168 D

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 128206551 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Gramsci, concept of hegemony means:

- (A) Moral and intellectual leadership
- (B) Material apparatus
- (C) Coercive power of the state
- (D) Political dynasty

1282062169 A
1282062170 B
1282062171 C
1282062172 D

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 128206552 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

"No association can last if its members do not practice justice among themselves". This idea is central to whose philosophy?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Plato
- (C) Rawls
- (D) Cicero

Options :

1282062173. A
1282062174. B
1282062175. C
1282062176. D

Question Number : 22 Question Id : 128206553 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

T.H. Marshall's definition of citizenship as 'full and equal membership in the political community' refers to:

- (A) Citizenship as a status
- (B) Citizenship as an identity
- (C) Citizenship as an aspiration
- (D) Citizenship as differentiated

Options :

1282062177. A
1282062178. B
1282062179. C
1282062180. D

Question Number : 23 Question Id : 128206554 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Elections to the Rajya Sabha in India follow the principle of proportional representation.
Which among the following systems is followed?

- (A) Single Transferable Vote System
- (B) Additional Member System
- (C) Mixed Member Proportional Representation
- (D) Part List System

Options :

- 1282062181. A
- 1282062182. B
- 1282062183. C
- 1282062184. D

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 128206555 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The re-drawing of the boundaries of electoral constituencies to maximize the efficiency of party's support is referred to as;

- (A) Delimitation
- (B) Gerrymandering
- (C) First Past the Post System
- (D) Patronage system

Options :

- 1282062185. A
- 1282062186. B
- 1282062187. C
- 1282062188. D

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 128206556 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which among the following fundamental rights in the Constitution of India is available to both citizens and aliens?

- (A) Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- (B) Equality before Law
- (C) Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment
- (D) Freedom of Speech

Options :

- 1282062189. A
- 1282062190. B

Elections to the Rajya Sabha in India follow the principle of proportional representation.
Which among the following systems is followed?

- (A) Single Transferable Vote System
- (B) Additional Member System
- (C) Mixed Member Proportional Representation
- (D) Part List System

Options :

- 1282062181. A
- 1282062182. B
- 1282062183. C
- 1282062184. D

Question Number : 24 Question Id : 128206555 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The re-drawing of the boundaries of electoral constituencies to maximize the efficiency of party's support is referred to as;

- (A) Delimitation
- (B) Gerrymandering
- (C) First Past the Post System
- (D) Patronage system

Options :

- 1282062185. A
- 1282062186. B
- 1282062187. C
- 1282062188. D

Question Number : 25 Question Id : 128206556 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which among the following fundamental rights in the Constitution of India is available to both citizens and aliens?

- (A) Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- (B) Equality before Law
- (C) Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment
- (D) Freedom of Speech

Options :

- 1282062189. A
- 1282062190. B

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 128206557 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which among the following is not relevant for the federal polity in India?

- (A) Article 370
- (B) Article 243
- (C) V Schedule
- (D) VI Schedule

Options :

- 1282062193. A
- 1282062194. B
- 1282062195. C
- 1282062196. D

Question Number : 27 Question Id : 128206558 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In Max Weber's classification, modern governments are increasingly dependent on one of the following:

- (A) The divine right of rulers
- (B) Skillful manipulation of the ruled
- (C) The recognized authority of certain offices of the state
- (D) The personal charisma of rulers

Options :

- 1282062197. A
- 1282062198. B
- 1282062199. C
- 1282062200. D

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 128206559 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

What does the phrase the 'rule of law' mean?

- (A) Everyone is equal in the eyes of the law
- (B) The law should be effective enough to keep society in order
- (C) Law should reflect the will of the majority
- (D) Lawyers should never be prosecuted

Options :

- 1282062201. A

1282062202 B

1282062203 C

1282062204 D

Question Number : 29 Question Id : 128206560 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

A key figure in the development of pluralist theory is

(A) C. Wright Mills

(B) Robert Dahl

(C) Roald Dahl

(D) James Burnham

Options :

1282062205. A

1282062206. B

1282062207. C

1282062208. D

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 128206561 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which egalitarian theorist's views would you associate with the idea of auctions, insurance schemes and free market?

(A) John Rawls

(B) Brian Barry

(C) Ronald Dworkin

(D) Amartya Sen

Options :

1282062209. A

1282062210. B

1282062211. C

1282062212. D

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 128206562 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which political theorist uses the example of a basketball player, Wilt Chamberlain, to argue against patterned principles of distributive justice?

(A) Robert Nozick

(B) John Rawls

(C) Brian Barry

(D) Hannah Arendt

1282062213 A
1282062214 B
1282062215 C
1282062216 D

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 128206563 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following would be associated with Neoliberal politics?

- (i) Free markets
 - (ii) Rational individuals
 - (iii) Emphasis on home ownership
 - (iv) State dirigisme
- (A) (i) only
(B) (i) & (ii)
(C) (i), (ii), & (iii)
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

Options :

1282062217. A
1282062218. B
1282062219. C
1282062220. D

Question Number : 33 Question Id : 128206564 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The national traditions, as we understand them, are more often invented than historically evolved. Whom do you think is the proponents of this view?

- (A) Ernest Gellner
- (B) Elie Kedourie
- (C) Eric Hobsbawm
- (D) Etienne Balibar

Options :

1282062221. A
1282062222. B
1282062223. C
1282062224. D

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 128206565 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In Comparative Politics, the concept of civic culture is used for the study of;

- (A) Popular culture
- (B) Behavior of the members of Parliament
- (C) Attitudes and participation in democracy
- (D) Functioning of bureaucracy.

Options :

1282062225. A

1282062226. B

1282062227. C

1282062228. D

Question Number : 35 Question Id : 128206566 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Hamza Alavi's analysis of the nature of state in postcolonial societies is based on which of the following countries?

- (A) India and Pakistan
- (B) Pakistan and Bangladesh
- (C) India and Bangladesh
- (D) Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

Options :

1282062229. A

1282062230. B

1282062231. C

1282062232. D

Question Number : 36 Question Id : 128206567 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who among the following has the view that 'the functions of the state appear overwhelmingly military and overwhelmingly geopolitical rather than economic and domestic'?

- (A) Michael Mann
- (B) Lenin
- (C) Charles Tilly
- (D) Noam Chomsky

Options :

1282062233. A

1282062234. B

1282062235. C

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 128206568 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which among the following is a critic of the theory of social capital in contemporary times?

- (A) John Harriss
- (B) Robert Putnam
- (C) James Coleman
- (D) Bourdieu

Options :
1282062237. A
1282062238. B
1282062239. C
1282062240. D

Question Number : 38 Question Id : 128206569 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

For Plato, a just society is one in which

- (A) There is a classless, egalitarian society
- (B) Each of the classes reflects the tripartite division of the soul
- (C) 'Lovers of wisdom' (philosophers) are the 'guardians' and/or police of society
- (D) The virtue of the rulers is "moderation"

Options :
1282062241. A
1282062242. B
1282062243. C
1282062244. D

Question Number : 39 Question Id : 128206570 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which philosopher is linked to the idea of an Early Enlightenment preceding the eighteenth century?

- (A) Immanuel Kant
- (B) G.W. F. Hegel
- (C) Benedict Spinoza
- (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau

Options :
1282062245. A
1282062246. B

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 138306572 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes

Which of the following is not a feature of New Public Administration?

Without Answered

(A) Relevance

(B) Values

(C) Social Equity

(D) Measurement

Options :

☐ (A) Relevance

☐ (B) Values

☐ (C) Social Equity

☐ (D) Measurement

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 138306572 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes

Which of the following is not a feature of New Public Administration?

The theory of 'Prismatic Society' in Public Administration is based on

(A) Study of public services in developed and developing countries

(B) Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries

(C) Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries

(D) Historical studies of public administration in different countries

Options :

☐ (A) Study of public services in developed and developing countries

☐ (B) Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries

☐ (C) Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries

☐ (D) Historical studies of public administration in different countries

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 138306574 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes

Which of the following is not a feature of New Public Administration?

(A) Relevance

(B) Values

(C) Social Equity

(D) Measurement

Options :

☐ (A) Relevance

B

C

D

Question Number : 43 Question Id : 128206574 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

The Mechanistic Theory of Organisation is also referred to as the

- (A) Classical theory
- (B) Bureaucratic theory
- (C) Scientific management theory
- (D) Group behaviour theory

Options :

- 1282062261. A
- 1282062262. B
- 1282062263. C
- 1282062264. D

Question Number : 44 Question Id : 128206575 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Who is the author of Gulamgiri?

- (A) Jyotirao Phule
- (B) Bhudev Mukhopadhyaya
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Options :

- 1282062265. A
- 1282062266. B
- 1282062267. C
- 1282062268. D

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 128206576 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical
Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

“My Hindu instinct tells me that all religions are more or less true. All proceed from the same God, but all are imperfect because they have come to us through imperfect human instrumentality. The real shuddhi movement should consist in each one trying to arrive at perfection in his or her own faith.”. Who wrote the above lines?

- (A) M K Gandhi
- (B) Dayanand Saraswati
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Options :

- 1282062269. A
- 1282062270. B
- 1282062271. C
- 1282062272. D

Question Number : 46 Question Id : 128206577 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

In *Orientalism*, Edward Said applied whose technique of discourse analysis to the production of knowledge about the Middle East?

- (A) Foucault
- (B) Habermas
- (C) Kuhn
- (D) Popper

Options :

- 1282062273. A
- 1282062274. B
- 1282062275. C
- 1282062276. D

Question Number : 47 Question Id : 128206578 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes
Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Which of the following Articles were not part of the original Constitution of India?

- (i) Art. 52A
- (ii) Art. 51A
- (iii) Art. 14
- (iv) Art. 300A

Options :

- 1282062277. A
- 1282062278. B

Entrance Examination – 2019

M.A. (Political Science)

T-28

Time: 2 Hrs.

Marks: 100

Hall Ticket No.

General Instructions:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provided above.
2. This question paper consists of 100 objective type questions carrying 100 marks.
3. There will be negative marking of 0.33 mark for every wrong answer of 1 mark question.
4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following instructions there upon.
5. Handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
6. No additional sheet(s) will be provided. Rough work can be done on the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

1. Who among the following ancient Greek thinkers said that the state comes to be for the sake of life, and exists for the sake of the good life?
 - A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Pythagoras
 - D. Epicurus
2. The doctrine of separation of powers is attributed to:
 - A. Machiavelli
 - B. Morgenthau
 - C. Montesquieu
 - D. Jean Bodin
3. The theory of *rajamandala* or circle of kings is associated with:
 - A. Kamandaka
 - B. Yajnavalkya
 - C. Kautilya
 - D. Sukra
4. The *purusharthas* include:
 - A. Artha, Dharma
 - B. Artha, Dharma, Kama, Moksha
 - C. Artha, Dharma, Kama
 - D. Dharma, Kama
5. In his book *Social Contract*, Rousseau propounded the idea of:
 - A. Legislative sovereignty
 - B. Rule by a king
 - C. Popular sovereignty
 - D. Rule by majority
6. The concepts of 'virtú' and 'fortuna' are associated with:
 - A. Plato
 - B. Machiavelli
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. St. Augustine
7. Who defines politics as "the study of influence and the influential"?
 - A. Harold Lasswell
 - B. Frans de Waal
 - C. David Easton
 - D. Ralph Miliband

8. According to Aristotle, polity means:
 - A. Rule of the many with their consent
 - B. Rule of the few with the consent of the many
 - C. Rule of the one with the consent of the many
 - D. Rule of the one with the consent of the few
9. Which natural right, according to Hobbes, must not be surrendered to the state?
 - A. Right to private property
 - B. Right to unlimited liberty
 - C. Right to a privileged treatment
 - D. Right to self-preservation
10. General will leads to the formation of political society where individuals participate with:
 - A. Particular interests
 - B. Group interests
 - C. Majority interests
 - D. Common interests
11. What does M.K. Gandhi's Talisman stand for?
 - A. Swaraj for Indians
 - B. Swaraj for Untouchables
 - C. Swaraj for the Hungry
 - D. Swaraj for Black Africans
12. Who coined the slogan, "Educate, Agitate and Organise"?
 - A. B. R. Ambedkar
 - B. Ram Manohar Lohia
 - C. V.D. Savarkar
 - D. Mahatma Gandhi
13. Which of the following thinkers held that 'he who mixes his labour removes a thing from its natural state and thus acquires a property right over that thing'?
 - A. John Locke
 - B. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
 - C. Adam Smith
 - D. Mao Zedong
14. Who wrote the tract *On the Subjection of Women*?
 - A. Mary Wollstonecraft
 - B. John Stuart Mill
 - C. Rosa Luxembourg
 - D. Hannah Arendt

15. According to Aristotle, when many well-off people rule for greater wealth accumulation, the regime is a:
- A. Democracy
 - B. Monarchy
 - C. Aristocracy
 - D. Oligarchy
16. The distinction between the City of God and the City of Man is attributed to:
- A. Cicero
 - B. Augustine
 - C. Aquinas
 - D. Rousseau
17. 'Shanti Parva' in the Mahabharata is primarily a conversation between:
- A. Yudhishtira and Bhishma on statecraft
 - B. Arjuna and Krishna on karma yoga
 - C. Draupadi and Yudhishtira on a Kshatriya's duties
 - D. Krishna and Duryodhana on war effort
18. Who said that "the character of the people is not to be blamed any more than that of princes, for both alike are liable to err when they are without any control"?
- A. Emperor Nero
 - B. Roman historian Titus Livy
 - C. Immanuel Kant
 - D. Niccolò Machiavelli
19. Hobbes describes one of the following as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short":
- A. Men in the State of Nature
 - B. Life in the State of Nature
 - C. Rulers in the State of Nature
 - D. Regimes in the State of Nature
20. For liberalism, the most fundamental feature of the individual is:
- A. His/her relations with other individuals
 - B. His/her relations with the State
 - C. His/her capacity to understand traditions
 - D. His/her capacity to make choices
21. One of the following gives central importance to racial purity and racial superiority:
- A. Nationalism
 - B. Neo-conservatism
 - C. Nativism
 - D. Nazism

22. Locke uses the description "white paper, void of all characters" to describe:
- A. Natural Law
 - B. Innocence of the primitive man
 - C. Innocence of children
 - D. Human mind at birth
23. The doctrine of 'Socialism in One Country' was proposed by:
- A. Leon Trotsky
 - B. Joseph Stalin
 - C. V.I. Lenin
 - D. Frederick Engels
24. Who among the following was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo?
- A. Benito Mussolini
 - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - C. Frederick the Great
 - D. Guiseppe Garibaldi
25. The idea of 'Perpetual Peace' is associated with:
- A. Leo Tolstoy
 - B. Mahatma Gandhi
 - C. Martin Luther King
 - D. Immanuel Kant
26. The 'Durand Line' separates:
- A. India and China
 - B. India and Pakistan
 - C. Pakistan and Afghanistan
 - D. Pakistan and Iran
27. 'Wuhan Spirit' refers to a meeting between:
- A. Nawaz Sharif and Li Keqiang
 - B. Narendra Modi and Xi Jinping
 - C. Xi Jinping and Donald Trump
 - D. Hu Jintao and Vladimir Putin
28. The concept of Soft Power is enunciated by:
- A. Kenneth Waltz
 - B. Robert Putnam
 - C. Francis Fukuyama
 - D. Joseph Nye

29. India's Nuclear Doctrine includes:
- A. Massive retaliation
 - B. Pre-emptive strike
 - C. First strike
 - D. No first strike
30. The notion of 'Collective Security' is mostly associated with:
- A. League of Nations
 - B. United Nations
 - C. Concert of Europe
 - D. The Treaty of Westphalia
31. Which one of the following international boundaries does not exist any longer?
- A. 38th Parallel
 - B. 17th Parallel
 - C. 49th Parallel
 - D. None of the above
32. India is NOT a member of:
- A. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
 - B. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
 - C. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
 - D. Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)
33. 'Doklam issue' is a foreign policy matter involving:
- A. India, China and Bhutan
 - B. India, China and Nepal
 - C. Nepal, China and Bhutan
 - D. Nepal, India and Bhutan
34. 'Fourteen Points' statement is associated with:
- A. Winston Churchill
 - B. Adolf Hitler
 - C. Franklin Roosevelt
 - D. Woodrow Wilson
35. In which of the following countries, legislature has more power in the making of foreign policy?
- A. Canada
 - B. United Kingdom
 - C. India
 - D. United States of America

36. The behavioural approach to Comparative Politics emphasises:
- A. Systematic collection and examination of facts
 - B. Study of formal legal framework
 - C. Status of facts in formal structures
 - D. How parties function in structures
37. The notion of 'bureaucratic rationality' comes from:
- A. Samuel Huntington
 - B. Sidney Verba
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. David Easton
38. The theory of means and forces of production is associated with:
- A. Structuralism
 - B. Post-colonialism
 - C. Liberalism
 - D. Marxism
39. Red tapism refers to:
- A. Using red markings on important official documents
 - B. Helping each other in formal office work
 - C. Recruitment procedures in large organisations
 - D. Rigid conformity to formal rules and regulations
40. A catch-all party means:
- A. A political party based on the support of different views and ideologies
 - B. A dominant political party that controls all political power with little or no opposition
 - C. A political party contesting elections from areas where it enjoys support among all members of a social group
 - D. A political party based on the support of people from all age-groups
41. Devolution means:
- A. Voluntarily taking up administrative responsibility
 - B. Grant of power by an upper level of government to a lower one
 - C. Grant of funds to local self-governments based on their requirements
 - D. Owing allegiance to a higher constitutional authority
42. The 123rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides constitutional status to:
- A. National Commission for Women
 - B. National Commission for Water Distribution
 - C. National Commission for Minorities
 - D. National Commission for Backward Classes

43. What is the time period of UNO's Sustainable Development Goals?
- A. 2000-2015
 - B. 2015-2030
 - C. 2000-2100
 - D. 2000-2050
44. The purpose of Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is to:
- A. Enable a voter to verify whether his/her vote was cast correctly
 - B. Enable a party to verify whether a voter had cast his/her vote to its candidate
 - C. Enable the election officer to ascertain whether a voter had cast the vote
 - D. Verify whether a voter is on the voters' list
45. Who among the following developed the concept of zone of indifference in respect of acceptance of authority by a subordinate?
- A. Fred Fiedler
 - B. Chester Barnard
 - C. Frank Gilberth
 - D. F. Herzberg
46. Which of the following reports deals with relations between specialists and generalists?
- A. Haldane Committee Report
 - B. Sarkaria Commission Report
 - C. Fulton Committee Report
 - D. Kothari Committee Report
47. A new All India Service can be created by:
- A. An amendment of the constitution
 - B. An executive order
 - C. A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution
 - D. A statute
48. Which of the following is NOT true about the special status enjoyed by Jammu and Kashmir in India's federal constitution?
- A. It stems from the peculiar historical condition under which Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union
 - B. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution provides special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - C. All legislation enacted by the Indian parliament automatically extend to the state of Jammu and Kashmir
 - D. Citizens of the State have the exclusive right to own, inherit and transfer property

49. Consider the following statements on Indian secularism:

- i. It accords respect to all religions and treat them equally in the public sphere
- ii. It does not prevent the state from addressing retrograde religious practices

Which of the above statements best represent Indian secularism?

- A. Both i and ii
- B. Only i
- C. Only ii
- D. None of the above

50. Which of the following is true about protective discrimination in India?

- A. It favours special provisions for women and children
- B. It provides for reservation of jobs for Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes
- C. While it allows reservation of jobs, it does not extend reservation in promotion of jobs to OBCs
- D. All of the above

51. Consider the following statements:

- i. The Council of Ministers regularly renders aid and advice to the President of India
- ii. The President can return advise rendered by the Council of Ministers for reconsideration only once
- iii. Any written advice rendered twice by the Council of Ministers to the President of India on the same manner is binding on the latter

Which of the above statements hold true?

- A. i, ii
- B. ii, iii
- C. i, ii, iii
- D. i, iii

52. Consider the following statements about Money Bill

- i. Money Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament of India
- ii. Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
- iii. The Rajya Sabha has the power to delay Money Bill for a maximum period of 14 days

Which of the above statements hold true?

- A. i, ii
- B. i, ii, iii
- C. ii, iii
- D. i, ii

53. Consider the following statements about 'pardon' in Indian Constitution:

- i. Both the President of India and Governor can grant pardon
- ii. While the President can grant pardon to punishment offered by a Court Martial, the Governor is not empowered to do so
- iii. While the President is empowered to grant pardon to death penalty awarded for offences committed, the Governor is not empowered to do so

Which of the above statements hold true?

- A. i, ii, iii
- B. i, ii
- C. ii, iii
- D. i, iii

54. In which of the following landmark cases did the Supreme Court uphold reservation for backward classes in government jobs, fix 50% limit for reservation, put forward the concept of creamy layer and strike down the demand for reservation for financially poor sections among the forward castes?

- A. Indra Sawhney & Others v. Union of India (1992)
- B. Varpal Singh v. Union of India (1996)
- C. M.G. Badappanavar v. State of Karnataka (2001)
- D. M. Nagraj & Others v. Union of India and Others (2007)

55. Who is the Chairman of the Fifteenth Finance Commission?

- A. C. Rangarajan
- B. Vijay Kelkar
- C. Y.V. Reddy
- D. N.K. Singh

56. Match the names in List I with issues in List II and choose a correct answer

List I	List II
a. Rajinder Sachar	1. National Emergency
b. M.S. Liberhan	2. Anti-Sikh riots
c. J.C. Shah	3. Status of Muslim community
d. G.T. Nanavati	4. Babri Masjid demolition

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| A. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

57. "Such articles will never be called into operation and they would remain a dead letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the President, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the provinces." Ambedkar. Which Article of the Indian Constitution does this speech refer to?
- A. Art 123
 - B. Art 249
 - C. Art 356
 - D. Art 363
58. Whether Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 was justiciable and if so to what extent? Whether the dissolved Legislature can be revived if the proclamation is set aside? Whether the validity of the Proclamation can be challenged after it has been approved by Parliament? In which of the following court cases were these questions asked?
- A. Kalyan Singh v Union of India
 - B. S.R. Bommai v Union of India
 - C. State of Rajasthan v Union of India
 - D. A.K. Gopalan v State of Madras
59. Social and religious life cannot be separated easily in the Indian context, especially since religion covers almost every aspect from birth to death. Who among the following is the final authority to draw the line between matters of religious nature and secular activities in India?
- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Religious leaders
 - D. President of India
60. The constructive vote of no-confidence is associated with:
- A. Japan
 - B. Australia
 - C. Germany
 - D. Russia
61. Structural Functionalism is a product of:
- A. Traditional Political Science
 - B. The Post-Behavioural Period
 - C. The Second Scientific Revolution
 - D. The Behavioural Revolution
62. Which of the following is not true of traditional comparative politics?
- A. Narrow empirical scope
 - B. Formal legal approach
 - C. Studied political behaviour
 - D. Lack of systematic comparison

63. The transition to societies in which education and knowledge replace capital and manufacturing as key resources is referred to as:

- A. Postmodernism
- B. Post-industrial revolution
- C. Post-materialism
- D. Managerial revolution

64. Match the electoral systems in List I with countries in List II and choose a correct answer.

List I	List II
a. Mixed Member Proportional System	1. Sweden
b. First Past The Post System	2. France
c. Two Round System	3. India
d. List Proportional System	4. Germany

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| A. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| B. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| C. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

65. Which of the following countries is Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps associated with?

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Syria
- C. Iran
- D. Pakistan

66. President of India is elected by the members of

- A. All Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
- B. Elected members of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
- C. Members of State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils
- D. Elected Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

67. The minimum age for becoming a candidate for Rajya Sabha election is

- A. 21 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 30 years
- D. 35 years

68. President can remove a member of Union Cabinet on the advice of

- A. Vice-President
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- D. Attorney General of India

69. Concurrent List in the Constitution refers to legislative, administrative and financial matters over which
- A. State governments have an exclusive jurisdiction
 - B. Central government has an exclusive jurisdiction
 - C. President has exclusive jurisdiction
 - D. Both the Central and State governments have jurisdiction
70. Who was appointed as India's first Lokpal in 2019?
- A. J.S. Kehar
 - B. Pinaki Chandra Ghose
 - C. Sunil Arora
 - D. Ranganath Misra

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow each of the passages.

Passage 1:

A forecast of a below average monsoon in 2019, after last year's erratic rainfall that flooded Kerala and crippled agriculture in eastern and western States, is a cause for worry. If the assessment from one agency, Skymet, is any indication, there is a prospect of El Niño, often associated with drought conditions, taking hold. This must, of course, be considered along with other factors that seem to weaken the El Niño link, such as dipole weather phenomenon in the Indian Ocean. Should the monsoon, which normally sets in between June 1 and July 15 across the country, turn out to be deficient, it will add to the pressures on rural employment and the economy as a whole.

Things may become clearer when the Indian Meteorological Department also issues its forecast, although error margins and the erratic nature of rainfall in different regions render the exercise fraught with uncertainty. Last year, for instance, the realisation of rainfall was 91% of the long-term average, while the prediction was for 97%. [...] It is the responsibility of State administration to prepare for the likelihood of a heat spike... to prevent loss of life and extreme distress to communities. Official agencies and NGOs should start adopting the drill on this, using the template drawn up by the National Disaster Management Authority.

The key elements of protection in a heat wave are avoiding exposure during the hottest part of the day around noon, especially in the case of senior citizens, staying adequately hydrated, wearing suitable clothing including headgear, and creating shade in public places. These messages and weather alerts can be disseminated through television, mobile phone messaging and social media platforms. Urban local bodies in particular have a responsibility to care for the large number of vulnerable city dwellers. Yet, few cities have drawn up proper heat action plans to respond to extreme weather or made them public.

[*The Hindu*, Editorial, 8 April 2019]

71. The relationship between the El Niño and drought suggested by the Editorial is:

- A. A functional relationship
- B. That of correlation
- C. That of a mere chronological sequence
- D. That of simultaneous occurrence

72. The exercise of forecasting monsoon is difficult because:

- A. There are two agencies coming up with two different predictions
- B. Sufficient data is not available
- C. The idea of a long-term average is faulty
- D. The acknowledged possibility of error makes the prediction inaccurate

73. The Editorial suggests:
- A. That the NGOs should drill wells
 - B. That the Government agencies should drill wells
 - C. That Government agencies should use military for fighting the summer heat
 - D. That there should be a rehearsal of the standard procedures by the NGOs and the Government agencies
74. The important points of the plan to combat heat are:
- A. To send weather alerts
 - B. To create spots of shade in public places
 - C. To encourage people to cover their heads while in the sun
 - D. All of the above
75. The vulnerable sections mentioned in the Editorial are:
- A. The elderly and those who live in cities
 - B. The urban population
 - C. The daily wage workers
 - D. Traffic police
76. The media mentioned for sending weather alerts excludes:
- A. Newspapers
 - B. Radio
 - C. Announcements from public address systems
 - D. All of the above

Passage 2:

I am a worshipper of non-violence and so are you. Many amongst you have faith in it. I have been a worshipper and servant of non-violence for fifty years. There is no exaggeration here. I shall complete seventy soon. My faith in non-violence and my conscious effort to achieve it has been there since I was fourteen or fifteen. Since then I have had my faith in non-violence, based on reason. And my worship of truth dates even further back. For more than fifty years I have in my dealings, been relying on truth alone. Only such dedicated conduct results in knowledge and wisdom. If a person who has always acted in accordance with truth and non-violence for more than fifty years makes the claim that he has this one thing, it cannot be called arrogance... Truth and non-violence are the objectives of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. But if we practise these only in our struggle against the government and not in our private dealings or in interprovincial relationships, what would we gain?

If in our dealings with friends we are not on our guard and do not practice truth and non violence, but make use of them only in politics, it would amount to practising diplomacy. Truth can also be uttered diplomatically. I do not approve of the English saying "honesty is the best policy". I do not wish to use truth and non-violence for

diplomatic purposes. I am talking of ultimate values. If I am truthful and non-violent in my worldly dealings and if the world responds to me with contempt and if as a result, I lose faith in them, my non-violence is useless. Then it is merely the best form of diplomacy. You should not take it for an ultimate value...

Hence I ask you, is your non-violence the non-violence of the coward, the weak, the helpless, the timid? In that case, it is of no value. A weakling is a born saint. A weak person is obliged to become a saint. But we are soldiers of non-violence, who, if the occasion demands, will lay down our lives for it. Our non-violence is not a mere policy of the coward. But I doubt this. I am afraid that the non-violence we boast of might really be only a policy. It is true that, to some extent, non-violence works even in the hands of the weak. And in this manner, this weapon has been useful to us. But if one makes use of non-violence in order to disguise one's weakness or through helplessness, it makes a coward of one. Such a person is defeated on both the fronts. Such a man cannot live like a man and the Devil he surely cannot become. It is a thousand times better that we die trying to acquire the strength of the arm. Using physical force with courage is far superior to cowardice. At least we would have attempted to act like men.

[Raghavan Iyer (ed). The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi, 1987]

77. In this passage, Gandhi links the English saying about honesty to:

- A. Truth
- B. Diplomacy
- C. Non violence
- D. Dishonesty

78. Gandhi claims that his faith in non-violence is based on:

- A. Reason
- B. Emotion
- C. Experience
- D. All of the above

79. Gandhi exhorts his followers to practise truth and non-violence not only against the government but also in:

- A. Dealings with friends
- B. Interprovincial matters
- C. Dealings with enemies
- D. All of the above

80. From the passage one gets the sense that this message was addressed to:

- A. The Congress Party
- B. Gandhi Seva Sangh
- C. The British
- D. General Readers

81. What distinguishes the soldiers of non-violence is that:

- A. They disguise their weakness
- B. They disguise their helplessness
- C. They are willing to give up non-violence
- D. They will give up their lives for it

82. Gandhi does not deny that non-violence of the weak is:

- A. Always useful
- B. A relative value
- C. An ultimate value
- D. Effective to some extent

Passage 3:

Seven out of eight South Asian states, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan and Sri Lanka which account for almost the entire region's space and population, are both refugee/migrants receiving and sending countries. The only exception is Maldives. Against the region's 1.5 billion population, its tiny population of 300,000 is of little consequence. Moreover, its strictly Sunni social order does not permit any non-Sunni settlement anywhere in its 1,100 islets, not even as spouses of its own citizens. Afghanistan is primarily a refugee sending country, particularly since 1970s when its politics entered into an uncertain phase following the ouster of its King, Mohammed Zahir Shah. Bangladesh, which was earlier East Pakistan, has a long history of both receiving and sending migrants in which both India and Pakistan are involved. Lately, it has been hosting refugees from Myanmar. Bhutan has received migrants from India's Nepalese majority areas as well as from Sikkim (now a state in Indian Union, was till 1975 an independent monarchy) and sent refugees to Nepal, and to India as well. Being centrally located India has received refugees/migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and has sent refugees/migrants to Nepal and undivided Pakistan. Nepal has received migrants from India and Bhutan and sent migrants to India. Pakistan has received migrants from India and Afghanistan to some extent even from Bangladesh. During partition, it sent refugees to India. Sri Lanka has sent both Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils to India as two distinct categories, first as unwelcome settlers in their country and second as refugees in search of security from the Sri Lankan state oppression.

[Partha Ghosh, *Migrants, Refugees and the Stateless in South Asia*. 2016]

83. What, according to the passage, constitute the reasons for the low rate of receiving of migrants by Maldives?

- A. Religious and Social issues
- B. Economic and Social issues
- C. Social and Security issues
- D. Economic and Security Issues

84. Migrants/refugees from which countries, according to the passage, were received by Bangladesh till date?
- A. India, Pakistan and Myanmar
 - B. India, Myanmar and Bhutan
 - C. Nepal, Pakistan and India
 - D. Myanmar, Pakistan and Nepal
85. What is the main reason behind India's receiving of refugee/migrants from majority of the states in South Asia?
- A. Geographic factors
 - B. Cultural factors
 - C. Economic factors
 - D. Strategic Factors
86. Country that does not take refugees?
- A. India
 - B. Nepal
 - C. Maldives
 - D. Bhutan
 - E. None of the above
87. According to this passage, which are the states that received less/no migrants/refugees?
- A. Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka
 - B. Nepal, Afghanistan, Maldives
 - C. Maldives, India, Nepal
 - D. Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives
88. Which state can be called an exclusive refugee sending state?
- A. Afghanistan
 - B. Nepal
 - C. Pakistan
 - D. India

Passage 4:

In recent years, there has been a new wave of democratization process globally and the African continent is witnessing a new drive towards the promotion of democracy and good governance. From the North, to the East, South and West of Africa, authoritarian regimes are giving way to democratic governments. The new drive towards democracy and good governance is currently sweeping through Africa like a wild bushfire and many African countries recently transitioned from authoritarian to democratic forms of governance in consonance with the global trend. Elections have been an integral part of the democratization process globally as they are an institutionalized attempt at actualizing the essence of democracy, that is, rule of the people, by the people, and for

the people. However, many of Africa's democratic elections have been marred with extreme controversy and violence. Corruption, massive rigging, ballot box snatching and political violence, and the winner takes all syndrome has impacted negatively on the democratic process.

In many African countries, violent protests mark the proclamation of election results. Peaceful handover to opposition parties by the ruling party is rare, while many rulers have become life presidents. There is a general apathy of the electorate to elections as a majority of the people especially those in the rural areas view the state as having little or no relevance to them. This is resultant from the failure of the state to provide social security or any form of social citizenship and has thus alienated a majority of the populace. Committed to the promotion of the universal values and principles of democracy, good governance, human rights and the right to development and determined to promote and strengthen good governance through the institutionalization of transparency, accountability and participatory democracy, the African Union adopted the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (the Charter). The African Union has worked towards achieving credible, free and fair elections for sustainable democratic governance. But in spite of the Charter, the ideals of democratic concept have been continually flouted by most African states without appropriate sanctions by the African Union.

[Oluwakemi Ayanleye, 'Elections as a Tool of Democratization in Africa', *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 2014].

89. The author sees democracy and good governance in Africa as part of a:
- A. New wave of African interaction with the globalised world
 - B. New wave of democratization
 - C. New wave of authoritarianism
 - D. New wave leading to globalization
90. The author writes about a global trend of shift from:
- A. Violence to peace in Africa
 - B. Nation building to firm international relations
 - C. Authoritarianism to globalization
 - D. Authoritarianism to democratic forms of government
91. According to the author, without elections, the essence of democracy:
- A. Will be part of institutions
 - B. Will be very complicated
 - C. Will not be achieved
 - D. Will not be close to people's hearts
92. The democratic process in Africa, according to the author, has been adversely affected by violence and:
- A. Regional gaps
 - B. Electoral malpractice
 - C. Wild bushfire
 - D. Voter anger

93. For rural voters, state is a:
- Distant entity
 - Powerful entity
 - Relevant entity
 - Voter friendly entity
94. The African Union has not been very effective against:
- Violation of people's value systems
 - Violation of international norms
 - Violation of democratic norms
 - Violation of the election model code

Passage 5:

The term populism is generally used by the press in India to refer to the indiscriminate use of public resources to give goods away to voters. With these connotations of crowd-pleasing politics, populism has become a pejorative term. Populist politicians are criticised for giving away 'freebies' or 'sops' and pandering to the baser instincts of voters. Populists, it is often assumed, govern in irrational and irresponsible ways, and threaten fiscal chaos with their largesse. However, literature on politics in Tamil Nadu has developed much more nuanced interpretations of populism. Populism is a useful term if it is understood to mean a form of politics linked to the aspirations of the people. Putting the people at the centre of a political strategy is a theme taken up in a number of scholarly studies of populism.

Populists claim government should benefit the general population and not be captured by sectional interests. Social divisions, which encourage sectionalism, are de-emphasised in populist rhetoric that claims the common people are an indivisible group; although quite who the 'people' are, is a matter for debate. Populist leaders may leave this category quite vague, or contradict the universalising logic implied by the term 'people' when they equate the 'people' with a racial category or a class group. Where the people are defined with reference to specific attributes, the definition may change over time or according to political necessity. The people are often identified antagonistically, in relation to outsiders or a threatening 'other'.

Populists frequently claim the common people have been cheated of their due by an oppressive elite. Hostility towards elite groups is a common feature of populist ideologies. Populism is frequently, though not always, promoted by a charismatic leader. I define populism as an ideological construct that celebrates the importance of the ordinary people, asserts these people should not be divided by social hierarchy and justifies improvements in their welfare. Populist projects have much in common with nationalist mobilisations that also seek to build cross-class coalitions (and de-emphasise conflict among the people of the nation).

[Andrew Wyatt, 'Populism and politics in Tamil Nadu', *Contemporary South Asia*, 2013]

95. Which of the following is true about 'populist rhetoric'?
- It claims that the government should benefit the elite
 - It claims that the people cannot be divided along sectional interests
 - It often associates the people with a racial category or a class group
 - It claims that the people can be captured by sectional interest

96. In what sense has 'populism' become a pejorative term?
- A. Because it connotes reckless distribution of public resources
 - B. It amounts to immoral appeasement of voters
 - C. It leverage populists who govern irrationally and irresponsibly
 - D. All of the above
97. What, according to the author, characterizes the general understanding of populism in Tamil Nadu?
- A. It puts people and their aspirations at the heart of their analytical focus
 - B. It focuses on the irrational and reckless distribution of public resources
 - C. It focuses on how populism caters to the baser instincts of voters
 - D. It unduly focuses on the financial chaos it engenders
98. What does populism share in common with nationalist mobilizations?
- A. Both emphasize on the indivisibility of people
 - B. Both emphasize on social hierarchy
 - C. Both emphasize on welfare
 - D. Both emphasize on the oppressive elite
99. What lies at the heart of populist ideology?
- A. Claim that the oppressive elites hijacked and denied the common people their due
 - B. Empathy of the common people towards the elites
 - C. Promotion of charismatic leader
 - D. None of the above
100. For populists, people are identified in relation to?
- A. Sectional interests
 - B. Charismatic leader
 - C. Outsiders
 - D. Voters
- =====