P R E F A C E

"CUET PG Political Science Book", an invaluable resource designed to assist you in your journey towards achieving success in the highly competitive field of political science. This book is a comprehensive compilation of (2022-2024) Past Year Questions (PYQ) and Practice Questions, each accompanied by a detailed explanation to help you enhance your knowledge and preparation for various competitive exams in the field of political science.

PYQ and Practice Questions: Our comprehensive question bank covers all topics of CUET-PG political science Syllabus topics, ensuring you have ample opportunities to practice and refine your skills.

Detailed Explanations: Each question in this book comes with a detailed explanation that not only answers the question but also provides you with the rationale behind the answer. This helps you understand the concepts thoroughly.

Coverage of All Topics: We've carefully selected questions from the syllabus CUET PG political science, ensuring that you are well-prepared to tackle a wide range of questions that may appear in your examinations.

Exam-Oriented Approach: The questions in this book are curated to mimic the style and difficulty level of questions typically found in political science competitive exams. This approach will help you become familiar with the format and structure of the actual exams.

Practice Makes Perfect: Regular practice is the key to success in any competitive exam. This book allows you to hone your problem-solving skills through an abundance of questions and detailed explanations.

Comprehensive Resource: Whether you're preparing for admission to postgraduate programs, research fellowships, or competitive recruitment exams, this book is a one-stop solution for your political science preparation needs.

We understand the dedication, hard work, and determination it takes to excel in political science, and we are committed to providing you with the best tools to help you reach your goals. We hope this book proves to be an invaluable asset in your preparation journey and leads you to the success you deserve.

We wish you the best of luck in your academic and professional endeavors.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

First and foremost, I'd like to thank our entire Institute for Advanced Studies (IFAS) students for inspiring me to write this book. I would like to express my gratitude to Er. Radheshyam Choudhary, founding CEO of IfAS Edutech Pvt. Ltd. and Director of IFAS Publications, for his invaluable assistance and critical suggestions in completing the work.

My special thanks to **Ekta Pravinkumar Dalbhanjan** for proofreading and verifying answers, reviewing and assisting me in preparing the systematic layout; your comments were invaluable in improving the content of this book.

I also want to thank Vaishnavi Bhillare for their assistance in sorting and compiling questions by chapter and section.

I would not forget to thank all the IfAS team where I was able to further continue my teaching and especially learning the many facets of the process of building this book.

This book is the result of a collaborative effort, and it would not have been possible without the outstanding members of the IFAS publication team. During the production of this book, it was a pleasure to collaborate with many other dedicated and creative IFAS publications.

Special thanks to Gitanjalle Jadhav for keeping track of this project on a regular basis and Vikendra Metha for turning our ideas into a beautiful cover page design and text diagram. Kuldeep Singh Rathore and his team should also be thanked for formatting and typesetting. And finally, my humble greetings to all who put their significant efforts and are unmentioned.

About Common University Entrance Test CUET PG

Common University Entrance Test (CUET) is being introduced for admission into PG programmes in Central and participating Universities for academic sessions. The Common University Entrance Test (CUET) will provide a common platform and equal opportunities to candidates across the country, especially those from North- East and from rural and other remote areas and help to establish better connections with the Universities. A single Examination will enable the Candidates to cover a wide outreach and be part of the admissions process to various Central Universities.

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Marking Scheme

Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
For each correct response, the candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as the correct option.

However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.

In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not. *Examination will be conducted on multiple days in two shifts per day schedule and date sheet will be available on the website.

Keep viewing it for updates.

Political Science

S Y L L A B U S

Western Political Philosophy:

- Plato
- Aristotle
- Machiavelli
- Hobbes
- Locke
- Rousseau
- J.S. Mill
- Karl Marx
- John Rawls

Indian Political Thought:

- Ram Mohan Roy
- Gandhi
- Ambedkar
- Savarkar
- Kautilya

Political Theory:

- Concepts of liberty
- Equality
- Justice
- Sovereignty
- Citizenship and Gender
- Democracy human Rights, State
- Contemporary Issues
- Feminism Ideology

International Relations:

- Realism & Liberalism
- Cold War politics
- NAM, SAARC, UNO, ASEAN, EU
- India's foreign policy particularly with China
- Pakistan and USA.

Indian Government and Politics:

- Preamble
- Making of the Constituent Assembly
- Constitutional Provisions
- Parliament
- Cabinet
- Prime Minister
- President
- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Amendments
- Governor
- State Government
- Federalism
- Political Parties (National and Regional)
- Elections
- Local Government
- Judiciary
- Governance

Comparative Government and Politics

- Political Culture
- Political Parties
- Electoral Systems
- Approaches/ Models
- Types of Regimes

Public Policies in India

- Models
- Process
- Types

General issues of contemporary relevance.

- Global Justice
- Nationalism
- Climate Change

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NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN CUET-PG POLITICAL SCIENCE (2022 to 2024)				
WESTERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY		**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
A	PLATO	-	3	1
B	ARISTOTLE	1	1	2
C	MACHIAVELLI	-	2	2
D	HOBBES	1	1	-
E	LOCKE	1	-	1
F	ROUSSEAU	-	-	1
G	JOHN STUART MILL	2	-	-
H	KARL MARX	-	2	5
I	JOHN RAWLS	2	1	1
J	GRAMSCI	-	1	-

CHAPTER 1

WESTERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

A. PLATO

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS]

(CUET PG 2023)

1. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Plato stated, "that the State comes into existence originating in the bare needs of the life and continuing in existence for the sake of good life."

Statement II: Machiavelli, in the Prince, considered that "the power which has Authority over Men" is the State.

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 correct but Statement II is incorrect

(CUET PG 2023)

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

Assertion (A): According to Plato, "the State is individual writ large".

Reason (R): The virtues found in an individual are found in larger form in the State.

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

(CUET PG 2023)

3. According to Plato's theory of men and metals, the rulers have

(1) Silver (2) Bronze
(3) Gold (4) Iron

(CUET PG 2024)

4. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Statesman'?

(1) Thomas Hobbes (2) Aristotle
(3) Plato (4) Montesquieu

Answer Key			
1	2	3	4
(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)

[PRACTICE QUESTIONS]

1. Which one among the following statements is true?

(1) Plato's Republic is a book on ethics
(2) It is a book on politics
(3) It is both on ethics and politics
(4) It is a book on education

2. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): For Plato, great diversity of wealth was inconsistent with good government.

Reason (R): He saw no way to abolish evil except by abolishing wealth itself, so far as soldiers and rulers are concerned.

Codes:

(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

3. Plato's communism of family and property was largely derived from the experience of

I. Stagira
II. Sparta
III. Athens
IV. Venice
Codes
(1) I and II (2) I and III
(3) Only III (4) Only II

4. According to Plato, justice is
(1) distribution of goods and services
(2) burdens and benefits
(3) punishment and retribution
(4) one man one work, one class one duty

5. Dialectic method was used for the first time in the writing of which one of the following thinkers?
(1) Socrates (2) Plato
(3) Hegel (4) Marx

6. Theory of form and allegory of caves is related with
(1) Plato (2) Aristotle
(3) Machiavelli (4) Hobbes

7. Which of the following two are correct?
I. Plato laid more emphasis on duties than rights.
II. His ideal state was merely an idea not reality.
III. He was not a feminist.
IV. He did speak about class state.
Choose the correct option from given below.
(1) I and II, IV (2) I and III
(3) I and IV (4) II and III

8. In "The Republic," what is the primary role of the philosopher-king?
(1) To govern wisely and justly
(2) To wage war and defend the state
(3) To accumulate wealth and power
(4) To lead religious ceremonies

9. Which of the following statements best describes Plato's view of democracy?
(1) He believed it was the best form of government.
(2) He thought it was flawed because it allowed unqualified people to rule.
(3) He saw it as a temporary phase leading to tyranny.
(4) He supported it as a form of self-governance.

10. What analogy does Plato use in "The Republic" to describe the effect of education on the human soul?
(1) The Allegory of the Cave
(2) The Ship of State
(3) The Divided Line
(4) The Myth of the Metals

Answer Key									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)

EXPLANATIONS

[PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTION]

1. Correct Answer is (4):- Statement I is correct. Plato's philosophy indeed suggests that the state arises from the fundamental needs of life and exists for the sake of achieving a good and virtuous life.
Statement II is incorrect. Machiavelli's "The Prince" focuses more on the qualities and strategies of a ruler rather than defining the state as "the power which has authority over men."

2. Correct Answer is (1):- In "The Republic," Plato parallels the structure of the individual soul with the state. He posits that the soul's three parts—rational, spirited, and appetitive—correspond to the state's three classes—rulers, guardians, and producers. The virtues in an individual are reflected in the state:

- **Wisdom:** Found in the rulers (philosopher-kings).
- **Courage:** Present in the guardians or warriors.
- **Moderation:** Seen in the harmony among the classes.
- **Justice:** Achieved when each class performs its proper role.

Plato's analogy suggests that a just state mirrors a just individual, magnifying these virtues. Thus, (R) correctly explains (A) by showing that the virtues in an individual are found in larger form in the state. Therefore, both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

3. Correct Answer is (3):- According to Plato's theory of men and metals, the rulers have **gold**. In his work "The Republic," Plato presents the myth of the metals (also known as the "Noble Lie"), which categorizes people into different classes based on the type of metal mixed in their souls. Those with gold in their souls are destined to be rulers and

philosopher-kings, as they possess the wisdom and virtue necessary to govern justly. The other metals correspond to different classes: silver for the auxiliaries (warriors), and bronze or iron for the producers (farmers, artisans, etc.). This metaphor is used to explain and justify the structure of the ideal city-state, ensuring that each class fulfills its appropriate role in society.

4. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, is the author of the dialogue "Statesman" (also known as "Politikos"). In this work, Plato explores the nature of statesmanship and political leadership through a dialogue primarily between Socrates and a stranger from Elea.Statesman" is one of several dialogues by Plato that address political philosophy, complementing his other works such as "The Republic" and "The Laws."

[PRACTICE QUESTIONS]

1. **Correct Answer is (3):-** Plato's "Republic" is a seminal text on ethics and politics, accurately recognized for its profound impact. In Greek, 'Republic' translates to 'Justice,' underscoring the book's central theme. As Plato's most famous work, it is crafted as a dialogue, exemplifying the use of the dialectical method. Plato employs dialectics to explore ethical concepts, positioning virtue as the foundation for rational and moral transformation. The text delves into the concept of justice, discussing its manifestation both in individuals and in the societal structure.

2. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Plato believed that excessive wealth diversity was detrimental to good governance because he saw no solution other than eliminating wealth, especially among soldiers and rulers. This is why in Plato's ideal state, there were three distinct classes: rulers, auxiliaries, and producers, each fulfilling specific roles. Plato argued that eliminating property among the guardians was crucial because property was associated with desires, and abolishing it necessitated communal arrangements even within families.For Plato, great diversity of wealth was inconsistent with good government because he saw no way to abolish the evil except by abolishing wealth itself, so far as soldiers
and rulers are concerned.

Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

3. **Correct Answer is (4):-**
Plato's concepts of communal ownership of family and property, which were heavily influenced by the societal structure of Sparta, are detailed in his work, "The Republic." In this text, Plato advocates for communism as a fundamental aspect of his broader understanding of justice. He argued that without communal sharing, conflicts between rational judgment and personal desires would emerge. He believed that the presence of private property, familial ties, and individual interests could divert a person's focus away from their responsibilities to the community. By eliminating these distractions, Plato suggested that a more just and harmonious society could be established.

4. **Correct Answer is (4):-** According to Plato, in his work *The Republic*, justice is defined as "one man, one work" and "one class, one duty." Plato views justice as the bond that holds society together, resulting in a harmonious union where each individual finds their role in accordance with their natural abilities and training. His theory of justice emphasizes the importance of the division of labor and task specialization. Plato's definition of justice can be summarized as giving to each person what is due to them. This concept is based on three principles:
- Non-interference
- Functional specialization
- Principle of harmony

5. **Correct Answer is (2):-** The dialectic method, first employed by Plato, is prominently featured in his work "The Republic." This method involves a dialogue between individuals with differing viewpoints, using a question-and-answer format where an expert engages with a searcher or learner. Plato, widely regarded as the founder of Western philosophy, used this approach to explore and develop philosophical ideas through rigorous discussion and reasoning in "The Republic" and other dialogues such as "Phaedrus" and "The Symposium."

6. **Correct Answer is (1):-** Plato, a classical Athenian philosopher and the founder of the Platonist school of thought and the Academy—the first institution of higher learning in the Western world—developed the "Allegory of the Cave." This concept is detailed in his seminal work, "Republic," and serves as a profound meditation on the distinction between belief and knowledge. In the allegory, Plato describes a group of prisoners who have been chained inside a cave for their entire lives, facing a blank wall. Behind them is a fire, and between the fire and the prisoners, there are people carrying various objects or puppets. The objects cast shadows on the wall the prisoners are facing. The prisoners perceive these shadows as reality, not realizing they are mere reflections of actual objects. This scenario is used by Plato to illustrate how humans can be deceived by superficial truths and emphasizes the philosopher's role in discovering and enlightening others about the deeper realities.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):-**
In the given Statements, I and II are correct.

I. **Plato laid more emphasis on duties than rights.** In "The Republic," Plato focused heavily on the duties of individuals within the state, believing that fulfilling one's duties was essential for the harmony and functionality of the state.

II. **His ideal state was merely an idea, not reality.** Plato's concept of the ideal state was a philosophical idea rather than a practical reality, intended to provoke thought about justice and governance rather than serve as a real political system blueprint.

III. **He was not a feminist.** This is inaccurate because, in "The Republic," Plato proposed that women should have the same opportunities as men, including roles as guardians and rulers, which was a progressive idea for his time.

IV. **He did speak about class state.** This is incorrect because Plato's ideal state was structured around three distinct classes: rulers (philosopher-kings), auxiliaries (warriors), and producers (farmers, artisans, etc.), emphasizing a class-based society.

8. **Correct Answer is (1):-** In "The Republic," Plato argues that the ideal rulers of his envisioned city-state, Callipolis, should be philosopher-kings. These rulers are characterized by their love of wisdom, knowledge of the Forms (especially the Form of the Good), and their ability to make decisions that ensure the well-being and justice of the state. Plato believes that only philosopher-kings have the intellectual and moral virtues necessary to rule effectively, as they can see beyond personal interests and are dedicated to the common good. This idea underpins his vision of a just society, where the rulers are not motivated by wealth or power but by the pursuit of truth and justice.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):-** Plato's view of democracy, as presented in "The Republic," is largely critical. He argues that democracy can lead to the rule of the masses, who often lack the necessary knowledge and wisdom to make informed decisions about governance. In a democratic system, Plato believed that decisions were often made based on popular opinion rather than expertise and rationality. This could result in the election of leaders who were not truly qualified to govern, leading to poor governance and instability. Plato feared that democracy could easily degenerate into tyranny, where a single ruler seizes power through manipulation and the support of the masses. Therefore, he favored a government led by philosopher-kings, who would rule with wisdom and justice.

10. **Correct Answer is (1):-** In "The Republic," Plato uses the Allegory of the Cave to illustrate the transformative effect of education on the human soul. In the allegory, prisoners are chained inside a dark cave, only able to see shadows cast on a wall, which represent their limited perception of reality. Education, according to Plato, is the process of moving out of the cave into the sunlight, representing the journey from ignorance to knowledge and enlightenment. This journey enables individuals to perceive the true forms of reality rather than mere shadows.