NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY(NTA)

UGC

NET/SET/JRF

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(PAPER–II)

13 YEARS (2014 - JAN 2026)

TOPIC WISE SORTED PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

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P R E F A C E

The idea for the book "**NTA UGC NET POLITICAL SCIENCE Examination – Answers & Explanations**" arose from the need of a book to plan strategy for entry level political science competitive examinations, specifically the NTA UGC NET Exam.

This book covers over **sorted questions** of UGC NET JRF Exam from last **13 years** (December 2014 - Jan 2026) with **answers and explanations**. The questions are sorted as per updated syllabus of political science and placed under 10 chapters namely, 1.Political Theory, 2. Political Thought, 3.Indian Political Thought, 4. Comparative Political Analysis, 5. International Relations, 6. India's Foreign Policy, 7. Political Institutions in India, 8. Political Processes in India, 9. Public Administration, 10. Governance and Public Policy in India. Each chapter starts with analysis of questions asked in exam and has sub-topic wise sorted basic and applied conceptual questions, which will be very helpful for targeting NTA-UGC political science in a systematic manner.

The answers and explanations to each question were provided using standard political science books or the author's best knowledge. This book is designed to bridge that gap. It is not just a collection of answers, but a thorough guide that explains the reasoning and principles behind each answer. The aim is to foster a deeper understanding of political science, enabling students to think critically and apply their knowledge effectively.

It is my sincere hope that this book will serve as a trusted companion for all those preparing for the NTA UGC NET Political Science examination. May it empower you to achieve your academic and professional goals, and contribute meaningfully to the field of political science. I have made every effort to ensure that the book is error-free, but I am under no illusion. I welcome reader feedback, criticism, and suggestions for improving the content of this book.

Happy studying and best of luck on your journey!

UGC NET
Political Science Exam Pattern

Paper	Subject	Number of Questions	Maximum Marks	Marking Scheme	Paper
Paper 1	Teaching Aptitude, Research Aptitude, Reading Comprehension, Communication, Reasoning (including Maths), Logical Reasoning, Data Interpretation, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), People & Environment, and Higher Education System	50	100	+2 marks for the correct answer. No negative marking is applicable	Paper 1
Paper 2	Political Science	100	200	+2 marks for the correct answer. No negative marking is applicable	Paper 2

Cut Off

Year	Category	UNRESERVED	OBC (NCL)	EWS	SC	ST	PWD
2025 DEC	Assistant Professor	188	174	174	162	158	146
	JRF & Assistant Professor	214	202	206	192	186	190
2025 JUNE	Assistant Professor	218	202	200	186	180	168
	JRF & Assistant Professor	244	236	238	222	218	220
2025 JAN	Assistant Professor	210	196	196	184	180	172
	JRF & Assistant Professor	234	226	226	212	208	220
2024 AUG	Assistant Professor	96.34	91.31	90.39	83.24	78.15	67.02
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.73	99.23	99.24	97.32	96.76	99.1
2023 DEC	Assistant Professor	190	174	174	162	156	156-142
	JRF & Assistant Professor	216	206	208	190	186	192-140
2023 JUNE	Assistant Professor	97.65	92.50	93.94	85.69	81.98	84.43 - 51.45
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.67	98.83	99.30	96.14	93.94	99.30 - 73.31

S Y L L A B U S

Unit - 1: Political Theory Concepts

- Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship, Political Traditions Liberalism Conservatism Socialism Marxism Feminism Ecologism Multiculturalism Postmodernism.

Unit - 2: Political Thought

- Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, Frantz Fanon, Mao Zedong, John Rawls.

Unit - 3: Indian Political Thought

- Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Aggannasutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya.

Unit - 4: Comparative Political Analysis

- Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism; Comparative Methods Colonialism and decolonization: forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and decolonization.
- Nationalism: European and non-European.
- State theory: debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization and nations-states.
- Political regimes: democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).
- Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.
- Democratization: democratic transition and consolidation.
- Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.
- Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, and democratic elitism.

Unit - 5: International Relations

- Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.
- Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non- traditional.

- Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.
- United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law; International Criminal Court.
- Political Economy of IR; Globalisation; Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.
- Regional Organisations: European Union, African Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, ASEAN.
- Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development; Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.

Unit - 6: India's Foreign Policy

- Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy.
- Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy.
- India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China.
- India's Engagement with multipolar world: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council.
- India's relations with neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look East/ Act East, Look West.
- India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Contemporary challenges: maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security.

Unit - 7: Political Institutions in India

- Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution.
- Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates.
- Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles.
- Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments.
- Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
- Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees.
- Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

- Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature.
- Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.
- Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.
- Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.
- Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

Unit - 8: Political Processes in India

- State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.
- Process of globalisation: social and economic implications.
- Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.
- Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour.
- Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.
- Regionalisation of Indian Politics: Reorganisation of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States.
- Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.
- Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.
- Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

Unit - 9: Public Administration

- Public Administration: meaning and evolution; public and private administration Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach.
- Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration.
- Comparative Public Administration, New Public Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalisation and Globalisation.
- Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory.
- Managing the organization: Theories of leadership and motivation.
- Organizational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization.
- Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett.
- Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker.

Unit – 10: Governance and Public Policy in India

- Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.
- Accountability and control: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms.
- Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta.
- Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning.
- Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog.
- Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE.
- Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit.

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UNIT-1	2014	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	2025		2026
POLITICAL THEORY	DEC	JUNE	DEC	JULY	DEC	JAN	NOV	JULY	DEC	JUNE	DEC	OCT	DEC	NOV	DEC	OCT	DEC	JUNE	DEC	AUG	JAN	JUNE	JAN
CONCEPTS																							
Concepts	3	2	4	4	-	2	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Liberty,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Equality,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Justice,	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rights,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy,	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	-
Power,	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
POLITICAL TRADITION																							
Ideology	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberalism	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	7	-	-	-	-
Socialism	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Marxism	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Feminism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	3	3	3	2
Ecologism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Multiculturalism	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Postmodernism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Social Constructivism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Communitarianism	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Miscellenous	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	2	1	1

UNIT-1 POLITICAL THEORY

Previous Year Exam Questions

Concepts, Approaches to political theory

(DEC 2014)

1. Which of the following is not a reason for the decline of the Political Theory of David Easton?
   (1) Historicism
   (2) Moral relativism
   (3) Ideological reductionism
   (4) Hyper factualism

(DEC 2014)

2. Who among the following said that 'Political theory is quite simply, man's attempt to consciously understand and solve the problems of his group life and organisation"?
   (1) Ernest Barker (2) GH Sabine
   (3) Leo Strauss (4) David Easton

(DEC 2014)

3. Who of the following lamented the 'death' of political philosophy?
   (1) Robert Dahl (2) Peter Laslett
   (3) Peter Winch (4) David Easton

(JUNE 2015)

4. Which one of the following is not a feature of Easton's intellectual foundation stones of behaviouralism?
   (1) Regularities (2) Values
   (3) Pure science (4) Stratification

(JUNE 2015)

5. Who among the following makes a distinction between system maintenance and system persistence?
   (1) Gabriel Almond (2) David Easton
   (3) Lucian Pye (4) FW Riggs

(DEC 2015)

6. Given below are the two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
   Assertion (A): Behavioural Political Theory sought to eliminate the role of values and make Political Science a pure science and quantitative.
   Reason (R): Political Science, being a social science, can never be value-free as it deals with human being who are value-bound.
   (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   (2) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
   (3) A is true, but R is false
   (4) A is false, but R is true

(DEC 2015)

7. Which of the following were described by David Easton as intellectual foundations of the system analysis? Give the correct answer from the codes given below
   I. Regularities
   II. Verification
   III. Techniques
   IV. Quantification
   (1) Only I (2) I and II
   (3) I, II and III (4) I, II, III and IV

(DEC 2015)

8. Who among the following referred to the 'decline' of political theory?
   I. David Easton and Alfred Cobbon
   II. Lasslett and Robert Dahl
   III. Will Durant
   IV. Nathenial Hawthorn
   (1) II and III (2) III and IV
   (3) I and III (4) I and II

(DEC 2015)

9. Which of the following statements are true regarding Political Theory?
   I. It accepts scientism and repudiates the normativism.
   II. It synthesises political philosophy and scientific inquiry of political phenomenon.
   III. It is structural and institutional and examines the logic and basis of political institutions and organisations.
   IV. Political theory is philosophical as well as scientific; normative as well as empirical; evaluative as well as explanatory; historical as well as analytical.
   (1) I and IV (2) II and III
   (3) Only IV (4) III and IV

(JULY 2016)

10. Who among the following said 'Research untutored by theory may prove trivial and theory unsupported by data, futile'?
    (1) B Crick (2) Charles Merriam
    (3) David Easton (4) RA Dahl

(JULY 2016)

11. Who among the following said that political theory stands for an abstract model of the political order?
    (1) TP Jenkin (2) RA Dahl

(3) WT Bluhm (4) Weinstein

(JULY 2016)

12. Which one of the following statements is not true?
(1) Classical political theory is qualitative
(2) Behavioral political theory is quantitative
(3) Post-behavioral political theory is both qualitative and quantitative
(4) Behavioral theory is not especially concerned with Anglo-American model

(JULY 2016)

13. Identify the correct sequence in which general systems theory has been adopted in social sciences?
I. Psychology
II. Anthropology
III. Sociology
IV. Political Science
Select the correct answer from the codes given below
(1) I, II, III, IV (2) III, II, I, IV
(3) II, III, IV, I (4) III, I, II, IV

(JAN 2017)

14. Which of the following statements is not true?
(1) Traditional political theory is qualitative
(2) Behavioral political theory is quantitative
(3) Post-behavioral political theory is both qualitative and quantitative
(4) Post-behavioral political theory is ethnocentric focuses especially on Western democracies.

(JAN 2017)

15. Who of the following said, "An important function of Political theory is not only to show what a political practice is but also to show what it means. In showing what a practice means, or what it ought to mean, Political theory can alter what it is"?
(1) GH Sabine (2) Leo Strauss
(3) Michael Oakeshott (4) Isaiah Berlin

(NOV 2017)

16. Why was behaviouralism shortlived?
(1) Inability to evolve consensus
(2) Too much dogmatism
(3) It was localized event
(4) Coloured by cold war prejudices

(NOV 2017)

17. The classical tradition in political theory is considered to be a common school of enquiry because
(1) unity in style and manner of argument
(2) unity in themes and style
(3) unity in searching the same goal
(4) unity in having a common vision for humankind

(NOV 2017)

18. Who described the classical tradition as 'Epic theory'?
(1) Isaiah Berlin (2) Karl Popper
(3) Sheldon Wolin (4) Michael Oakeshott

(NOV 2017)

19. Easton described his drastic revision in political science in 1969 as
(1) counter reformation
(2) genuine revolution
(3) correction to earlier studies
(4) abandoning his own earlier research

(NOV 2017)

20. Who has commented that politics is about diversity and conflict and the essential ingredient of its existence is scarcity?
(1) Leftwich (2) Lasswell
(3) Crick (4) Millett

(JULY-2018)

21. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(1) Traditional political theory is prescriptive and normative
(2) Behavioral political theory uniformities and regularities concerned with
(3) Post-behavioural political theory is tied to action and relevancy
(4) Post-behavioural political theory is not holistic

(JULY-2018)

22. Which one of the following contentions of Isaiah Berlin is not true in the context of resurgence of political theory (political philosophy)?
(1) Politics exists in a society where ends collide. In a liberal order political theory can never see its end
(2) The responsibility for causing decline of political theory should be laid on rank imperialists who have displaced classical tradition
(3) Political theory shall continue to exist as a result of the inquisitive and rational inquiry of man
(4) He is skeptical about the resurgence of political theory (philosophy)

(DEC-2018)

23. Who among the following said, 'Political behavior stands for both an intellectual tendency and a concrete academic movement'?
(1) R.A. Dahl (2) G.A. Almond
(3) Arthur Bentley (4) David Easton

(DEC-2018)

24. Which of the following factors are responsible for the decline of political theory?
I. Historicism II. Positivism
III. Moral relativism IV. Hyper factualism
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) I and II (2) II and III
(3) I, III and IV (4) I, II, III and IV

(DEC-2019)

25. Match List I with List II.

List I (Schools of Modernisation)	List II (Thinkers)

A. Psychological School	I. Daniel Lerner
B. Normative School	II. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Structural School	III. G.A. Almond
D. Technological School	IV. David Apter

Choose the correct option from given below.

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

(OCT-2022)

26. Which of the following are correctly matched?
I. Clash of Civilisations - Samuel P. Huntington
II. Classical Theory - John Lewis Gaddis
III. The End of History - Francis Fukuyama
IV. Green Political Theory - Anthony Giddens
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) III and IV (2) I and IV
(3) I and III (4) I and II

Directions (Q. No. 27 - 31)

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions that follows Political theory is the study of Political ideas and values like Justice, Power and Democracy that we use to describe, understand and assess political practices and institutions. Political Theory occupies a place of pre-eminence in the domain of political science. Its development is closely intertwined with man's quest for good life. Political theory deals with the conditions of collective life. It provides a system of rule to guide social relationships on one hand and studies the evolution, nature, necessity and purpose of government, on the other hand. It tries to relate them with human perception and nature, as such it tries to evolve a framework for analysing man's political concerns and evolving a mechanism to solve these problems. It must be noted that most of the theories came out in the midst of crisis, wherein they attempted to solve the problems. However, in their quest to address immediate problems, they engage with perennial issues as well. They are not limited or context bound. Instead, their focus is often wide enough to cover world at large. Political theory outlines a conceptual framework by which knowledge is synthesised. Different theories have different sort of connection with the concepts. As such, differences arises in the kind of problem they think to be of more serious nature and consequently differences arise also in prescribing the remedies. Hence, they enjoin both empirical and ethical statements. This has been best illustrated by A Hacker; it is dispassionate and disinterested' as science, it describes political reality without trying to pass judgement on what is being depicted either implicitly or explicitly. As philosophy, it prescribes rules of conduct which will secure the good life for all of society and not simply for 'certain' individual or classes. The study of political theory is important because it allows us to examine the complex nature of political power. By studying political theory, we can examine the benefits and disadvantages of different political systems.

(OCT-2022)

27. Which one of the following is incorrect?
(1) Political Theory not only involves explanation, description and prescription regarding the state and political institutions but also evaluation of the moral philosophical purpose.
(2) Theory is a systematic knowledge. It is an intelligent and moral creation of man.
(3) It describes political reality and prescribes rules of conduct which will secure the good life for all.
(4) Political Theory develops in isolation.

(OCT-2022)

28. Political Theory deals with
(1) only Ethical Terms
(2) only Scientific Terms
(3) Cultural Terms
(4) Philosophical and Empirical Terms

(OCT-2022)

29. Which one of the following is correct about Political Theory?
(1) Political Theory works only within the boundaries of particular country.
(2) Political Theory is a generalised statement about Political life.
(3) Political Theory never depends on concepts.
(4) Political Theory is a pure science only.

(OCT-2022)

30. Which of the following is NOT related to Political Theory?
(1) It studies values of society.
(2) It studies political reality.
(3) It examines advantages of political system.
(4) It does not study relationship of concepts and Political Theory.

(OCT-2022)

31. Which of the following is true statement?
(1) Political Theory is largely an attempt to seek truth I certain individual and classes see it.
(2) Political Theory aims at not only to understand explain but also to devise ways and means to chan society.
(3) Political Theory has no role to remove imperfection from society.
(4) Political Theory has no concern with what state to be.

(2023)

32. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Book/Article)	LIST II (Author/Writer)
A. Political Science: A philosophical Analysis	I. John G. Gunnell
B. Political science and the theory of action	II. V. V. Dyke
C. The American Science of Politics	III. Eulau
D. Segments of Political Science	IV. Bernard Crick

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(2023)

33. Which among the following statements are correct regarding Post- Behaviouralism?
(A) Substance must come before any consideration
(B) Social change should be its motto
(C) It pleads for the politicization of the professions
(D) Techniques and quantification are most important.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) B, C and D only (2) A and D only
(3) B and D only (4) A, B and C only

(2023)

34. Which of the following figures are related to normative Theory?
(A) Bertrand de Jouvenal
(B) Eric Voegelin
(C) Robert Dahl
(D) Yves Simon
(E) Arther Bartley
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C only (2) C, D, E only
(3) A, D, E only (4) A, B, D only

(Jan 2026)

35. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I Author		LIST-II Book	
A.	Andrew Heywood	I.	Declaration of American Independence
B.	David Held	II.	Political Theory: An Introduction
C.	Thomas Jefferson	III.	Political Theory and the Modern State.
D.	John Locke	IV.	Second Treatise of Civil Government

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
3	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	3	3
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
3	4	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	2
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
4	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	2	4
31	**32**	**33**	**34**						
2	1	4	4						

Concepts

Liberty

(DEC 2014)

1. Which one of the following governmental systems is considered to be the off-spring and successor of the Theory of Separation of Powers?
(1) Swiss (2) American
(3) Indian (4) French

(JUN-2019)

2. The poor are poor... not because of what they do not have, but because of what they cannot do.' Who said this?
(1) Hans Singer (2) Amartya Sen
(3) Mahboob ul Haq (4) Harsh Mander

(DEC-2019)

3. Which of the following freedoms was not mentioned by Roosevelt?
(1) Freedom of speech
(2) Freedom of worship
(3) Freedom from fear
(4) Freedom against exploitation

(OCT-2020)

4. Consider the following statements.
I. The concept of negative liberty played an important role in the establishment of capitalist system in Europe.
II. Laski views liberty as positive thing.
III. Marx accepts the theory of atomised, alienated and possessive individualism.
IV. Marx pointed out the alienation of man as the most dehumanising effect of the capitalism.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(1) I, II and III (2) II, III and IV
(3) IV, III and I (4) I, II and IV

(NOV-2021)

5. Who among the following are not supporters of positive liberty?
I. T. H. Green
II. John Locke
III. Harold Laski
IV. Jeremy Bentham
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) I and II (3) II and IV
(2) I and III (4) III and IV

(OCT-2022)

6. What does the idea of 'positive liberty' mean?
(1) The state has the right to intervene in the hope of making people's life more fulfilling.
(2) People should just get out there and do whatever they want.
(3) Only self-confident people can be free.
(4) Freedom means absence of constraints deliberately imposed by other people.

(2023)

7. Who among the following said, "Political equality, therefore, is neve is accompanied by virtual economic equality: political power"?
(1) J.S. Mill (2) H.J. Laski
(3) John Kotski (4) Alfred Cobben

(2023)

8. Chronologically arrange the following books in order of its publication year.
(A) Liberty after Freedom
(B) Four Essays on Liberty
(C) The Constitution of Liberty
(D) Two Concepts of Liberty
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C, D (2) B, C, D, A
(3) C, A, B, D (4) D, C, B, A

[JAN 2025]

9. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I Author	LIST-II Book
A. Max Weber	I. Economy and Society
B. Isaiah Berlin	II. Social Reform or Revolution
C. Rosa Luxemburg	III. Capitalism and Freedom
D. Milton Friedman	IV. Four Essays on Liberty

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II (2) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
(3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I (4) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

ANSWER KEY								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	4	4	3	1	2	4	2

Equality

(OCT-2020)

1. Which one of the following types of equality is Not compatible with the liberal notion of Equality?
(1) Legal equality
(2) Political equality
(3) Social equality
(4) Economic equality

(2023)

2. Which among the following sentences are associated with the notion of equality described by Amartya Sen?
(A) The basic capability, equality can be the sole guide to the moral good
(B) Morality is not concerned only with equality
(C) Basic capability, equality is a partial guide to the part of moral goodness that is associated with the idea of equality
(D) The index of basic capabilities like utility, can be used in many different ways
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) B and D only (2) A and D only
(3) A, B, C only (4) B, C, D only

ANSWER KEY	
1	2
4	3

Justice

(DEC 2014)

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Authors)	List II (Dominant Concepts)
A. Thomas Pogge	I. Distributive Justice
B. Michael Walzer	II. Communitarian Perspective of Justice
C. Susan Moller Okin	III. Feminist Conception of Justice
D. John Rawls intend	IV. Global Justice

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

(JULY 2016)

2. Who among the following dismissed John Rawl's concept of social justice as a 'mirage'?
(1) Macpherson (2) Friedrich Hayek
(3) Isaiah Berlin (4) Robert Nozick

(JULY 2016)

3. Arrange the following works of Amartya Sen in chronological order of his publication.
I. Idea of Justice
II. Inequality Reexamined
III. Development as Freedom
IV. Choice, Welfare and Measurement
Select the correct answer from the codes given below
(1) IV, II, III, I (2) I, II, III, IV
(3) III, IV, I, II (4) II, I, IV, III

(JULY-2018)

4. Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List I (Authors)	**List II (**Books)
A. Brian Berry	I. Justice
B. Susan Moller Okin	II. Idea of Justice
C. Amartya K. Sen	III. Justice, Gender and Family
D. Tom Campbell	IV. The Liberal Theory of Justice

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

(DEC-2018)

5. In the two lists given below, List I provides the list of Authors, while List II indicate their important concepts. Match the two lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below

List I (Authors)	**List II (Important concepts)**
A. John Rawls	I. Communitarian Perspective of Justice
B. Robert Nozick	II. Global Justice
C. Michael Walzer	III. Distributive Justice
D. Thomas Pogge	IV. Justice as Entitlement

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

(DEC-2019)

6. 'Distributive Justice is mainly concerned with distribution of honors or wealth.' Who said it?
(1) Plato (2) Aristotle
(3) Marx (4) Gramsci

(JUNE 2025)

7. Who argued that "property rights should be strictly upheld, provided that wealth has been justly acquired in the first place, or has been justly transferred from one person to another"?
(1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Antonio Gramsci
(3) Robert Nozick (4) Thomas Hobbes

ANSWER KEY						
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
2	2	1	1	1	2	3

Rights

(JULY 2016)

1. Which of the following rights is not included in the second generation human rights?
(1) Right to education
(2) Right to health
(3) Right to be free from torture and slavery
(4) Right to housing

(DEC-2018)

2. Who said, 'A Government without a Constitution is a power without right"?
(1) Thomas Paine (2) Karl Deutsch
(3) David Apter (4) Walter Bagehot

(DEC-2019)

3. Who said, 'Every state is known by the rights that it maintains'?
(1) Laski (2) Green
(3) Hegel (4) Barker

(NOV-2021)

4. Which one of the following statements is true?
(1) Grant of Rights has no concern with social interest
(2) No rights can be given to a man against the social interest
(3) Rights are a selfish claim
(4) Rights can have anti-social character

(OCT-2022)

5. Which theories of Rights claim that Rights are inalienable and cannot be separated or taken away from the individual as they are inherent and prior to society and state?
(1) Theory of Natural Rights
(2) Theory of Legal Rights
(3) Theory of Contractual Rights
(4) Theory of Social-Welfare Rights

(OCT-2022)

6. Who among the following authored the book "The Rights of Man"?
(1) JS Mill (2) Thomas Paine
(3) Thomas Hill Green (4) John Locke

(2023)

7. Which among the following statements are associated with Harold J. Laski?
(A) Every state is known by the rights that it maintains.
(B) We do not mean by the rights the grant of some historic conditions possessed in the childhood, but lost in the process of time.
(C) Rights in fact are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be him-self at his best.
(D) Rights are the legal opportunities for a successful life.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C only (2) A, C, D only
(3) A and C only (4) B and C only

ANSWER KEY						
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
3	1	1	2	1	2	1

Democracy

(DEC 2014)

1. Who of the following advocates Economic Theory of Democracy?
   (1) J Lively (2) CB Macpherson
   (3) Anthony Downs (4) D Held

(JUNE 2015)

2. Direct democracy is not possible in the modern times because
   (1) people are indifferent towards the affairs of state
   (2) political parties are opposed to it
   (3) propertied classes oppose it
   (4) of the practical difficulties posed by the size and population of modern state

(DEC 2015)

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
   Assertion (A): Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.
   Reason (R): Democracy is the best check against the misuse of power as the power is distributed among various groups.
   In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?
   (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
   (3) A is true, but R is false
   (4) A is false, but R is true

(JULY 2016)

4. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
   Assertion (A): For Fukuyama, liberal democracy may constitute the end point of mankind's ideological evolution.
   Reason (R): The earlier forms of government were characterized by grave defects and irrationalities that led to their eventual collapse.
   (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
   (3) A is true, but R is false
   (4) A is false, but R is true

(JAN 2017)

5. Who among the following emphasized on 'procedural theory of democracy' highlighting three criteria?
   (1) SM Lip set (2) RA Dahl
   (3) Joseph Schumpeter (4) Sheldon Woolen

(JAN 2017)

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below
   Assertion (A): Consociational democracy is an incomplete theory of democracy.
   Reason (R): As it blocks the way of a genuine alternative.
   In the context of the two statements, which one of the following is correct?
   (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
   (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the com explanation of A
   (3) A is true, but R is false
   (4) A is false, but R is true

(JAN 2017)

7. Which of the following is not an essential prerequisite for making elitism compatible with democracy in Schumpeter?
   (1) The caliber of politicians must be high
   (2) Competition is to take place within a relatively restricted range
   (3) Presence of a well-trained independent bureaucracy
   (4) A well-organized party system

(NOV 2017)

8. Deliberative democracy is
   (1) a theory that champions exclusively Human Rights
   (2) a theory that puts forward environment as the most important agenda
   (3) a theory that concentrates on refining the familiar framework of liberal democracy
   (4) a theory that wants to usher in socialism by of democratic means

(JULY-2018)

9. Which of the following are the features of democracy?
   I. Democracy requires political equality.
   II. All citizens must be entitled to stand for election regardless of race, sex, color or religion.
   III. All citizens must possess a vote (universal adult franchise).
   IV. Political equality means 'one person one vote, one vote one value'.
   Select the correct answer from the codes given below
   (1) I and III (2) I, III and IV
   (3) I, II and III (4) I, II, III and IV

(JULY-2018)

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and other labeled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below.
    Assertion (A): The system of democracy recognises the equality of all people and stands for the government of common people.

Reason (R): It is commonly believed that government is largely controlled and managed by 'power elite'.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(DEC-2018)

11. Who among the following described modern democracies as 'Polyarchy"?
(1) David Easton (2) Robert Dahl
(3) Joseph Schumpeter (4) S. Huntington

(DEC-2019)

12. Arrange the following books as per the year of their publication in chronological order
I. Modern Democracies
II. Constitutional Government and Democracy
III. Public Opinion and Popular Government
IV. The American Commonwealth
Choose the correct option from given below.
(1) I, II, III and IV (2) IV, III, I and II
(3) IV, I, II and III (4) I, III, IV and II

(OCT-2020)

13. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The real danger to democracy emanates from absence of leadership.
Reason (R): It would result into nation being a conquered by other nation.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

(OCT-2022)

14. Which of the following principles are correct with regard to liberal democracy?
i. Government by consent
II. Public Accountability
III. Suitable for Socialism
IV. Constitutional Government
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) I, II and IV (2) I, III and IV
(3) II, III and IV (4) I, II and III

(2023)

15. Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:
Assertion A: The concept of popular sovereignty and universal adult suffrage is complementary to each other.
Reason R: The source of sovereignty is the people and thus every adult should be given the right to vote. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but B is true

(2023)

16. Which among the following is the role of representative according to John Wahlke?
(A) Trustee-deputy role
(B) Facilitator-neutral role
(C) District state or country role
(D) Revolutionary role
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C only (2) B, C, D only
(3) A and B only (4) B and D only

(2023)

17. Which of the following statements given by Juan Linz and Alfred Stepan are true?
(A) Both civil society and political society are complementary to each other.
(B) The complementarity is always recognized.
(C) Rule of law is condition for consolidation of democracy.
(D) Modern consolidated democracies have pure market economies only.
(E) Modem democracies must have effective capacity to command, regulate and extract.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the questions given below:
(1) A, C and E only (2) A and B only
(3) B, C and E only (4) B, C and D only

(2023)

18. Who among the following thinkers is an advocate of cosmopolitan democracy?
(1) Plato (2) Hegel
(3) Kant (4) S. D. Lawrance

(2023)

19. Who among the following has defined delibrative democracy in terms of pluralistic association?
(1) G. C. Sen (2) A Hanson
(3) J. Cohen (4) P. Samuelson

[AUG-2024]

20. Deliberative Democracy Champions:
(A) Informal debate
(B) Direct participation of citizens
(C) Public use of reason
(D) Impartial pursuit of truth
(E) Monism as well as Dualism
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A), (B) and (E) Only

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

[JAN-2025]

21. Which of the following are not part of the liberal democracy?
A. Based on one-party system
B. Based on formal legal rules
C. Guarantee of civil liberties and individual rights
D. A system of checks and balances
E. State monopoly on the means of mass communication
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) B and C Only (2) A and E Only
(3) C and D Only (4) B, C and D Only

[JAN-2025]

22. Consider the following statements regarding Representative Democracy and select the correct options.
A. It offers a practicable form of democracy for large countries.
B. It establishes a link between the government and the governed.
C. It obliterates the distinction between the government and the people.
D. It advocates a classless society.
E. Its most common modern manifestation is the use of referendums.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A and B Only (2) B and D Only
(3) C and D Only (4) D and E Only

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
3	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	2
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
21	**22**								
2	1								

Power

(JUNE 2015)

1. Who among the following has defined 'polis power' as the 'relationship in which one person a group is able to determine the actions another in the direction of the former's own end
(1) Bertrand Russel (2) Habermas
(3) Morgenthau (4) David Easton

(DEC 2015)

2. Which one of the following said, "The power is a matter of getting people to do what they would not have otherwise done"?
(1) Hannah Avendt (2) Robert Dahl
(3) Max Weber (4) Hans Morgenthau

(DEC 2015)

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer using the codes given below**:**
Assertion (A): Only when power is combined with authority does it have legitimacy.
Reason (R): Power is the use of force over others.
Codes
(1) Both A and Rare true and Ris the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true, bet R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

(JAN 2017)

4. Power is like money, is formulated by
(1) C Wright Mills (2) Paul Sweezy
(3) Talcott Parsons (4) Ralph Miliband

(JAN 2017)

5. Beliefs and symbols are the distinctive features of the notion of authority in
(1) Marx (2) Parsons
(3) Verba (4) Weber

(NOV 2017)

6. Legitimation crisis as an alternative to Weberian approach to legitimacy was developed by
(1) Miliband and Sweezy
(2) Plekhanov and Lenin
(3) Camus and Sartre
(4) Habermas and Offe

(NOV 2017)

7. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The theories of development of the 1950's like behaviouralism, could never develop an universally accepted paradigm because they were locally dated.
Reason (R): They originated during the Cold War period and consequently biased.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

(JULY-2018)

8. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy?
I. It is an iron cage of rule-based rational control.
II. It is a key part of the 'rational-legal authority.'

III. Bureaucracy means 'domination through knowledge in the form of merit.
IV. It enjoys popular acceptability in a democracy.
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) I and IV (2) I, II and III
(3) III and IV (4) II, III and IV

(DEC-2018)

9. Luke's' description of three forms of power does not include
(1) Decision-making (2) Thought control
(3) Capability enhancement (4) Agenda setting

(JUN-2019)

10. "Making someone better without making others worse is associated with which one of the following?
(1) Pareto's Principle of Optimality
(2) Nozick's Principle of Entitlement
(3) Foucault's Principle of Power
(4) Rawk's Principle of Distributive Justice

(OCT-2020)

11. In the book "The Spirit of the Laws' who attempted to move beyond the constitutional procedures of a country to examine its true culture and spirit?
(1) Montesquieu (2) Hobbes
(3) Locke (4) Rousseau

(OCT-2022)

12. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: Power is an instrument of coercion and has a physical effect.
Statement II: Power could as well be based on consent and yet be more effective.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) Both statement I and statement II are true.
(2) Both statement I and statement II are false.
(3) Statement I is true, but statement II is false.
(4) Statement I is false, but statement II is true.

(OCT-2022)

13. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Hegemony is a system regulated by a dominant power.
Reason (R): In realist theory, it refers to the influence, a great power is able to establish over other states in the system, ranging from leadership to dominance. In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) Both A and Rare correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is correct, but R is not correct.
(4) A is not correct, but R is correct.

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
4	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	3	1
11	**12**	**13**							
1	1	1							

Citizenship

(DEC-2019)

1. The best propounder of Pluralist Theory of Citizenship was
(1) TH Marshal (2) Anthony Giddens
(3) BS Turner (4) David Held

(2023)

2. Who among the following said, "The concept of citizenship has gone out of fashion among political thinkers?"
(1) Vogel and Moran (2) Van Gunsteren
(3) Hebermas (4) Galston

ANSWER KEY	
1	**2**
3	2

Political Traditions

Ideology

(DEC 2014)

1. Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding political ideology?
(1) It is a belief system which helps to structure how the (1)990 world is understood and explained
(2) It is a set of ideas which provides the basis for some kind of political action
(3) It is an action-oriented belief system
(4) Political ideology is not the same thing as political theory

(JULY 2016)

2. Who among the following said that ideology should neither be thought of as liberating or oppressive, nor as true or false. It can be any these things?
(1) Andrew Heywood (2) John Rawls
(3) Andrew Gamble (4) Bill Coxall

(JAN 2017)

3. Who among the following said, 'Ideology is the most elusive concept in the whole of Social Science'?
(1) Martin Seliger (2) David McLellan
(3) JB Thompson (4) John Plamenatz

(JULY-2018)

4. Which one of the following is not a feature of ideology?
   (1) A political belief system
   (2) An action-oriented set of political ideas
   (3) The world view of a particular social class or social group
   (4) The political ideas that do not embody or articulate class or social interests

(JUN-2019)

5. The 'Clash of Civilisation' thesis means
   (1) religious clashes would be a core area of study
   (2) a rejection of the cultural and political inheritance of the West
   (3) widespread disagreements over moral issues
   (4) conflicts would not be primarily ideological or economic but rather cultural in character

(NOV-2021)

6. 'We are witnessing the end of history as such that is, the endpoint of mankind's ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government'. Whose thesis is this?
   (1) A. MacIntyre (2) Daniel Bell
   (3) Francis Fukuyama (4) Milton Friedman

(NOV-2021)

7. Which of the following are the school of 'New Right Ideology?
   I. Austrian school II. Chicago school
   III. Frankfurt school IV. New York school
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below
   (1) I and II (3) I and IV
   (2) I and IV (4) II and III

ANSWER KEY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	1	2	4	4	3	1

Liberalism

(JUNE 2015)

1. Which one of the following is not a factor, for Fukuyama, leading to the triumph of liberal democracy?
   (1) The struggle for 'recognition'
   (2) The 'logic of science' mastery over nature
   (3) The absence of 'major contradictions' in democracy
   (4) The triumph of ideologies

(DEC 2014)

2. Which of the following is not a feature of liberal communitarian debate?
   (1) Conception of self: 'encumbered' vs 'unencumbered'
   (2) Universalism' vs 'particularism'
   (3) 'State neutrality' vs 'non-neutrality of state'
   (4) Totalitarianism: 'procedural' vs 'communitarian'

(JULY 2016)

3. Arrange the following works of Isaiah Berlin in chronological order of his publications.
   I. Concepts and Categories: Philosophical Essays
   II. Four Essays on Liberty
   III. Vico and Herder: Two Studies in the History of Ideas
   IV. Karl Marx: His Life and Environment
   Select the correct answer from the codes given below
   (1) I, II, III, IV (2) III, II, I, IV
   (3) IV, II, III, I (4) II, IV, I, III

(JULY 2016)

4. Which one of the following statements is not true?
   (1) Neo-liberalism refers to significant revival of interest in classical liberalism
   (2) Neo-liberal ideas were taken up by the political - parties of the New Right in Britain
   (3) The revival of classical liberalism occurred as a reaction against the onset of a world recession in the 1970s
   (4) TH Green accepted the classical liberal notion of liberty only

(JAN 2017)

5. Who among the following described the welfare state as a kind of enslavement?
   (1) Karl Popper (2) FA Hayek
   (3) Robert Nozick (4) Milton Friedman

(JAN 2017)

6. Which one of the following statements is not true in the case of Liberalism?
   (1) Liberal thought focuses upon needs and interests of the individual, rather than those of any group or 'collective
   (2) The liberals desire to create a society in which each Individual is capable of developing and flourishing to
   the fullness of his or her potential
   (3) Liberals do not believe in universalism that individuals are all of equal moral worth
   (4) Individuality is for liberals the Supreme Political Valu

(NOV 2017)

7. The essential framework of liberal political economy was provided by
   (1) Locke (2) Hume
   (3) Montesquieu (4) Smith

(JULY-2018)

8. Who among the following has written the article 'The Zigzag of Politics'?
   (1) John Rawls (2) F.A Hayek
   (3) R. Nozick (4) J. Habermas

(DEC-2019)

9. Who is not a supporter of Libertarianism?
   (1) Robert Nozick (2) Milton Friedman
   (3) Robert Dahl (4) FA Hayek

(DEC-2019)

10. Which of the following statements about the definition of Welfare State are correct?
   I. It is a state that provides for its citizens a wide range of social services.
   II. It is compromise between communism on the one side and unbridled individualism on the other.
   III. Welfare state sets a pattern for any humane and progressive society.
   IV. Welfare state guarantees a minimum standard of subsistence without removing incentives to private sector.
   Choose the correct option from given below.
   (1) I, II and III (2) II, III and IV
   (3) I, II, III and IV (4) I, II and IV

(NOV-2021)

11. In which aspect does Modern Liberalism not believe?
   (1) Cradle to grave welfare (2) Minimal state
   (3) Positive freedom (4) Social liberalism

(NOV-2021)

12. Who has been the most prominent among the Chicago school economists?
   (1) Adam Smith (2) Carl Menger
   (3) Fredrick Hayek (4) Milton Friedman

(NOV-2021)

13. How was early liberalism characterized by C. B. Macpherson?
   (1) Altruistic (2) Developmental
   (3) Possessive liberalism (4) Welfaristic

(OCT-2022)

14. Which among the following are elements of Liberalism?
   I. Individuals should have the right to develop his own personality.
   II. Man is a rational creature.
   III. Society should not be plural.
   IV. It believes in constitutionalism.
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) I, II and III (2) II, III and IV
   (3) I, III and IV (4) I, II and IV

(OCT-2022)

15. Which of the following functions should the state perform in the view of individualist writers?
   I. Maintenance of internal law and order.
   II. To make rules regarding property.
   III. Protection from foreign aggression.
   IV. To implement such mutual agreements which are legally valid.
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
   (1) II, III and IV (2) I, III and IV
   (3) I, II and III (4) I, II and IV

(2023)

16. The functions of state according to individualism are:
   (A) The protection of state against foreign aggression
   (B) The protection of property
   (C) Protection of individual against epidemics
   (D) Protections of the individual's life (E) Distribution of property in society.
   Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
   (1) A, B, C, E only (2) A, B, C, D only
   (3) B, C, D, E only (4) A, C, D, E only

(2023)

17. Chronologically arrange the moments of crises of modern capitalism:
   (A) U.S sub-prime mortgage crisis
   (B) Argentine economic crisis
   (C) Dot com crisis in IT-related stocks
   (D) Mexican economic crisis
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) D. B, C & A (2) B, D, A & C
   (3) A, B, C & D (4) D, B, A & C

Q.18 to 22 .Answer the questions according to the passage.

What are the seed beds of civic virtue? There are a variety of aspects of liberal society that can be seen as inculcating civic virtues, including the market, civic associations, and the family. Let me briefly look at each of these theorists of the 'New Right' often praise the market as a school of civic virtue. Many Thatcher/Reagan reforms of the 1980s aimed to extend the scope of markets in people's lives through free trade, deregulation,

tax cuts, the weakening of trade unions, and reducing welfare benefits in part in order to teach people the virtues of initiative and self-reliance. Much of the recent right wing attack on the welfare state has been formulated precisely in terms of citizenship. The welfare state was said to promote passivity amongst the poor, creating a culture of dependency reducing citizens to passive dependants under bureaucratic tutelage. The market, by contrast, encourages people to be self-supporting. The new right believes that being self-supporting is not only an important civic virtue in itself, but also a precondition for being accepted as a full member of society. By failing to meet the obligation to support themselves, the long-term unemployed are a source of shame for society as well as themselves.

[Dec-2023]

18. What is it that the 'New Right' does not associate with 'self-supporting' as a civic virtue?
    (1) citizenship
    (2) Full membership of a society
    (3) Being a career oriented selfish person
    (4) Full filling the obligation to support oneself

[Dec-2023]

19. How does the welfare state promote passivity in the poor?
    (1) Offering employment to the unworthy
    (2) Creating a culture of dependency
    (3) Giving free subsidies to the entire population
    (4) Incentivizing the habit of laziness

[Dec-2023]

20. How does the market inculcate civic virtue according to New Right' theorists
    (1) By accelerating trade and commerce
    (2) By offering gainful employment
    (3) By encouraging to be self-supporting
    (4) By punishing those who are unemployed

[Dec-2023]

21. Which of the aspects given below is not a direction favoured by Thatcher/Reagan reforms?
    (1) Deregulation
    (2) Tax cuts
    (3) Strong Trade unions
    (4) Reduced welfare benefits

[Dec-2023]

22. Which is not a source of civic virtue among the following
    (1) Army (2) Family
    (3) Civic associations (4) The market

[Dec-2023]

23. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.
    Assertion A: It is plausible to think that autonomy involves a kind of skill that individuals must develop, exercise and maintain. This ongoing process of planning and managing is not automatic but requires efforts and resources that are secured by social and material conditions provided by the state.
    Reason R: However, the commitment to individual a**uto**nomy cannot force the liberal state to provide the social and material conditions by which citizens could come to be autonomous. It must depend on the individuals to strive independently for achieving their autonomy.
    In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
    (1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
    (2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
    (3) A is correct but R is not correct
    (4) A is not correct but R is correct

[Dec-2023]

24. Which of the following is not a principle of Nozick's 'entitlement theory'?
    (1) A principle of transfer-whatever is justly acquired can be freely transferred
    (2) A principle of just initial acquisition- an account of how people come to initially own the things which can be transferred in accordance with (1)
    (3) A principle of final acquisition- our account of how people come to finally own the things which have been transferred in accordance with (1)
    (4) A principle of rectification of injustice- how to deal with holdings if they were unjustly acquired or transferred.

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
1	4	3	4	2	2	1	3	2	3
21	**22**	**23**	**24**						
3	1	3	3						

Socialism

(JUNE 2015)

1. Match List I with List II and identify the correct answer from the codes given below

List I (Names of Philosophy)	List II (Directive Principles)
A. Welfarism	I. Promotion of cottage industry
B. Socialism	II. Better health and living standard
C. Gandhian philosophy	III. Promotion of international peace and security
D. Internationalism	IV. Equal pay for equal work

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

(NOV 2017)

2. Convergence theory pointed out the convergence between
    (1) advanced capitalism and developed socialism/
    (2) manufacturing nations and raw material exporting countries
    (3) national interests in international organizations
    (4) need to have common policy to fight climate change

(JUN-2019)

3. Which one of the following is not a correct match?
   (1) Fabianism - Peaceful Change
   (2) Guild Socialism - Professional Representation
   (3) Syndicalism - Trade Unionism
   (4) Democratic Socialism - Radical Change

(OCT-2020)

4. The ideology of 'Democratic Socialism' lays emphasis on
   (1) basis of society is not competition but cooperation
   (2) state is necessary evil
   (3) violent revolution
   (4) Class-Struggle Theory

(OCT-2020)

5. The two primary economic systems used to understand the world and the way economies work are
   (1) Marxism and Socialism
   (2) Capitalism and Socialism
   (3) Communism and Socialism
   (4) Fascism and Anarchism

(OCT-2022)

6. Consider the following.
   I. Socialism stands for equality.
   II. Socialism stands for the collection of private property.
   III. Socialism stands for the elimination of competition.
   IV. Socialism aims at the elimination of capitalism.
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) I, II, and III (2) I, III and IV
   (3) II, III and IV (4) I, II, III and IV

(2023)

7. Given below are two statements:
   Statement I: The socialist movement developed in France in the form of syndicalism.
   Statement II: Syndicalism rejects the idea of class struggle.
   In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
   (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
   (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
   (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
   (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

ANSWER KEY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	1	4	1	2	2	3

Marxism

(DEC 2014)

1. Which one of the following answers is correct regarding Post-Marxism?
   (1) The working class has not evolved into a revolutionary movement
   (2) Economic class interests are relatively autonomous from ideology and politics
   (3) The working class holds no basic position within socialism
   (4) All of the above

(NOV 2017)

2. Who distinguished the Young Marx from the Old Marx?
   (1) Althusser (2) Lenin
   (3) Miliband (4) Luxemburg

(JUN-2019)

3. Which one among the following is not related to Neo-Marxism?
   (1) Jurgen Habermas (2) Erich Fromm
   (3) Herbert Marcuse (4) Rosa Luxemburg

(JUN-2019)

4. New Democracy' as hegemony of the workers, peasants and other marginalised sections of the society is associated with which one of the following?
   (1) Subaltern School
   (2) Marxist School
   (3) Post-behavioural School
   (4) Post-modernist School

(JUN-2019)

5. Who equated revolution with 'fever'?
   (1) Theda Skocpol (2) Barrington Moore
   (3) Crane Brinton (4) Francine R. Frankel

(DEC-2019)

6. Who is the author of the book 'Escape from Freedom"?
   (1) Herbert Marcuse (2) Erich Fromm
   (3) Jurgen Habermas (4) Thomas Friedman

(NOV-2021)

7. 'Revolutionary violence is not just cathartic but is nob it also allows the colonial subjects to recreate themselves'. Whose statement is this?
   (1) Frantz Fanon (2) Hannah Arendt
   (3) Hobbes (4) Machiavelli

(JUNE 2025)

8. Who became the leading exponent of the 'Second Generation' of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory?
   (1) Fredrick Hegel (2) Karl Marx
   (3) Vladimir Lenin (4) Jürgen Habermas

ANSWER KEY							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	1	4	1	3	2	1	4

Feminism

(JUN-2019)

1. Feminists argue that women's values are based primarily on

(1) religious' laws
(2) prescribed social roles
(3) biology and prescribed social roles
(4) biology

(DEC-2019)

2. Vandana Shiva is known as
(1) Post Modernist (2) Marxist
(3) Eco-feminist (4) Conservatist

(DEC-2019)

3. Match List I with List II.

List I	List II
A. Marx's theory of Alienation	I. Herbert Marcuse
B. Alienation and objectification	II. Erich Fromm
C. Contemporary theory of Alienation	III. George Lukacs
D. One-dimensionalisation: Studies in the ideology of advanced industrial society	IV. Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844

Choose the correct option from the given below:

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

(OCT-2020)

4. Who introduced the terms, 'Essentialism' and "Strategic Essentialism"?
(1) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak
(2) Homi K Bhasha
(3) Edward W Said
(4) Almond

(OCT-2020)

5. Consider the following statements about feminism.
I. Liberal feminists champion legal and political equality with men. They have supported an equal rights agenda.
II. 'Difference feminists' regard the very notion of equality as either misguided or simply undesirable.
Which of the above is/are correct?
(1) Only I (2) Only II
(3) Both I and II (4) None of these

(NOV-2021)

6. Arrange ideological focus of the Feminist movement under different stages in chronological order
I. Focus on right to vote for women
II. Focus on social and economic equality
III. Focus on culture and context
IV. Focus on Ecofeminism
Choose the correct answer from the options given:
(1) I, II, III, IV (2) II, III, IV,
(3) III, II, I, IV (4) IV, III, II, I

(NOV-2021)

7. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. Catherine MacKinnon	I Feminism is for everybody
B. Susan Moller Okin	II the Dialectic of Sex
C. S. Firestone	III toward a Feminist Theory of State
D. Bell Hook.	IV Justice, Gender and the Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

(OCT-2022)

8. Who among the following coined the term Ecofeminism?
(1) Françoise d' Eaubonne (2) Okin
(3) Kate Millett (4) Germaine Greer

(OCT-2022)

9. Ecofeminism was a special feature of
(1) Silent valley (2) Plachimada struggle
(3) Chipko movement (4) None of the above

(2023)

10. Who among the following rejected the claim of 'Universal Sisterhood'?
(1) Black Feminists (2) Radical Feminists
(3) Liberal Feminists (4) Marxist Feminists

(2023)

11. Find the correct statement with regard to Post Colonial feminism.
(A) There are differences not only between men and women but also between women from different parts of the world.
(B) Factors such as culture, ethnicity and geographic location are important for understanding marginalization of women.
(C) Postcolonial feminism situates historical knowledge of the colonialism with regard to cultural, economic and political oppression.
(D) There is a universal approach to understand subordination of women.
(E) The post-colonial feminism is exclusively different from other variants of feminisms.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
(1) A, B, C and D only (2) B, C, D and E only
(3) A, C and D only (4) A, B and C only

(2023)

12. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Books and Concepts)	LIST II (Thinkers)
(A) Ethics of Care	(I) Kate Millet
(B) Sexual Politics	(II) Carol Gilligan
(C) Powers of Horror	(III) Julia Kristina
(D) Escritoire Feminine	(IV) Helene Cexous

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

[DEC-2023]

13. Who among the following thinkers is not associated with Feminist Theory?
(1) Susan Sontag (2) Carole Pateman
(3) Martha Nussbaum (4) Judith Butler

[AUG-2024]

14. The Third Wave of Feminism reflected the influence of:
(1) Post-Structuralism (2) Anarchism
(3) Liberalism (4) Multiculturalism

[AUG-2024]

15. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Socialism	(1) E.F. Schumacher
(B) Feminism	(II) Charles Taylor
(C) Ecologism	(III) Thomas Piketty
(D) Multiculturalism	(IV) Bell Hooks

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

[AUG-2024]

16. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Government requires a special elite	(I) Liberalism
(B) Majority of the population are incapable of effective self-government	(II) Marxism
(C) Political democracy ignores the lack of democracy in economic relations	(III) Feminism
(D) Democratic systems reflect gender divisions in society	(IV) Conservatism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

[JAN-2025]

17. Women's movement in the United States developed strong over the years. Some of its basic facts include-
A. The Seneca Falls convention, held in 1848, marked the birth of the US women's rights movement.
B. The Nineteenth Amendment of the US Constitution granted the vote to American women in 1920.
C. The National Woman's Suffrage Association was set up in 1869.
D. A feminist writer Simon de Beauvoir published the book 'The Second Sex'.
E. The history of black women in the US has been narrated first by Greta Thunberg.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C, D Only (2) B, C, D, E Only
(3) C, D, E Only (4) A, B, E Only

[JAN-2025]

18. Which of the following statements are correct?
A. Radical feminists call for overturning of gender oppression.
B. According to Marxism, Ideology is an instrument to legitimize the rule of the dominant class.
C. According to Fascism, people should follow the dictates of their leader.
D. J. S. Mill opposed the rights for women.
E. To maintain the existing order, Karl Marx opposed any idea of revolution.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B and C Only (2) B, C and D Only
(3) C, D and E Only (4) A, D and E Only

[JAN 2025]

19. The Book 'Sexual Politics' was written by-
(1) Judith Butler (2) Kate Millett
(3) Pandita Ramabai (4) Sister Nivedita

[JUNE 2025]

20. Who wrote the book *'A Vindication of the Rights of Women'?*
(1) Betty Friedan
(2) Mary Wollstonecraft
(3) Ana Ballesteros Peiro
(4) Fatima Marsini

[JUNE 2025]

21. The name 'Simone de Beauvoir' is associated with:
(1) Radical Islamism (2) Feminism
(3) Anarchism (4) Environmentalism

[JUNE 2025]

22. The book, 'Sexual Politics' is written by -
(1) Rabindranath Tagore (2) Karl Marx
(3) Kate Millett (4)Immanuel Kant

(Jan 2026)

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

Assertion A: Ecofeminism has been a significant strand of feminist thought and activism since the term was coined by French Feminist Frencoise - d' Equbonne in the 1970s'.

Reason R: Ecofeminists are accountable for climate change consequences.

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

(1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

(2) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(3) A is correct but R is not correct

(4) A is not correct but R is correct

(Jan 2026)

24. When Simon-de Beauvoir claims 'one is not born but rather becomes a woman', she identifies gender as

(1) An identity instituted through a stylized repetition of acts

(2) Biologically predetermined existence

(3) An identity constituted through divine intervention in society

(4) A concept constructed through gambling.

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
2	3	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
4	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	2	2
21	**22**	**23**	**24**						
2	3	3	1						

Ecologism

(JUN-2019)

1. Who authored the book, 'Silent Spring"?

(1) Frank Thone (2) Raymond L. Bryant

(3) Rachel Carson (4) Roy Rappaport

(OCT-2022)

2. Given below are two statements.

Statement I: The word 'ecology' is derived from the Greek word oikos.

Statement II: Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess divided ecologism into shallow and deep ecologism.

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

(1) Both statement I and statement II are correct.

(2) Both statement I and statement II are incorrect.

(3) Statement I is correct, but statement II is incorrect

(4) Statement I is incorrect, but statement II is correct.

[JAN 2025]

3. Which of the following pairs are matched properly?

A. Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present only.

B. Patriarchy: The power relationship between men and women.

C. Holism: The whole is more important than it's part

D. Fascism: Support for freedom of expression

E. Deep Ecology: Rejection of anthropocentrism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B and C Only (2) B, C and E Only

(3) C, D and E Only (4) A, D and E Only

[JAN 2025]

4. Who wrote the book 'The Death of Nature: Women, Ecology and the Scientific Revolution"?

(1) Carolyn Merchant (2) Judith Butler

(3) Germaine Greer (4) Savita Singh

[JAN 2025]

5. Identify the correct statements regarding the Ecologism-

A. The term Ecology was first coined by Ernst Haeckel.

B. It studies the relationship between living organisms and their environment.

C. It is a market centric approach.

D. It believes humans are masters of nature.

E. Rachel Carson was an environmental conservationist.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B and E Only (2) B and C Only

(3) B, C and E Only (4) A and D Only

(JUNE 2025)

6. Arne Naess coined the term:

(1) Deep Ecology (2) Homeostasis

(3) Integral Humanism (4) Volksgeist

(JUNE 2025)

7. Who used the term 'Ecology' for the first time?

(1) Dipankar Sengupta (2) Ernst Haeckel

(3) Karl Marx (4) Adam Smith

ANSWER KEY						
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
3	1	2	1	1	1	2

Multiculturalism

(JUNE 2015)

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List I (Concepts)	List II (Thinkers)
A. Multi-culturalism	I. Friedrik A Hayek
B. postmodernism	II. Bhikhu Parekh
C. Libertarianism	III. Amitai Etzioni
D. Communitarianism	IV. Michel Foucault

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(1)	I	II	IV	III

(2) II IV I III
(3) III I II IV
(4) IV III I II

[JUN-2019]

2. The immigrating ethnic cultural groups which never get opportunity to become citizens under multi-culturalism are called
(1) Metics
(2) National minorities
(3) Immigrant groups
(4) Isolationist ethno-religious groups

[JUN-2019]

3. Who wrote the book, Multicultural Citizenship: A Liberal Theory of Minority Rights (1995)?
(1) T. H. Marshal (2) B.S. Tumer
(3) Will Kymlica (4) Bhikhu Parekh

[OCT-2020]

4. Match List I with List II.

List I (Authors)	List II (Books)
A. Bhikhu Parekh	I. Multicultural Odysseys
B. James Tullly	II. Sources of the Self
C. Charles Taylor	III. Strange Multiplicity
D. Will Kymlicka	IV. Rethinking Multiculturalism

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

[Shift 2-2023]

5. Which among the following rights is not group right, according to Will Your Pet Kymlicka?
(1) Self-government rights
(2) Polyethnic rights
(3) Special representation rights
(4) Right to speedy trial

[Dec-2023]

6. Which of the following is not, according to Bhikhu Parekh, a question usually ignored by Indian political thought?
(1) Modern Individual thinkers
(2) The nature of Indian state
(3) Social Justice
(4) Political Economy

(Jan 2026)

7. Bhikhu Parekh produced an in depth study of multiculturalism in his noted work-
(1) Multicultural Citizenship: A liberal theory of minority rights
(2) Justice and the Politics of Difference
(3) In Defence of Globalization
(4) Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory.

ANSWER KEY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	1	3	2	4	3	4

Postmodernism

[JUN-2019]

1. Match List I with List II.

List I	List II
A. Late Capitalism	I. Michel Foucault
B. Deconstructionism	II. Michel Foucault
C. Collapse of Grand Narrative	III. Jacques Derrida
D. Collapse of Grand Narrative	IV. Lyotard

Choose the correct option from given below:

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

[JUN-2019]

2. Black Skin, White Masks' is written by
(1) Gramsci (2) Hannah Arendt
(3) Frantz Fanon (4) Wollstonecraft

[JUN-2019]

3. Which one of the following is incorrect with regard to post modernism?
(1) Primacy of coemption instead of knowledge
(2) Deconstruction of totality
(3) Commonality to greatness
(4) Historical tendencies

Directions (Q. Nos. 4-8)
Read the following paragraph and answer the five questions which follows Post-modernist thinkers hold the view that there cannot be objective knowledge of social issues. For the Post-modernist, knowledge is not simply a cognitive factor knowledge is also normative and political. Power and knowledge are mutually supportive and they directly imply one another. The Post-modernist are critical of classical liberals as well as contemporary positivist who believed in objectivity and superiority of science. Through deconstruction, the post-modernist want to look at every accepted or settle idea with new lenses.

[DEC-2019]

4. Which of the following is Post-Modernist thinker?
(1) Jacques Derrida (2) Immanuel Kant
(3) HJ Laski (4) Karl Deutsch)

[DEC-2019]

5. Who among the following is not a Post-Modernist thinker?
(1) Richard Ashly (2) Jenny Adkins
(3) Michel Foucault (4) J Burton

[DEC-2019]

6. According to Post-Modernist thinker, which attribute of knowledge does not exist?
   (1) Normative (2) Cognitive
   (3) Political (4) Objectively

[DEC-2019]

7. Which of the following terms is not preferred by Post-Modernist thinkers?
   (1) Post structuralism (2) Deconstruction
   (3) Modernism (4) Subjectivity

[DEC-2019]

8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect according to Post-Modernist thinkers?
   (1) Post Moderns challenged the notion that knowledge is eternal
   (2) Knowledge is linked to power
   (3) Knowledge leads to progress of world
   (4) No knowledge is impartial

[OCT-2022]

9. Consider the following about post-modernism?
   I. post-modernism is a reaction against traditionalism.
   II. post-modernism recognises pluralism.
   III. post-modernism criticises Meta-Narratives.
   IV. post-modernism criticises Local-Narratives.
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
   (1) I and II (2) II and III
   (3) III and IV (4) I, II, III and IV

(Jan 2026)

10. The concept of "Deconstruction"is associated with-
    (1) Conservatism (2) Terrorism
    (3) Oligarchy (4) Post-Modernism

(Jan 2026)

11. Who proposed "truth" as an incredulity towards metanarratives"?
    (1) Jean Francois Lyotard (2) Niccolo Machiavelli
    (3) Richard Brown (4) Sarojini Naidu

ANSWER KEY										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	3	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	4	1

Social Constructivism

[AUG 2024]

1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding conservatism?
   (A) Conservatism postulates collective leadership, promotes treaties to achieve peace and order
   (B) Sympathises with free-market ideology, greater emphasis on nationalism and the authority of the state
   (C) A disposition or an 'attitude of mind' placing their faith in pragmatism, tradition and history
   (D) Provides a model for change, improves freedom of thought and take steps to improve happiness of masses
   (E) Conservatives believe in equality and they work towards reducing various kinds of inequalities
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) (B) and (C) Only
   (2) (A), (B) and (D) Only
   (3) (A), (B) and (E) Only
   (4) (C) and (D) Only

[JAN 2025]

2. Which of the following terms are associated with conservatism?
   A. Tradition
   B. Social duty
   C. Change in order to conserve
   D. Revolution
   E. Gender equality
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) A, D and E Only (2) B, C and D Only
   (3) C, D and E Only (4) A, B and C Only

ANSWER KEY	
1	2
1	4

Communitarianism

(DEC 2015)

1. Communitarian Theory lays emphasis on
   (1) community as an inescapable ideal
   (2) unlimited freedom of the individual
   (3) limited roles of the state
   (4) partial regulation of market economy

(JULY 2016)

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I(Authors)	List II (Books)
A. Quentin Skinner	I. Philosophy and Human Science
B. Michael Sandal	II. The Foundations of Modern Political Thought
C. Giovanni Sartori	III. Liberalism and the Limits of Justice
D. Charles Taylor	IV. Democratic Theory

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

[JULY-2018]

3. Who among the following is not a proponent of communitarianism?
   (1) Alasdair MacIntyre
   (2) Michael Sandel
   (3) Michael Walzer
   (4) Friedrich Hayek

[DEC-2018]

4. Who among the following firmly believed that periodic communitarian correction is required because 'Liberalism is a self-subverting doctrine"?
   (1) John Rawals (2) R. Nozick
   (3) R. Dworkin (4) M. Walzer

[JAN 2025]

5. Identify the essential facts about communism.
   A. Common Ownership
   B. Absolute Equality
   C. Classless Society
   D. Vanguard Party
   E. Dictatorship of the Priestly class
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) A, B, C, E Only (2) A, B, C, D Only
   (3) A, B, D, E Only (4) B, C, D, E Only

ANSWER KEY				
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	1	4	4	2

Miscellaneous

(JAN 2017)

1. Who among the following disputed the view that human behavior could be adequately described without reference to the intentions, motives and reasons of the actors involved?
   (1) Peter Winch (2) C Hull
   (3) D Hume (4) RA Dahl

(NOV 2017)

2. Who said 'revolution meant a drastic sudden substitution of one group in charge of the running of a territorial political entity by had another'?
   (1) Hannah Arendt (2) Theda Skocpol
   (3) Crane Brinton (4) Hubert Johnson

[NOV-2021]

3. What are the central beliefs of conservatism?
   I. Tradition
   II. Hierarchy and Authority
   III. Social Darwinism
   IV. Social Liberalism
   Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
   (1) I and II (2) I and III
   (3) I and IV (4) II and III

Q: Answer the question from (Q.4 to Q.8) with the help passage.

It is argued that global justice theories have the manifest goal of universalizing the postulates conceptualizing the world as one political entity. Darrel Moellandorf has reasoned that if we justice within the borders of a nation-state, the same reason applies for supporting the justice the philosopher Peter Singer published his main arguments about global aspects of morality, I justice, in an influential essay 'Famine, Affluence and Morality'. He reflected that suffering AR starvation, lack of basic health and medical facilities or shelter are simply bad. If the people c have capacity to prevent something bad without sacrificing anything of comparable importanmorally obliged to do that. The need of strangers, that is, people of other than our own fellow neighbors is equally morally compelling. In a subsequent book entitled 'One World'. Singer argument further and said that world is interrelated and intertwined therefore, we need a trans global understanding of justice. Thomas Nagel adding to the debate says that the least controcould make in international political theory is that we do not live in a just world. There may t for disagreement about the most effective methods to deal with problems of global poverty, s malnutrition and death due to associated reasons; but, some form of humane assistance from those in dire needs is clearly called for, apart from any demand of justice, if we are not ethical debate on global justice has been taking rounds on academic and intellectual platforms for alidades and commands a great deal of attention.

[2023]

4. Who authored the famous 'Famine, Affluence and Morality
   (1) Thomas Nagel (2) Peter Singer
   (3) Darrel Moellandorf (4) John Rawls

[2023]

5. The national leaders find it difficult to agree on what, as per the passage?
   (1) Human assistance should be provided to the needed
   (2) The universalization of liberalism
   (3) The most effective methods to deal with global justice
   (4) Stranger's needs are not just

[2023]

6. What is the direct philosophical basis of global justice?
   (1) Natural justice
   (2) Universalization of liberalism
   (3) Sociological ideological tradition
   (4) Global inequality eradication

[2023]

7. What is not termed as "bad" in the passage?
   (1) Suffering

(2) Death due to starvation
(3) Lack of basic health facilities
(4) Poverty related diseases

[2023]

8. Who said we do not live in a just world?
(1) Peter Singer (2) Thomas Pogge
(3) Thomas Nagel (4) David Miller

[AUG 2024]

9. Who has given the concept of "Political Decay"?
(1) Lucian W. Pye
(2) Samuel P. Huntington
(3) Sidney Verba
(4) Almond and Powell

[AUG 2024]

10. Arrange the following political philosophers in the chronological order: **(DROP)**
(A) Karl Popper
(B) John Rawls
(C) C.B. Macpherson
(D) Robert Dahl
(E) Herbert Marcuse
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
(2) (C), (E), (A), (D), (B)
(3) (E), (C), (A), (D), (B)
(4) (D), (B), (A), (C), (E)

[AUG 2024]

11. Cosmopolitans argue that citizenship should extend to the:
(1) Country in which an individual resides
(2) People based upon where a person is born
(3) World as a whole
(4) Persons accepted by Governments based on laws and rules

[JAN 2025]

12. Russian Marxist thinker and ruler, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin died in?
(1) 1921 (2) 1924
(3) 1919 (4) 1927

[JAN 2025]

13. Who coined the term 'Possessive Individualism'?
(1) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(2) John Rawls
(3) C. B Macpherson
(4) Edmund Burke

(JUNE 2025)

14. Which Russian Marxist was assassinated in Mexico in 1940?
(1) Nikita Khrushchev (2) Karl Marx
(3) Joseph Stalin (4) Leon Trotsky

(Jan 2026)

15. **The view that, the physical world and natural resources should be treated as subservient to human needs and interests refers to the idea of-**
(1) Anti-Semiticism
(2) Anthropo-centrism
(3) Radical Feminism
(4) Objective Punishment

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1	3	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	*
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**					
3	2	3	4	2					

:: EXPLANATION::

Concepts, Approaches to political theory

1. **Correct Answer is (3):-** David Easton identified several factors contributing to the decline of political theory, with ideological reductionism not being among them. Political theory encompasses the examination of concepts such as justice, power, and democracy. Easton attributed the decline to factors such as historicism, moral relativism, conflating science with theory, and an overemphasis on factual detail.

2. **Correct Answer is (2):-** GH Sabine, a respected figure in philosophy and academia, famously stated that "Political theory is quite simply, man's attempt to consciously understand and solve the problems of his group life and organization." Sabine, known for his comprehensive work in political theory, including the influential book "A History of Political Theory, "which traces the growth of political thought from the times of Plato to modern fascism and Nazism, and also emphasized the fundamental purpose of political theory as the conscious exploration and resolution of challenges inherent in collective human existence and governance.

3. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Peter Laslett discussed the notion of the 'death' of political philosophy in his introduction to the book "Philosophy, Politics, and Society (First Series)" which he edited. This work is part of a series that he co-edited, aimed at reviving interest in political philosophy. His lamentation about the state of political philosophy, as well as his critical observations, were aimed at sparking renewed dialogue and interest in the field.

4. **Correct Answer is (4):-** David Easton's influential book "The Political System" elaborates on the

foundational principles of behaviouralism in political science, including the eight intellectual foundation stones he identified. In his work, Easton outlined eight key ideas forming the foundation of behaviouralism:

- Regularities
- Techniques
- Values
- Pure science
- Commitment to verification
- Quantification
- Systematisation

Contrary to the statement, stratification is not is not explicitly mentioned among the foundational concepts.

5. **Correct Answer is (2):-** David Easton distinguishes between system maintenance and system persistence, where persistence encompasses both the preservation and alteration of the political system. Systems theory in political science offers a comprehensive perspective on politics, drawing from cybernetics. David Easton, a prominent political scientist, is recognized for analyzing political dynamics as ongoing interactions within a system.
Through his systems approach, Easton provided valuable insights into how political systems operate and adapt to internal and external pressures, contributing significantly to the field of political science.

6. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Behavioralism, which arose in the 1930s in the United States, marked a significant departure from earlier approaches in Political Science. It introduced an objective and quantifiable methodology aimed at explaining and predicting political behavior. David Easton characterized behavioralism as focusing on analysis over substance, prioritizing generalization over specificity, and seeking explanations rather than making ethical judgments. This approach attempts to study political behavior without infusing ethical considerations. Roger Bechler highlights behavioralism's strict separation of facts from values. While Political Science, as a social science, inherently involves values due to its human subject matter, both statements A and R are true, but R does not directly explain A. Therefore, option (2) is the correct choice.

7. **Correct Answer is (4):-** David Easton has pointed out certain salient features of Behaviouralism which are regarded as its intellectual foundations.
These are as follows

- Regularities
- Verification
- Techniques
- Values
- Pure science
- Quantification
- Systematisation
- Integration

Hence, option (4) is the correct answer.

8. **Correct Answer is (4):-** In the given statements, I and II are correct. David Easton and Alfred Cobban have discussed the decline of political theory, while Peter Laslett and Robert Dahl have declared it as already dead. The decline of political theory is often attributed to ideological reductionism. According to Dante, one of the primary causes of this decline is the prominent rise of ideology, or ideological reductionism. David Easton, in his 1951 article, noted that contemporary political theory focuses mainly on the history of ideas, and the growing influence of historicism is a significant factor contributing to the decline of political theory.

9. **Correct Answer is (3):-** In the given statements, only IV is correct. Political theory encompasses various dimensions: it is philosophical and scientific, normative and empirical, evaluative and explanatory, historical and analytical. Political theory aims to comprehend, elucidate, and analyze political phenomena while also suggesting remedies for shortcomings. It is a multifaceted discipline involving the analytical examination of ideas and doctrines that have played pivotal roles in political thought.

10. **Correct Answer is (3):-** David Easton argued that, 'Research untutored by theory may prove trivial and theory unsupported by data, futile. He emphasized that research lacking a theoretical foundation may become insignificant, while theories that are not supported by empirical data can be ineffective. He and other behavioralists advocate for the integration of empirical and scientific methods into political science research to ensure it is meaningful and tied to theoretical insights. Unlike traditional approaches in political science, which often lean towards speculative and normative theories, behavioralists focus on the value of theory in explaining causal relationships within their studies.

11. **Correct Answer is (3):-** WT Bluhm stated that political theory represents an abstract model of political organization. As a science, political theory aims to objectively describe political reality, avoiding any judgments, whether implicit or explicit. Additionally, when viewed as a philosophy, it outlines the principles of conduct that promote a good life for society at large.

12. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Behavioral theory, or Behavioralism, is a methodology in political science that first arose in the 1830s in the United States. The term was introduced by Dwight Waldo in his book 'Political Science in the United States.' Contrary to the initial statement, Behavioralism is indeed closely associated with the Anglo-American model, as highlighted by the contributions of Anglo-American political scientists like David Easton, Waldo, Gabriel Almond, and others. This approach focuses on analyzing the behaviors, actions, and activities of individuals within various social contexts, aiming to understand these behaviors in relation to the political system, rather than focusing solely on traditional political institutions such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

13. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Systems theory, or systems science, is an interdisciplinary field that examines systems across different domains to identify patterns and establish principles applicable at various levels and fields of study. Introduced by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in 1968, general systems theory views a system as a complex whole consisting of interrelated and interdependent components that together form a larger entity where the collective system is greater than the sum of its parts. The application of systems theory to political science, where politics is viewed as a system, began in the 1950s. This approach to political science considers all processes, relationships, and institutions that connect the government with the governed.

14. **Correct Answer is (4):-** The statement that post-behavioral political theory is ethnocentric and specifically focuses on Western democracies is incorrect. Post-behavioralism, also known as neo-behavioralism, emerged as a critique of the dominance of behavioralism in political science. One of the prominent figures in this movement, David Easton, who was initially a major proponent of the behavioral revolution, later advocated for post-behavioralism. This approach challenges the purely empirical evaluation of political phenomena and argues against neglecting values in political analysis. Post-behavioral theorists emphasize the role of political scientists as intellectuals who should uphold and advance human values. Post-behavioralism's broader application means it is not restricted to studying Western democracies. It seeks to understand and address political phenomena in various contexts, making it relevant to a wider range of political systems and cultures.

15. **Correct Answer is (1):-** G.H. Sabine argued that a key function of political theory is not only to explain political practices but also to interpret their significance. By revealing what a practice means or should mean, political theory has the potential to transform it. Sabine is best known for his influential book "A History of Political Theory," which traces the evolution of political thought from Plato to modern Fascism and Nazism.

16. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The behaviorist approach, which emerged in the mid-20th century, aimed to provide an objective, quantified method for explaining and predicting political behavior. Major political scholars engaged in this approach included David Easton, Robert Dahl, and Gabriel Almond. It emphasized the systematic inquiry into all aspects of political actions. However, the behaviorist approach was short-lived due to its inability to achieve consensus among intellectuals. Despite its goal of providing objective analysis, it fell short because it lacked the capacity to effectively apply the scientific method to political phenomena. Critics pointed out that political behavior is often influenced by complex, qualitative factors that cannot be easily quantified. Additionally, the approach was criticized for being overly focused on empirical data while neglecting the importance of normative and theoretical insights in understanding political behavior. These shortcomings ultimately led to the decline of behaviorism in political science.

17. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The classical tradition in political theory is considered to be a common school of enquiry because of its unity in style and manner of argument. Classical political theory was dominated by certain eternal values and philosophy. It is specifically found in the writings of Plato, Aristotle and some others. The classical tradition in political theory demonstrates a great deal of unity in style and manner of argument. That is why it constitutes a common school of inquiry. However, inspite of this intrinsic unity it offers divergent interpretations of politics.

18. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Sheldon Wolin characterized the classical tradition in political theory as "Epic theory," highlighting its focus not only on reinterpreting the world but also on transforming societies. This tradition is exemplified by eminent theorists such as Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Marx. While their writings may not have directly changed the world, they continue to stand as lasting testaments to the ambitious scope and aspirations of their thought.

19. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Easton characterized his significant revision in political science in 1969 as a genuine revolution. He asserted that post-behavioralism represents a true revolution aimed at steering political science in new directions. According to Easton, this development is a genuine revolution, not merely a reaction; it signifies progress rather than preservation and embodies reform rather than a counter-reformation.

20. **Correct Answer is (2):-** In his book "Politics: Who Gets What, When, and How?" (1936), Harold Lasswell observed that politics revolves around diversity and conflict, with scarcity being a fundamental aspect of its existence. This implies that while human needs and desires are boundless, the resources available to fulfill them are inherently limited. Consequently, politics can be interpreted as a contestation over scarce resources, with power serving as the primary tool through which this competition is waged.

21. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Post-behavioral political theory is often mischaracterized as lacking holistic perspective, which is inaccurate. Emerging after the dominance of behavioral approach from the 1940s to the 1960s, post-behavioralism arose in response to the perceived shortcomings of the behavioral approach in achieving the goal of constructing a truly scientific political theory. Rather than a regression to traditional methods, post-behavioralism represented a reformed iteration of behavioralism. Post-behavioralists acknowledged the value of behavioralism while advocating for necessary reforms. Key tenets of post-behavioralism included moving beyond a narrow focus on methodologies and techniques, and emphasizing the study of substantive political issues. Moreover, post-behavioralists recognized the importance of integrating the study of values alongside empirical facts. They believed that political science should contribute to the preservation and development of societal values. Central to post-behavioralism were the goals of relevance and action, emphasizing the practical application of political theory and the consideration of values in political analysis.

22. **Correct Answer is (4):-** He is skeptical about the resurgence of political theory (philosophy), is incorrect. Isaiah Berlin did not express skepticism about the resurgence of political theory, instead, he argued for its continual evolution and relevance. Berlin refuted assertions about the decline of political theory, emphasizing that it perpetually evolves in response to new challenges and engagements. As a British political theorist, Berlin's influential essay "Two Concepts of Liberty" (1958) revitalized interest in political theory, particularly in the English-speaking world. He asserted that political theory undergoes transformation rather than decline, manifesting in various aspects over time. Berlin's dedication to defending liberalism and his exploration of cultural issues in political philosophy foreshadowed the contributions of scholars like John Rawls. His insights into questions of identity highlighted the enduring importance of cultural considerations within political theory. Thus, Berlin's perspective rejects notions of decline, advocating instead for the ongoing evolution and adaptability of political theory to contemporary contexts.

23. **Correct Answer is (4):-** David Easton has stated that "Political behavior stands for both an intellectual tendency and a concrete academic movement." Easton, a Canadian-born American political scientist, pioneered the concept of behavioralism in the study of political systems. According to him, political behavior exhibits discoverable uniformities, suggesting that patterns and regularities can be identified and analyzed. Behavioralism, as Easton described, emphasizes the importance of empirical research and scientific methods in understanding political phenomena. This approach marked a significant shift from traditional political theory, focusing instead on the observable actions and behaviors of individuals and groups within political contexts. Through behavioralism, Easton sought to establish a more systematic and data-driven foundation for political science.

24. **Correct Answer is (4):-** The decline of political theory can be attributed to several factors: Historicism, Positivism, Moral Relativism, and Hyper-factualism.

- **Historicism**: This approach emphasizes the importance of historical context, attributing meaningful significance to specific periods, places, and local cultures in understanding social phenomena.
- **Positivism**: A philosophical theory that asserts that knowledge should be derived from natural phenomena and their observable properties and relations.
- **Moral Relativism**: The belief that moral judgments are true or false only in relation to particular standpoints, such as cultural or historical contexts, and that no single standpoint is universally privileged.
- **Hyper-factualism**: A trend in political science focused on the extensive accumulation of detailed information about political institutions, often at the expense of broader theoretical analysis.

These factors have collectively contributed to the weakening of political theory by emphasizing context-specific, empirical, and relativistic perspectives over universal theoretical frameworks.

25. Correct Answer is (1):- The correct matches for the given lists are as follows:

1. Daniel Lerner is associated with the Psychological School of Thought. He was an American scholar known for his studies on modernization theory.
2. Mahatma Gandhi is associated with the Normative School. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world through his principles of non-violence and ethical living.
3. G.A. Almond is associated with the Structural School. He introduced the structural-functional approach to political systems.
4. David Apter is associated with the Technological School. He was an American political scientist and sociologist known for his work on political development and modernization.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

26. Correct Answer is (3):- Pairs I and III are correctly matched.

The Clash of Civilizations: Samuel P. Huntington argued that post-Cold War conflicts would be cultural rather than between countries.

The End of History and the Last Man: Francis Fukuyama's 1992 book claims that the rise of Western liberal democracy marks the end of humanity's ideological evolution.

Classical Theory: Developed by Aristotle.

Green Political Theory: Developed by Robert E. Goodin.

27. Correct Answer is (4):- Statement (4) is incorrect: 'Political Theory develops in isolation.' In reality, the development of political theory is closely intertwined with the conditions of collective life and humanity's quest for a good life. Political theory evolves in response to social, economic, and cultural contexts, reflecting our collective experiences and aspirations.

28. Correct Answer is (4):- Political Theory deals with both philosophical and empirical aspects, addressing the conditions of collective life. It provides a conceptual framework for synthesizing knowledge. Different theories have varying connections with these concepts, leading to differing views on the most serious issues and the appropriate remedies. Consequently, Political Theory encompasses philosophical, empirical, and ethical statements.

29. Correct Answer is (2):- Statement (2) is correct regarding Political Theory, as it provides generalized statements about political life. By studying political theory, we can examine the benefits and disadvantages of different political systems.

30. Correct Answer is (4):- Statement 4 is not related to Political Theory. The study of political theory is important as it allows one examine the complex nature of political power.

31. Correct Answer is (2):- Statement (2) is true as Political Theory aims not only to understand and explain political phenomena but also to devise ways and means to change society. The study of Political Theory is important because it allows us to examine the complex nature of political power.

32. Correct Answer is (1):- correct matching is A-I, B-II, C-III, and D-IV.

1) John G. Gunnell is known for his work "Political Science: A Philosophical Analysis," which explores the philosophical underpinnings of political science as a discipline.
2) V. V. Dyke wrote "Political Science and the Theory of Action," focusing on the theoretical aspects of political actions and behaviors within political science.
3) Heinz Eulau is associated with "The American Science of Politics," which examines the development and characteristics of political science in the United States.
4) Bernard Crick authored "Segments of Political Science," which discusses various segments and facets of the field of political science.

Hence, the correct matching is A-I, B-II, C-III, and D-IV.

33. Correct Answer is (4):- Correct Answer is (4):-.

Post-behavioralism emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s as a response to the limitations of behavioralism in political science. Behavioralism, which gained prominence in the mid-20th century, emphasized empirical, scientific, and quantitative methods to study political phenomena. However, many scholars felt that this approach neglected important substantive and normative issues in political science.

Post-Behavioralism stands for:

- **Substance Over Methodology:** Emphasize the importance of substantive issues and real-world problems over purely methodological concerns.
- **Social Change:** Advocate for research that aims to contribute to social change and address pressing societal issues.

- **Politicization of the Profession:** Encourage scholars and professionals to take active roles in political advocacy and engage with political issues rather than remaining detached and neutral.

34. Correct Answer is (4):- Explanation

Normative theory in political science and philosophy focuses on examining how things should or ought to be, what is good or bad, and what is right or wrong. It is concerned with the ethical and moral dimensions of political life, often proposing ideals for political structures, institutions, and policies. Scholars that are associated with normative theory are Bertrand de Jouvenal, Eric Voegelin, Yves Simon.

35. Correct Answer is (1):-

- Andrew Heywood → Political Theory: An Introduction
- David Held → Political Theory and the Modern State
- Thomas Jefferson → Declaration of American Independence
- John Locke → Second Treatise of Civil Government

Liberty

1. Correct Answer is (2):- The American governmental system is widely regarded as the offspring and successor of the Theory of Separation of Powers. Montesquieu, in his 1748 work "The Spirit of the Laws," described separation of powers as the division of political power among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. The purpose of this separation of powers is to prevent the concentration of authority and to establish a system of checks and balances.

2. Correct Answer is (2):- Amartya Sen, an Indian economist and philosopher, made the statement, "The poor are poor... not because of what they do not have, but because of what they cannot do." This statement is a reflection of his capability approach, which he extensively discussed in his book "Development as Freedom. "In this context, Sen argues that poverty should not be measured solely by the lack of income or resources but rather by the deprivation of basic capabilities to live a life one has reason to value. He emphasizes that poverty is about the lack of opportunities and the inability to achieve essential functions such as being healthy, being educated, and participating in the life of the community. By focusing on what people can actually do and be, rather than just what they possess, Sen highlights the importance of enhancing individual freedoms and capabilities as the true measure of development and well-being.

3. Correct Answer is (4):- President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not mention "freedom against exploitation" in his notable Four Freedoms speech. Delivered during his eighth State of the Union address on January 6, 1941, the speech aimed to galvanize the American public against the Axis powers and garner support for aiding British and Allied forces during World War II. In this address, Roosevelt articulated his vision for a post-war world achievable within his generation, centered around four fundamental human freedoms: the freedom of speech and expression, the freedom of worship, the freedom from want, and the freedom from fear. These freedoms were intended to outline a future shaped by liberty and security for all.

4. Correct Answer is (4):- In the given statements, I, II, and IV are correct.

The concept of negative liberty significantly contributed to the establishment of the capitalist system in Europe. Negative liberty advocates for minimal state intervention, allowing maximum individual freedom. Similarly, the capitalist system emphasizes minimal government control over private property. Harold Laski viewed liberty as a positive concept. In his book *Grammar of Politics: An Introduction to Politics*, Laski supported the idea of positive liberty, which entails an active role for the state in removing obstacles that hinder individuals from exercising their freedom. Karl Marx rejected the notion of atomized, alienated, and possessive individualism. He highlighted the alienation of man as one of the most dehumanizing effects of capitalism. Marx argued that Liberty Capitalism's focus on individualism leads to a disconnection and dehumanization of individuals within society.

5. Correct Answer is (3):- Among the listed thinkers, John Locke and Jeremy Bentham are not supporters of positive liberty, which involves empowering individuals to fulfill their potential. Both Locke and Bentham advocate for negative liberty, emphasizing freedom from external constraints rather than state-enabled capacities. Locke focused on protecting inherent rights like life, liberty, and property from government interference, while Bentham's utilitarian approach prioritized individual freedom to pursue happiness without causing harm to others.

T. H. Green and Harold Laski are known supporters of positive liberty. Green, in particular, argued that true freedom involves the capacity to act in accordance with one's will, which may require societal structures that enable such actions. Harold Laski also emphasized the role of the state in promoting social

welfare, reflecting a similar commitment to positive liberty.

6. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The idea of 'positive liberty' refers to the concept where the state or an authority has the right to intervene in individuals' lives to enhance their freedom and help them achieve self-realization and personal fulfillment. This form of liberty is contrasted with 'negative liberty,' which emphasizes the absence of constraints imposed by others. Positive liberty suggests that true freedom is not just about the absence of external restrictions, but also about having the capacity and opportunities to act upon one's free will. It often involves the state's active role in providing education, healthcare, and other resources necessary for individuals to pursue their goals and develop their potential.

7. **Correct Answer is (2):-** H.J. Laski mentioned the relationship between political and economic equality in his book "A Grammar of Politics." In this work, Laski emphasizes that political equality is ineffective without economic equality, as the concentration of economic power can lead to a corresponding concentration of political power, undermining true democratic governance

8. **Correct Answer is (4):-**

A) **Two Concepts of Liberty** by Isaiah Berlin - Published in 1958.
B) **The Constitution of Liberty** by Friedrich Hayek - Published in 1960.
C) **Four Essays on Liberty** by Isaiah Berlin - Published in 1969.
D) **Liberty after Freedom** by Rohan J. Alva - Published in 2022.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):-**

A. **Max Weber** is the author of **"Economy and Society"**, a foundational work in sociology that explores various aspects of economic and social structures.
B. **Isaiah Berlin** wrote **"Four Essays on Liberty"**, where he examines the concept of liberty and different interpretations of freedom.
C. **Rosa Luxemburg** authored **"Social Reform or Revolution"**, a critique of reformist socialism and advocacy for revolutionary change.
D. **Milton Friedman** is the author of **"Capitalism and Freedom",** a key text in which he discusses the relationship between economic freedom and political freedom.

Equality

1. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Economic equality doesn't align with the liberal concept of equality, which holds that all people are naturally equal in terms of their rights to liberty. This means that in a liberal society, everyone should have the same opportunity to benefit and all individuals are equal before the law. Essentially, liberalism focuses on equality of opportunity and legal equality rather than guaranteeing equality of economic outcomes.

2. **Correct Answer is (3):- Explanation:**

A. **The basic capability, equality can be the sole guide to the moral good:** This sentence aligns with Sen's capability approach, which focuses on individuals' ability to function and achieve meaningful things, rather than just income or resources. However, Sen also argued that other moral principles beyond equality are important, such as freedom and justice.
B. **Morality is not concerned only with equality:** This statement accurately reflects Sen's view that while equality is a crucial moral concern, it's not the only one. He emphasized the importance of evaluating justice and individual well-being beyond just equal distribution of resources or income.
C. **Basic capability, equality is a partial guide to the part of moral goodness that is associated with the idea of equality:** This aligns with Sen's argument that focusing on individuals' "basic capabilities" – the ability to live a good life according to their values – can guide us towards achieving a more just and equitable society, but it's not a complete solution as other moral considerations matter too.

Justice

1. **Correct Answer is (2):-** The correct match is as follows

1. Thomas Pogge - Author of "Global Justice." Pogge argues that principles like John Rawls' Difference Principle or a subset of the Principles of Social Justice, defined as a Universal Criterion of Human Rights, should be applied globally to the basic structures of societies.
2. Michael Walzer - Author of "Spheres of Justice." Walzer examines justice through a communitarian lens and discusses the Indian caste system as part of his analysis on how justice varies across different societal spheres.
3. Susan Moller Okin - Known for her work on feminist perspectives of justice. Okin critiques how gender-based discrimination obstructs women's aspirations and calls for a justice system that incorporates gender equality.

4. John Rawls - Associated with the concept of Distributive Justice. Rawls' theory focuses on the equitable distribution of resources and goods within a society, aiming for a socially just allocation that benefits all members.

2. Correct Answer is (2):- Friedrich Hayek critically addressed John Rawls' concept of social justice, labeling it a 'mirage' in his book "Law, Legislation and Liberty: A Mirage of Social Justice." Hayek described social justice as a meaningless, almost quasi-religious belief that poses a significant threat to the values of a free civilization. He viewed it as a dangerous superstition, even though he primarily contested only a specific aspect of social justice—distribution based on individual merit—which Rawls himself also rejected.

Conversely, John Rawls, in his seminal work "A Theory of Justice," discusses 'Distributive Justice,' framing justice as a fundamental virtue of social conduct and institutions. This marks a foundational contrast between their philosophical views on justice in society.

3. Correct Answer is (1):- Amartya Sen, an Indian economist renowned for his contributions to welfare economics and philosophy, has been influential through his various works. His early work, "Choice, Welfare and Measurement" (1960), includes critical essays on economic analysis and methodology, covering topics such as choice, preference, nationality, aggregation, and measurement. His subsequent book, "Inequality Reexamined" (1992), explores various perspectives on the concept of inequality. In "Development as Freedom" (1999), Sen articulates the idea that increasing freedom is central to economic development, offering a broad and compact discussion on international development. His 2009 book, "The Idea of Justice," critiques and revises John Rawls' "A Theory of Justice." Sen's achievements were recognized with the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998 and the Bharat Ratna in 1999.
Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

4. Correct Answer is (1):- The correct association between authors and their books is as follows:

- Brian Berry wrote "The Liberal Theory of Justice," in which he offers a concise review of John Rawls's "A Theory of Justice." Berry is a British-American geographer and a professor in the School of Economic, Political and Policy Sciences at the University of Texas.
- Susan Moller Okin is the author of "Justice, Gender, and Family." Okin was a liberal feminist, political philosopher, and author who critiqued modern theories of justice in her work.
- Amartya Sen authored "The Idea of Justice," where he critiques and revises John Rawls's theory of justice. Sen is an Indian economist and philosopher known for his contributions to welfare economics.
- Tom Campbell wrote the book "Justice," which outlines the main competing theories of justice, highlighting the works of John Rawrawls and Ronald Dworkin. Campbell was a Scottish philosopher and jurist.

Therefore, option (1) is the correct answer.

5. Correct Answer is (1):- The correct match is as follows

- **Theory of Distributive Justice**: John Rawls introduced this theory in his book "A Theory of Justice" (1971). Rawls offers a moral theory that serves as an alternative to utilitarianism, focusing on the fair distribution of goods and opportunities in society.
- **Entitlement Theory of Justice**: Robert Nozick presented this theory in "Anarchy, State, and Utopia" (1974). Nozick argues that a minimal state, limited to the narrow functions of protection against force, theft, and fraud, arises naturally from anarchy and that expanding state power beyond this is unjustified.
- **Communitarian Perspective of Justice**: Michael Walzer discusses this in his book "Spheres of Justice" (1983). Walzer advocates for complex equality, challenging John Rawls's "A Theory of Justice" by arguing that different social goods should be distributed according to different criteria.
- **Theory of Global Justice**: Thomas Pogge elaborates on this theory in "Global Justice" (2001). Pogge addresses moral issues in the global order, emphasizing the responsibilities of the most powerful societies and setting moral priorities for the future.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

6. Correct Answer is (2):- Aristotle described distributive justice as primarily concerned with how honors and wealth are distributed. He said, "Distributive Justice is mainly concerned with distribution of honors or wealth." In his 'Nicomachean Ethics,' he further explains this concept: "One form of particular justice which is just in corresponding sense concerns the distribution of honor or money or other things that are divisible among those who have a share in the Constitution, the other form rectifies the conditions of a transaction." This means that distributive justice involves fairly dividing things like honors or money

among people who are part of a community, and it also ensures fairness in transactions.

7. **Correct Answer is (3):- Robert Nozick**, in his influential book “Anarchy, State, and Utopia” (1974), argued for a libertarian theory of justice. He argued that property rights must be strictly protected, as long as the wealth was justly acquired or transferred. This view is part of his libertarian philosophy, which opposes forced redistribution and supports minimal state interference.

Rights

1. **Correct Answer is (3):-** The right to be free from torture and slavery is not considered part of the second generation of human rights. Second-generation human rights do not refer to rights directly held by individuals but rather impose positive obligations on governments to respect and fulfill these rights. These rights gained recognition after World War II and, like first-generation rights, are included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
   Important examples of second-generation rights include:
   - The right to education
   - The right to health
   - The right to housing
   - The right to just and favorable conditions of work
   - The right to protection against unemployment

   These rights emphasize the state's responsibility to ensure certain socio-economic standards for its citizens.

2. **Correct Answer is (1):-** American political theorist Thomas Paine argued in his 1791 book 'Rights of Man' that "A Government without a Constitution is power without right." He wrote this work to support the French Revolution, emphasizing that a popular political revolution is justified when a government fails to protect its citizens' natural rights.

3. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Harold Joseph Laski, an English political theorist and economist, famously said, "Every state is known by the rights that it maintains." This means he believed the quality of a state can be judged by the rights it protects for its people. Laski wrote about these ideas in his book "Grammar of Politics" and was also actively involved in politics, serving as the chairman of the British Labour Party. His statement highlights the importance of rights in defining a state's identity and in enabling its citizens to reach their full potential.

4. **Correct Answer is (2):-** No rights can be granted to an individual that conflict with the social interest, as social interest encompasses the well-being of all individuals. It is believed that one person's right implies a corresponding duty for another. Therefore, rights cannot be granted if they negatively impact others' interests. The granting of rights is deeply interconnected with social interest, as rights are legal claims that must align with the collective good. Rights inherently cannot possess an anti-social character.

5. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The Theory of Natural Rights asserts that rights are inalienable and cannot be taken away from individuals, as they are inherent and exist prior to society and the state. These rights are not dependent on the laws or customs of any particular culture or government. The concept of natural rights first appeared in ancient Greek philosophy and was later elaborated upon by the Roman philosopher Cicero. John Locke, a key figure in the development of natural rights theory, made significant contributions to this concept in the 17th century. Locke argued that individuals possess natural rights to life, liberty, and property, which governments are created to protect.

6. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Thomas Paine authored the book "The Rights of Man" in 1791. It includes 31 articles that argue political revolution is permissible when a government fails to safeguard the natural rights of its people. Using this foundational argument, Paine defends the French Revolution against Edmund Burke's criticism in "Reflections on the Revolution in France" (1790). "The Rights of Man" was published in two parts, with the first part released in March 1791 and the second part in February 1792.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):- Explanation**

A. Every state is known by the rights that it maintains.

B. We do not mean by the rights the grant of some historic conditions possessed in the childhood, but lost in the process of time.

C. Rights in fact are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself at his best.

These three statements indeed represent the ideas of H. J. Laski on the system of rights.

Democracy

1. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Anthony Downs authored "An Economic Theory of Democracy," published in 1957. This seminal work presented a model that outlined specific conditions allowing for the application of

economic theory to political decision-making beyond traditional market contexts. In this book, Downs introduced the concept of rational choice theory, which posits that individuals make decisions based on maximizing their own utility or benefits. He applied this theory to the realm of politics, suggesting that voters and politicians act in ways that serve their own self-interests. Downs' work has had a profound impact on political science, providing a framework for analyzing political behavior and decision-making processes through an economic lens.

2. **Correct Answer is (4):-** In contemporary states, the feasibility of direct democracy is limited due to the practical challenges associated with the large size and population of these nations. Direct democracy, also known as pure democracy, involves the creation of laws through the general vote of the population, allowing for the direct involvement of citizens in decision-making processes. This form stands in contrast to indirect democracy, where elected representatives govern on behalf of the people.

3. **Correct Answer is (1):-** According to Lord Acton's famous assertion, "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." This suggests that when a person or institution possesses unchecked and comprehensive power, there is a natural tendency to misuse it, potentially leading to despotism or tyranny. Therefore, Assertion A is indeed true. Democracy serves as an effective safeguard against the abuse of power. In a democratic system, power is not only vested in leaders elected by the people but is also dispersed among various branches and levels of government, ensuring no single entity holds absolute authority. Thus, Reason R is true and provides a clear explanation of Assertion A. Therefore, option (1) is the correct answer.

4. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Francis Fukuyama theorizes in his book "The End of History and the Last Man" that liberal democracy may constitute the end point of mankind's ideological evolution. He suggests that this system may mark the endpoint of the historical progression of government forms, drawing on the philosophical ideas of Hegel and Marx, who viewed history as a linear journey. Fukuyama argues that earlier government systems were flawed and irrational, leading to their eventual failure. He posits that since the French Revolution, liberal democracy has demonstrated its superiority—ethically, politically, and economically—over all other government forms, implying that no superior alternative is likely to surpass it. Thus, both the assertion that liberal democracy might be the final form of government and the reasoning provided are valid, making option (1) the appropriate answer.

5. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Robert Alan Dahl, a leading figure in political science, developed the 'Procedural Theory of Democracy,' which emphasizes the importance of specific democratic processes. According to Dahl, a democratic system should be completely responsive to all its citizens, though he acknowledges that in practice, the closest form any country may achieve is often an oligarchy. The procedural theory identifies key criteria essential for a functioning democracy:

1. Effective Participation: All members should have equal opportunities to express their opinions and contribute to discussions.
2. Voting Equality: Every member must have an equal and effective opportunity to vote without discrimination.
3. Enlightened Understanding: It is crucial that all members have access to adequate information to make informed decisions about proposals and their consequences.

Dahl's contributions have significantly shaped modern understanding of democracy, and he is renowned as a preeminent political social scientist of the twentieth century, often referred to as "The Dean of American Political Scientists."

6. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Consociational democracy is often viewed as an incomplete form of democracy because it is designed for deeply divided societies where power is shared among elite groups and different social segments. Traditional democracy advocates for power to be in the hands of the general populace. In consociational models, however, this typical democratic flow of power is circumvented, potentially hindering genuine alternative governance models. The primary aim of consociational democracy is to ensure governmental stability and maintain the existing power-sharing agreements. While both the assertion and the reasoning are valid, the reasoning does not directly explain why consociational democracy is considered incomplete. Therefore, option (2) is the correct choice.

7. **Correct Answer is (4):-** According to Schumpeter, a well-organized party system is not an essential prerequisite for making elitism compatible with democracy. He articulates this view in his work, "Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy." Schumpeter's perspective on democracy is often considered "elitist" because he questions the rationality and knowledge of voters and favors

decision-making by politicians. He suggests that democracy primarily serves to facilitate the rotation of elites. Therefore, he argues that a structured party system is not essential. For Schumpeter, democracy is just one way to organize politics, characterized by providing people with the chance to choose or reject their leaders through competitive elections.

8. Correct Answer is (3):- Deliberative democracy is a theory focused on enhancing the traditional framework of liberal democracy through reasoned discussion and debate. The concept, which can be applied in both representative and direct democracies, was developed by thinkers such as Aristotle and Jürgen Habermas. Deliberative democracy emphasizes the role of informed and respectful dialogue in decision-making processes, allowing citizens to engage in collective reasoning to reach consensus.

The term "deliberative democracy" was originally coined by Joseph M. Bessette in his 1980 work Deliberative Democracy: The Majority Principle in Republican Government. This approach aims to refine democratic practices by encouraging thoughtful and inclusive discourse, thereby improving the quality of political decisions.

9. Correct Answer is (4):- In the given statements, all are correct.

1. **Popular Sovereignty:** This principle signifies that all political power originates from the people, forming the core of democratic governance.
2. **Principle of Equality:** Democracy is fundamentally built on the notion of equality, ensuring that all individuals are treated without discrimination.
3. **Equality of Opportunities:** This implies that everyone should have a fair and equal chance to compete based on their qualifications and abilities.
4. **Equal Opportunity for Political Participation:** Similar to the above, this principle emphasizes that each person should have a fair opportunity to engage in politics and be selected based on their qualifications and abilities.
5. **Civil and Political Equality:** Democracy guarantees equal political rights to all citizens, ensuring the society is free from discrimination.
6. **Regular, Free, and Fair Elections:** Democratic governance is characterized by periodic elections that are conducted in a free and fair manner, allowing people to choose their government.
7. **Rule of Law:** In a democracy, the rule of law prevails, meaning that everyone, including government officials, is subject to the law.
8. **Transparent, Responsive, and Responsible Government:** A democratic government operates in an open and transparent manner, being responsive and accountable to the citizens.
9. **Right to Freedom:** Democratic systems uphold the right to freedom, recognizing it as a fundamental human right.

These principles collectively ensure that democracy functions effectively, providing a framework where power is derived from and exercised for the benefit of the people.

10. Correct Answer is (2):- Democracy is predicated on the principle of equality and represents a system of governance by the people, emphasizing popular sovereignty. This principle underlines that governance should facilitate the free and equal participation of all citizens. While democracy theoretically promotes broad participation and control by the general populace, it is often critiqued for the disproportionate influence held by a select group of elites. This critique is notably articulated in C. Wright Mills' 1956 seminal work, "The Power Elite." In this book, Mills highlights the interconnected relationships among the leaders of the military, corporate, and political sectors, arguing that these groups consolidate power to manipulate and control the broader society, often at the expense of the ordinary citizen's influence. Both assertions—that democracy is founded on principles of popular sovereignty and that power can be concentrated among a small elite—are correct. However, the assertion that a "power elite" controls government does not directly explain the foundational principle of democracy as governance by the people. Therefore, while both statements are accurate, the reason provided does not correctly explain the principle of democracy, leading to the conclusion that option (2) is the correct answer.

11. Correct Answer is (2):- Robert Dahl coined the term "Polyarchy" to describe a specific form of government observed in modern democracies. In his analysis, a polyarchy is a system where power is distributed among multiple individuals rather than being concentrated in a single ruler or small group, distinguishing it from both dictatorships and traditional democratic systems. This form of governance, which features elements of both democracy and a more complex power structure, was first seen in countries like the United States and France before spreading to other nations.

12. Correct Answer is (2):- The correct chronological order of the publication of the given books is as follows:

1. **The American Commonwealth**: Published in 1888, this book was written by James Bryce. It presents a thorough examination of the institutions of the United States from the perspective of a historian and constitutional lawyer.
2. **Public Opinion and Popular Government**: Published in 1913, this book was authored by Abbott Lawrence Lowell. It explores how public opinion influences American society and government organization.
3. **Modern Democracies**: Published in 1921, this book by James Bryce surveys the modern democracies of France, Switzerland, and Canada, providing a comparative analysis.
4. **Constitutional Government and Democracy**: Published in 1941, this work by Carl J. Friedrich deals with institutional patterns and the functioning of constitutional government.

   Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

13. Correct Answer is (1):- The real danger to democracy emanates from absence of leadership. Leadership is the backbone of democracy, as it is a system based on popular sovereignty that requires strong leaders to function properly. Hence, assertion A is true. Without leadership, a democratic country cannot survive; it would be vulnerable and could be conquered by another nation. Therefore, Reason R is true and is the correct explanation of A.

14. Correct Answer is (1):- Options I, II, and IV are correct about liberal democracy. Liberal democracy is a system where people choose their leaders, who must follow laws that protect individual rights. In this system, everyone has the right to participate in elections and run for office. Leaders must follow the wishes of the majority. Important features of liberal democracy include free and fair elections, the freedom to gather and form groups, freedom of the press, and protection of basic rights.

15. Correct Answer is (1):-

Popular Sovereignty: This principle asserts that the authority of a state and its government are created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives. Essentially, the people are the ultimate source of political power.

Universal Adult Suffrage: This refers to the right of all adult citizens to vote in an election, regardless of race, gender, belief, or social status. It ensures that every adult has a say in the governance of their country.

Thus, popular sovereignty relies on the idea that the people are the ultimate authority. For this principle to be realized effectively, it is necessary that all adults have the right to vote, thereby ensuring that the will of the people is reflected in the government.

16. Correct Answer is (2):-

John Wahlke's typology of legislative roles categorizes representatives into different roles based on their approach to representing their constituents.

Facilitator-neutral role: Wahlke identifies this as one of the roles representatives can assume, emphasizing consensus-building and neutrality.

District state or country role: This aligns with Wahlke's categorization where representatives focus on representing their district, state, or country.

Revolutionary role: This role suggests representatives who seek radical change, which is part of Wahlke's typology.

Trustee-deputy role: This role implies that the representative acts as a trustee of their constituents' interests but also exercises their own judgment when necessary.This is not the part of John Wahlke typology.

17. Correct Answer is (1):-

Linz and Stepan argued that civil society and political society play complementary roles in a democracy, with civil society providing a space for citizen engagement and political society ensuring formal political processes. The complementarity between civil society and political society is not always recognized, as there can be tensions and conflicts between these spheres. They emphasized that the rule of law is essential for the consolidation of democracy, as it ensures legal equality and the protection of rights. Linz and Stepan did not assert that modern consolidated democracies must have pure market economies. Many democracies have mixed economies with varying degrees of state intervention. They noted that a functioning democracy requires the state to have the capacity to implement policies, regulate activities, and extract resources (such as taxes) effectively.

18. Correct Answer is (3):- Immanuel Kant is a prominent advocate of cosmopolitan democracy, particularly through his essay "Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch" (1795). In this work, he outlines the idea of a federation of free states governed by the rule of law and the principles of universal hospitality. Kant's vision includes the establishment of a peaceful international order where individuals are treated as citizens of a global community, transcending the boundaries of nation-states.

19. **Correct Answer is (3):-**
Joshua Cohen is a prominent political theorist known for his work on deliberative democracy. He has defined deliberative democracy as a form of democracy in which deliberation is central to decision-making. In this model, free and equal citizens engage in open and inclusive discussion to reach decisions that are reasoned and justified. Cohen emphasizes the importance of pluralism in deliberative democracy. He argues that a healthy democracy requires diverse groups and associations that reflect the varied interests and perspectives within a society.

20. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Deliberative democracy is a form of democracy that emphasizes the importance of reasoned discussion and debate among citizens and their representatives to arrive at legitimate and justifiable decisions. The key features of deliberative democracy are: (A) Informal debate: Open discussion is central to deliberative democracy as it allows diverse perspectives to be considered. (C) Public use of reason: Citizens and their representatives use reasoned arguments to justify their views, fostering informed and rational decision-making. (D) Impartial pursuit of truth: Deliberation aims to achieve impartial and fair outcomes by prioritizing truth and collective welfare over individual biases or interests. The other options, (B) Direct participation of citizens, and (E) Monism as well as Dualism, are not specifically aligned with the principles of deliberative democracy. While direct participation can play a role, deliberative democracy focuses more on dialogue and debate than direct action. Monism and dualism are philosophical concepts unrelated to deliberative democracy.

21. **Correct Answer is (2):-**

A. **Based on a one-party system –** A one-party system is not a characteristic of liberal democracy. Liberal democracies are based on multi-party systems where different political parties compete for power.

E. **State monopoly on the means of mass communication –** A state monopoly on mass communication is also not a part of liberal democracy. In liberal democracies, freedom of the press and independent media are essential.

B. **Based on formal legal rules –** This is a characteristic of liberal democracy. Liberal democracies are based on the rule of law, where laws are clear, transparent, and applied equally to all citizens.

C. **Guarantee of civil liberties and individual rights –** This is a fundamental feature of liberal democracy. It ensures the protection of individual freedoms, including freedom of speech, religion, and assembly.

D. **A system of checks and balances –** This is also a key feature of liberal democracies. It prevents any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.

22. **Correct Answer is (1):-**

A. **It offers a practicable form of democracy for large countries** – Correct. Representative democracy is particularly effective in large countries where direct democracy (involving every citizen in decision-making) would be impractical.

B. **It establishes a link between the government and the governed** – Correct. Representative democracy involves electing representatives who act on behalf of the people, thereby creating a link between the government and its citizens.

C. **It obliterates the distinction between the government and the people** – Incorrect. Representative democracy maintains a distinction between the government and the people, as the government is formed by elected representatives rather than directly by the people.

D. **It advocates a classless society** – Incorrect. Representative democracy does not inherently advocate for a classless society; it focuses on the process of electing representatives to make decisions on behalf of the people.

E. **Its most common modern manifestation is the use of referendum** – Incorrect. While referendums are used in some representative democracies, they are not the most common manifestation. Representative democracy primarily involves the election of representatives rather than direct voting on every issue through referendums.

Power

1. **Correct Answer is (4):-** David Easton described 'political power' as a relationship where an individual or a group can direct the actions of others toward their own objectives. Political power is the ability of an entity to influence the behavior of others, either with or without their resistance. It encompasses the capacity to shape people's actions, influence the outcomes of events, and exert control over societal policies, functions, and cultures. This form of power enables individuals or groups to exert significant influence within a society.

2. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Robert Dahl argued that. The power is a matter of getting people to do what they would not have otherwise done. Dahl gave this definition in his book The Concept Power' (1957).
This approach to understanding power is appealing because it resonates with the widespread belief that power is fundamentally about achieving outcomes,

which is most evident in the decision-making process and its outcomes.

3. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Authority is the legitimate power that a person or a group of persons possess and practice over other people. Thus, only when the power is combined with authority does it have authority. Power is the capacity of an individual to influence the actions, beliefs, or conduct (behaviour) of others. In other words, power is the use of force over others.
Both A and I are true, but Reason R is not the correct explanation of Assertion A. Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

4. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Talcott Parsons compared power to money in his studies, examining how power works in different groups or "collectivities." He saw society as the main group but noted there are many smaller groups within it, like countries, states, cities, schools, and classrooms. Each of these groups shows different ways that power is used, which was a key part of Parsons' research into how power influences various parts of society.

5. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Max Weber considered beliefs and symbols as key elements of authority. In his seminal work, 'Economy and Society,' Weber outlined three distinct types of legitimate authority: legal-rational authority, traditional authority, and charismatic authority. He defined authority, or domination, as the probability that commands will be obeyed by a designated group of people. Legitimate authority, according to Weber, is authority that both the leader and the followers perceive as justified and rightful.

6. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Habermas and Offe introduced the concept of legitimation crisis as an alternative to Weber's approach to legitimacy. While Max Weber outlined three types of legitimate authority—traditional, charismatic, and legal-rational—Habermas and Offe shifted focus to the notion of a legitimation crisis. In his book "Legitimation Crisis," Habermas extensively examined the nature and dynamics of late capitalism, highlighting crisis tendencies within liberal democracies that undermine their stability and legitimacy. This departure from Weberian theory emphasizes the challenges to legitimacy faced by modern regimes.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The theories of development from the 1950s, such as behaviorism, failed to establish a universally accepted paradigm. Originally intended to examine the developmental processes of Western countries, these theories emerged during the Cold War era and were primarily focused on Western contexts. Consequently, they overlooked the developmental dynamics of third-world countries. British Scholar Bernard Crick criticized the dominance of the behavioral approach to politics in the US, which was less prominent in Britain. The Cold War significantly influenced the era of behaviorism, with much of its funding coming from the Ford Foundation, resulting in a bias towards American political principles.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):-** In the given question statement I, II and III are correct .According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is an organizational model that is defined by systematic rules, standardized processes, and meticulous division of labor. It features a clear hierarchy and a framework of operations that ensures responsibilities are well defined and interactions between employees are professional and largely impersonal. Weber posited that bureaucracy represents the most efficient and rational means by which to organize human activity. In a bureaucratic system, the selection and promotion of individuals are based solely on their technical qualifications, supporting a meritocratic framework. Weber described bureaucracy as an "iron cage" because it exemplifies a form of rule-based rational control that, while efficient, can be seen as constraining individual creativity and freedom. This organizational model is a central component of what Weber termed "rational-legal authority," where legitimacy and authority are grounded in established laws and procedures rather than in personal leadership or traditional customs.

9. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Steven Lukes' "three dimensions of power" in his book 'Power: A Radical View' are summarized as follows:
1. **Decision-Making Power**: The capacity to influence decisions and outcomes through political action.
2. **Agenda-Setting Power**: The ability to control what topics are discussed or ignored in public forums.
3. **Thought Control**: Influencing or dictating the thoughts and desires of others, often beyond their own self-interest.
Hence, Correct Answer is (3):-.

10. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Making someone better off without making others worse off is associated with Pareto's principle of optimality, also known as Pareto efficiency or Pareto optimality. This concept defines an economic state where resources are allocated in such a way that it is impossible to reallocate them to

make one individual better off without making another individual worse off. Pareto efficiency implies that resources are distributed in the most economically efficient manner, but it does not necessarily imply equality or fairness. This principle was named after the Italian economist and political scientist Vilfredo Pareto.

11. **Correct Answer is (1):-** In the book 'The Spirit of the Laws,' Montesquieu explores how the culture and real character of a country go beyond just its laws and government structures. He discusses how a successful political system must consider the society's specific social and geographical conditions. Montesquieu suggests that factors like geography and climate shape the culture of a people, which then influences the types of political and social behaviors they are likely to adopt.

12. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Both statements I and II are true. Coercive power is often highly effective and has a physical impact. It occurs when the mere threat of violence or other forms of punishment is enough to compel the target to comply with the demand. However, power can also be based on consent, and in many cases, this form of power can be even more effective.

13. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Hegemony in international relations signifies the ability of a dominant state or group of states to wield significant influence or control over others within the global system. Realist perspectives on hegemony emphasize the hierarchical structure of power dynamics, where a hegemon (usually a major power) exercises leadership or dominance over other states. This influence can extend from economic and military supremacy to political and cultural sway, shaping the behavior and interactions of other states within the international arena. Hence, Correct answer is Both A and Rare correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

Citizenship

1. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Bryan S. Turner is renowned for his contributions to the 'Pluralist Theory of Citizenship.' This theory posits that social diversity inhibits any one group from achieving dominance, emphasizing the importance of individual citizenship in a global context. Turner's recent research has focused on how globalization is transforming the nature of citizenship. He examines the ways in which social and political shifts present new challenges to traditional concepts of citizenship, highlighting the need for a broader, more inclusive understanding as societies become increasingly interconnected.

2. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Correct Answer is (2):-. The statement "The concept of citizenship has gone out of fashion among political thinkers" is attributed to Van Gunsteren. Van Gunsteren is a political theorist known for his work on citizenship and political participation. He has critically examined the concept of citizenship and how it has evolved or been sidelined in contemporary political thought. His analysis often highlights the shifting focus away from traditional notions of citizenship towards other forms of political identity and participation.

Political Traditions

Ideology

1. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Political ideology represents a set of beliefs that shape our worldview. It's not necessarily always focused on prompting action. Instead, it often involves a blend of emotional commitment and habitual reinforcement. In contrast, political theory is concerned with the objective, analytical understanding of political life. This difference in focus and approach means that political ideology and political theory are not identical; they serve distinct purposes in the study and practice of political concepts.

2. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Andrew Heywood suggests that ideologies should not be judged as liberating or oppressive, nor as true or false. He views them as collections of socially influenced ideas that present a version of truth appealing to both advantaged and disadvantaged groups. According to Heywood, ideology serves as a tool through which social groups or entire societies gain a sense of self-awareness.

3. **Correct Answer is (2):-** David McLellan begins his book "Ideology" by asserting that ideology is the most elusive concept in the social sciences. He suggests that an ideology comprises an individual's collective beliefs and ideas, akin to a philosophical framework. Followers often adhere to their ideology without question, thereby influencing their unconscious orientation, habits, and social practices, which in turn can significantly impact politics and governance. McLellan argues that ideology serves as a guiding force for those pursuing visionary theories, and understanding people's belief systems facilitates the discussion and advancement of agendas through the strategic application of social engineering, psychology, mass media, and other communication and cultural tools. Additionally, McLellan offers a comprehensive exploration of Karl Marx's life and revolutionary ideas, accompanied by a rich array of bibliographical resources.

4. **Correct Answer is (4):-** The notion that political ideas do not embody or articulate class or social interests is not characteristic of ideology. An ideology is a set of normative beliefs and values held by an individual or group for reasons beyond mere knowledge or understanding. The term and its associated system of ideas were coined by Antoine Destutt de Tracy in 1796. Numerous well-known ideologies encompass various aspects of human activity. According to Althusser, ideology represents the imagined existence or perception of things in relation to the actual conditions of existence. Some commonly followed ideologies include are liberalism, communism, socialism, feminism etc.

5. **Correct Answer is (4):-** The 'Clash of Civilizations' thesis, proposed by Samuel P. Huntington, suggests that future global conflicts will be driven primarily by cultural and civilizational differences rather than ideological or economic factors. Huntington argues that distinct civilizations, defined by cultural and religious identities, will be the primary sources of conflict. As globalization increases interactions, it also heightens cultural consciousness, potentially leading to clashes. Thus, conflicts will be more cultural in nature.

6. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Francis Fukuyama stated that "we are witnessing the end of history as such, that is, the endpoint of mankind's ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government." He expressed these thoughts in his book 'The End of History and The Last Man,' published in 1992. Fukuyama, an American political scientist, political economist, and writer, argues that the global spread of liberal democracies may signal the end point of humanity's socio-cultural evolution.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):-** The Austrian School and the Chicago School are central to New Right Ideology, a philosophy that champions a free market economy. This ideology emphasizes increased deregulation, privatization, lower direct taxes, higher indirect taxes, and a reduced welfare state. Proponents argue that these measures foster economic efficiency, individual responsibility, and limited government intervention, ultimately leading to greater overall prosperity and innovation. The Austrian School focuses on the importance of individual choice and market signals, while the Chicago School advocates for monetarism and the benefits of minimal government interference in markets.

Liberalism

1. **Correct Answer is (4):-** For Fukuyama, the triumph of democracy isn't solely attributed to ideologies but rather to the victory of liberal democracy. In his book "The End of History and the Last Man," Fukuyama declares the end of ideological conflicts and heralds the dominance of liberal democracy in the post-ideological world. He argues that Western liberal democracy emerged victorious in this global ideological battle.

2. **Correct Answer is (4):-** Within the liberal communitarian debate, a distinction arises between "procedural" and "communitarian" interpretations of totalitarianism. This discourse emerged following John Rawls' publication of "A Theory of Justice" in 1971, where he shifted liberalism's foundation from utilitarianism to Kantian principles like universalism, impartiality, and respect for individuals.

3. **Correct Answer is (3):-** The works of Isaiah Berlin in chronological order of their publications are as follows:
The following summarizes key works by Isaiah Berlin, highlighting their themes and contributions:

1. "Karl Marx: His Life and Environment" - Authored by Isaiah Berlin and first published in 1939, this biography of Karl Marx offers a detailed account of Marx's life phases and provides an insightful analysis of his ideas, motivations, and limitations.
2. "Four Essays on Liberty" - This influential book by Berlin, published in 1969, explores the dual aspects of liberty: the positive, which involves the pursuit of one's own goals, and the negative, which concerns freedom from external restraint.