

23-0009-AV

TEST BOOKLET

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATION

Time Allowed: 3 hours

PAPER – II

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This Test Booklet consists of 12(twelve) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts – Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)**. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

PAPER - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- ***Choose the correct answers for the following questions.***
- ***Each question carries 3 marks.***

[3x50=150]

1. Which one of the following theories of democracy accords high priority to the political rights of citizens?
 - (a) Pluralist theory of democracy
 - (b) Elitist of democracy
 - (c) Marxist theory of democracy
 - (d) Liberal theory of democracy
2. Which approach to Political Theory emphasizes the study of the great political thinkers throughout history?
 - (a) Descriptive approach
 - (b) Normative approach
 - (c) Historical approach
 - (d) Comparative approach
3. "A right is a claim recognized by society and enforced by the state." Who said this?
 - (a) Laski
 - (b) Bosanquet
 - (c) Rousseau
 - (d) Green
4. Who described democracy as "a form of government in which everyone has a share"?
 - (a) John Seeley
 - (b) J.S. Mill
 - (c) Bryce
 - (d) None of the above
5. Aristotle's political philosophy emphasized the concept of "polity" or "constitutional government." What does this term refer to?
 - (a) A form of government where the elite rule
 - (b) A government based on the rule of law and the interests of the common people
 - (c) A dictatorship where power is concentrated in a single ruler
 - (d) A government based on religious principles
6. John Locke's political philosophy emphasized the importance of -
 - (a) Absolute monarchy and divine right
 - (b) Natural rights and the social contract
 - (c) The dictatorship of the proletariat
 - (d) The abolition of private property

7. Communitarian critiques of Rawls' theory of justice often emphasize the importance of-
 - (a) Individual rights and liberties
 - (b) The greater good of the community
 - (c) Wealth redistribution
 - (d) Global justice
8. The term 'Globalization' was coined by whom among the following?
 - (a) Kaplan
 - (b) Theodore Levitt
 - (c) Burton
 - (d) Spiro
9. Lord Bryce has written, "That form of government in which the ruling power of a state is legally vested, not in any particular class, but in the members of the community as a whole". Which form of government he is referring to?
 - (a) Democracy
 - (b) Parliamentary Government
 - (c) Federal Government
 - (d) Unitary Government
10. Which theory of democracy attaches great importance to economic rights of man?
 - (a) Marxist theory
 - (b) Elite Theory
 - (c) Pluralist Theory
 - (d) All of the above
11. India borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from -
 - (a) Ireland
 - (b) France
 - (c) Brazil
 - (d) USA
12. One of the major factors that has stimulated the globalization process is
 - (a) Effective utilization of resources
 - (b) Increase in income and wealth
 - (c) Willingness to co-operate
 - (d) Rapid Improvement in technology
13. Rawls' "Original Position" thought experiment is designed to -
 - (a) Determine the best economic system
 - (b) Establish a just government
 - (c) Define the principles of justice in a fair way
 - (d) Promote communitarian values

14. Globalization by connecting countries leads to -
(a) Lesser competition among producers
(b) Greater competition among producers
(c) No competition between producers
(d) None of these
15. 'Euro centrism' as the term for an ideology was coined by whom?
(a) Karl Marx
(b) Green
(c) Samir Amin
(d) Rousseau
16. What is the primary objective of affirmative action policies?
(a) To maintain the status quo
(b) To promote inequality
(c) To provide preferential treatment to disadvantaged groups
(d) To eliminate all forms of competition
17. Which ancient Indian text primarily addresses matters of ethics, morality, and duty, offering guidance on individual conduct and governance?
(a) Dharmaśāstra
(b) Arthashastra
(c) Manusmriti
(d) Upanishads
18. Affirmative action policies are often implemented to address historical and systemic discrimination against which groups?
(a) Wealthy individuals
(b) Majority populations
(c) Marginalized and disadvantaged groups
(d) Political elites
19. The book 'Principles of Political Science' was written by -
(a) Socrates
(b) Gilchrist
(c) Machiavelli
(d) Jean Bodin
20. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, in the 19th century, emphasized the importance of modern education among Muslims in India. Which institution did he establish to promote this cause?
(a) Aligarh Muslim University
(b) Banaras Hindu University
(c) Jamia Millia Islamia
(d) Osmania University

21. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950?
- (a) A democratic republic.
 - (b) A sovereign democratic republic.
 - (c) A sovereign secular democratic republic
 - (d) A sovereign socialist republic democratic
22. Which among these organizations give financial support for rural women's empowerment programmes?
- (a) SIMF
 - (b) IFC
 - (c) IFAD
 - (d) ITMA
23. By which amendment of the Constitution was Delhi made the national capital?
- (a) 73rd
 - (b) 69th
 - (c) 75th
 - (d) 70th
24. The concept of basic structure of the Constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in which of these cases?
- (a) Golaknath vs State of Punjab, 1967
 - (b) Yusuf vs State of Bombay, 1954
 - (c) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala, 1973
 - (d) Sajjan Singh vs State of Rajasthan, 1965
25. Plato's "Republic" discusses his vision of an ideal society ruled by which class of individuals?
- (a) Warriors
 - (b) Philosopher-kings
 - (c) Merchants and artisans
 - (d) The working class
26. Who said “the real seat of taste is not the tongue, but the mind”?
- (a) Arvind Ghosh
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Swami Vivekananda
 - (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
27. Which organization was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?
- (a) Madarsatul Uloom
 - (b) Aligarh Sabha
 - (c) Alam Sabha
 - (d) Darul ulum

28. What is the primary focus area of Political Theories?
- (a) Legal disputes
 - (b) Political ideologies and principles
 - (c) Economic policies
 - (d) Historical events
29. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India established?
- (a) Article 138
 - (b) Article 148
 - (c) Article 178
 - (d) Article 146
30. Which among the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with National Commission for Scheduled Castes?
- (a) Article 338
 - (b) Article 338a
 - (c) Article 238
 - (d) Article 238a
31. Sri Aurobindo, a philosopher, poet, and political leader, was closely associated with which of the following movements?
- (a) The Non-Cooperation Movement
 - (b) The Khilafat Movement
 - (c) The Indian National Congress
 - (d) The spiritual and philosophical movement at Pondicherry
32. Bankruptcy and insolvency are listed in which subject in the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Union list
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) Residuary subjects
33. Which of the following Commissions is related with Inter-State River Water Disputes?
- (a) The Sachar Commission
 - (b) The Sarkaria Commission
 - (c) Malhotra Commission
 - (d) Venkat Chalaiya Commission
34. What does the concept of “cultural hegemony” refer to?
- (a) The dominance of one race over others
 - (b) The influence of religious institutions in politics
 - (c) The control of dominant social groups over the ideas and values of society
 - (d) The spread of consumer culture

35. In the context of civil liberties and human rights, what does the term "due process" refer to?
- (a) The rapid execution of legal proceedings
 - (b) The fair treatment and protection of legal rights in legal proceedings
 - (c) Bypassing legal procedures for expediency
 - (d) The exclusion of certain rights in legal matters
36. Which Article of the Constitution of India makes certain provisions as to borrowing by the Centre and the States?
- (a) Article 263
 - (b) Article 262
 - (c) Article 262a
 - (d) Article 293
37. Which writ is issued to a subordinate court, an officer of the government, or a corporation or other institution commanding the performance of certain acts or duties?
- (a) Certiorari
 - (b) Prohibition
 - (c) Mandamus
 - (d) Quo Warranto
38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that any section of the citizens residing in India having a distinct culture, language or script has the right to conserve their culture, language and script?
- (a) Article 29
 - (b) Article 29(1)
 - (c) Article 28
 - (d) Article 29(2)
39. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts?
- (a) 243(a)
 - (b) 243(j)
 - (c) 243(k)
 - (d) 243(o)
40. In the context of the relationship between equality and freedom, how do these concepts often interact?
- (a) Equality always restricts freedom.
 - (b) Freedom always leads to inequality.
 - (c) They can be complementary or in tension, depending on the circumstances.
 - (d) Equality and freedom are unrelated concepts

41. Legitimacy comes from which Latin verb?
- Legitimare*
 - Legitimate
 - Legito
 - Legitim
42. Gutmann and Thompson's model is related with which of the following concepts?
- Socialist theory
 - Deliberative democracy
 - Participatory democracy
 - Marxist theory
43. Which type of social movement primarily advocates for the protection of individual freedoms and human rights in India?
- Environmentalism movements
 - Civil liberties movements
 - Women's movements
 - Youth political movements
44. Consider the following statements regarding the distinction between the Indian and British models of the Parliamentary system?
- "Shadow Cabinet" is formed by the opposition party to balance the ruling cabinet in Britain however there is no concept of a "Shadow Cabinet" in India.
 - Britain has the system of legal responsibility of the minister whereas India does not have such a system.
 - In Britain, Prime Minister should be a member of the lower house whereas, in India, he may be a member of either house of Parliament.
- Which of the above statements is /are true?
- I only
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
45. Who introduced the concept of hegemony in state civil society?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Antonio Gramsci
 - B.R. Ambedkar
 - M.N. Roy
46. Pressure groups in India play a significant role in influencing government policies. Which of the following best describes a pressure group?
- A political party that contests elections
 - A group of individuals with a shared political ideology
 - An organization that advocates for specific interests or causes without seeking political office
 - A government agency responsible for implementing policies

47. Which of the following statements is true about the federalism system of government?
- (a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (b) In federalism, there is usually more than one level of government for the entire country.
 - (c) In federalism, there will be a government at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
 - (d) All of the above.
48. In communitarian thought, the emphasis is on -
- (a) Protecting individual autonomy.
 - (b) Achieving a just economic system.
 - (c) Preserving cultural traditions and values.
 - (d) Maximizing utilitarian happiness.
49. The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution divides powers between the centre and the states. Which subject falls under the "Concurrent List" of the Seventh Schedule?
- (a) Defence and foreign affairs
 - (b) Education and agriculture
 - (c) Banking and finance
 - (d) Citizenship and immigration
50. The changing nature of centre-state relations in India has witnessed a trend towards -
- (a) Stronger centralization of power
 - (b) Greater autonomy and decentralization
 - (c) Disintegration of the federal structure
 - (d) Elimination of state

PART-II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- **Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.**
- **Each question carries 5 marks.**

[5x10=50]

51. Analyze the role of religion in Indian Electoral Politics in the contemporary times.
52. Examine the nature of the civil liberty movement in India.
53. "John Stuart Mill is a 'reluctant democrat'". (C. L. Wayper). Explain.
54. Discuss the decline of Political Theory.
55. Elucidate the concept of Distributive Justice.
56. Describe the theory of Substantive Democracy.
57. "Nothing against the State, nothing over it, nothing beyond it." (Mussolini). Explain the statement.
58. "Constitutionally reconciling the Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy has led to frequent amendments of the Constitution and judicial interventions." Comment on it.
59. The role of the President of India becomes more significant during a minority government and a coalition government. Explain.
60. Critically examine the neo-liberal theory of State.
61. Analyze John Rawls' justification of discrimination to achieve the goals of justice.
62. Equality means fair treatment rather than equal treatment. Comment.
63. What do you understand by three generations of Human Rights?

PART-III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10x5=50]

64. Critically examine Macpherson's views on Democracy.
65. Explain the relationship between power, authority and legitimacy.
66. Discuss Ambedkar's ideas on 'annihilation of caste'.
67. Critically examine Machiavelli's views on religion and politics.
68. John Locke is the father of liberalism. Explain.
69. "The Indian party system is shaped by a complex interaction of the country's federal structure, electoral system and social cleavages." Explain.
70. Do you think that there has been a gradual shift in the basis on which the demands for the creation of new States have been raised in different regions of India? Explain.
71. What explains India's modest improvements in social development outcomes even as the rate of growth has accelerated since the initiation of economic reforms?

PART-IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.*

[25x2= 50]

72. Elucidate on the recent trends of electoral behavior with reflection with election reforms.
 73. Define Federalism. Explain the changing nature of centre–state relations according to constitutional provisions.
 74. Explain the working of National Human Rights Commission with special reference to the constitutional and legal perspectives.
 75. Describe the working of National Commission for Women with special reference to the constitutional and legal perspectives.
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