

Political Science (H), I Year (II Semester)

Paper: Core I: Political Theory - Concepts and Debates

1. Who gave the theory of Natural Rights ?
 - a. Hobbes
 - b. Rousseau
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. John Locke

2. Moral theory of Rights is identified with the work of-
 - a. Bentham
 - b. Immanuel Kant
 - c. Will Kymlicka
 - d. Adam Smith

3. Classical Liberalism supports-
 - a. Welfare state.
 - b. Interventionist state
 - c. Minimal State
 - d. No state.

4. The distribution of rewards and benefits on the principle - '**From each according to his ability to each according to his needs**' is associated with-
 - a. Marxist Theory
 - b. Neo Liberals
 - c. Communitarians
 - d. Multi-Culturalists

5. The distinction between '**self- regarding actions**' and '**other regarding actions**' has been made by -
 - a. T H Green
 - b. James Mill
 - c. John Stuart Mill
 - d. Bentham

6. The other name of Liberalism is -

- a. Collectivism
- b. Communitarianism
- c. Individualism
- d. Paternalism

7. The idea of society as a totality consisting of Base and Superstructure was given by -

- a. Karl Marx
- b. Adam Smith
- c. John Maynard Keynes
- d. Lenin

8. Which Political Theory is concerned with the question of '**What ought to be done**' than '**What is**' in political life?

- a. Behavioural
- b. Normative
- c. Empirical
- d. None of the above

9. The idea of **Differentiated Citizenship and rights** is supported by

- a. Multiculturalists
- b. Communitarians
- c. Feminists
- d. Universalists

10. The idea of '**Greatest happiness of greatest number**' has been given by-

- a. T H Green
- b. Mary Wollstonecraft
- c. Iris Marion Young
- d. Bentham

Paper: Core II: Political Processes in India

1. In Rajni Kothari's formulation of the "Congress System", what role was played by the opposition?
 - a. Parties of pressure
 - b. parties of influence
 - c. parties of accommodation
 - d. parties of consensus

2. The phase of coalition politics in India formally began in
 - a. 1977
 - b. 1996
 - c. 1989
 - d. 1999

3. The second democratic upsurge marks the participatory upsurge among
 - a. Cultural minorities
 - b. Socially underprivileged
 - c. Upper castes
 - d. Middle class

4. For which one of the following states the constitutions makes provision for special grant for raising the level of administration in its backward areas?
 - a. Assam
 - b. Jammu and Kashmir
 - c. Nagaland
 - d. All of the above

5. Majority communalism is considered relatively less harmful because it does not endanger
 - a. Territorial integrity of the nation
 - b. Rights of citizens
 - c. Power relation between majority and minority
 - d. All of the above

6. Which movement or political party carried the legacy of Ambedkar's deadened

Republican Party and emerged as mass symbol of revolt?

- a. Congress
- b. Bahujan Samaj Party
- c. Dalit Panthers
- d. Dalit Sangarsh Samiti

7. Which one of the following is not an important source of politicization of castes in India?

- a. Caste Panchayats
- b. Caste journals
- c. Caste endogamy
- d. Caste association

8. Which of the following is NOT true in relation to Mandal Commission recommendation and its implementation

- a. weighted the indicators of social backwardness three times more than those of economic backwardness
- b. OBC's list include groups from different religious communities
- c. Criteria and quota of reserved seats differs significantly from state to state
- d. evolved two-fold criteria of social and economic backwardness for identifying OBCs

9. Which of the following is NOT true in relation to the notion of Nehruvian state

- a. The emphasis is on creation of modern nation-state
- b. Democratic government is seen as flowing from principle of rationality and modernism
- c. The state assumes the role of active agent of progress and development
- d. State intervention is seen as necessary

10. Which Article of the Constitution allows the centre to form new states?

- a. Article 3
- b. Article 4
- c. Article 5
- d. Article 6

Paper: Generic: UN and Global Conflicts

1. Which of the following is NOT an official language of the UN?
 - (A) Arabic
 - (B) Portuguese
 - (C) French
 - (D) Spanish

2. Which of the following is world's centre for cooperation in the nuclear field?
 - (A) ILO
 - (B) IAEA
 - (C) CTBTO
 - (D) ICAO

3. Which of the following UN agencies focuses on poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards worldwide?
 - (A) World Bank
 - (B) IMF
 - (C) WHO
 - (D) ILO

4. Which of the following is not function of the United Nations Development Program me?
 - (A) Protect refugees worldwide
 - (B) Poverty reduction
 - (C) Crisis prevention and recovery
 - (D) Energy and environment

5. Which of the following is not main organ of the UN?
 - (A) International Court of Justice
 - (B) Economic and Social Council
 - (C) Secretariat
 - (D) International Monetary Fund

6. In which year 'Atlantic Charter' was signed?
 - (A) 1941
 - (B) 1942
 - (C) 1943

(D) 1944

7. Who was the first Secretary General of the UN?

- (A) Trygve Lie
- (B) U. Thant
- (C) Kofi Annan

8. Who used the term 'United Nations' for the first time?

- (A) Lenin
- (B) Roosevelt
- (C) Jefferson

9. Which day is celebrated every year as the United Nations Day?

- (A) 24th October
- (B) 5th October
- (C) 1st May
- (D) 15th June

10. Where is the Headquarters of the UN?

- (A) New York
- (B) Paris
- (C) Moscow
- (D) Berlin

Political Science (H), II Year (IV Semester)

Paper: Core I: Political Process and Institutions in India

1. Who is the author of the book titled 'Nation and Nationalism since 1780'?
(a) Eric Hobsbawm (b) Anthony Giddens (c) David Held
2. In which year 'Treaty of Westphalia' was signed?
(a) 1688 (b) 1648 (c) 1789
3. Who coined the term 'ethnie' to define nationalism?
(a) Benedict Anderson (b) Anthony Smith (c) Will Kymlicka
4. Which of the following was not one of the countries studied by Almond and Verba to understand the civic culture?
(a) USA (b) UK (c) Germany (d) France
5. Which of the following is a type of Proportional representation?
(a) Single Member Plurality System (SMP) (b) Alternative Vote System (AVS) (c) Party List System
6. In which year Glorious Revolution took place in England?
(a) 1828 (b) 1798 (c) 1688
7. Which thinker is closely associated with 'global village'?
(a) T.H. Marshall (b) Marshall McLuhan (c) David Held
8. Who among the following wrote about 'federal principle'?
(a) Livingston (b) Dicey (c) K.C. Wheare (d) Rosa Luxemburg
9. Which famous concept of nationalism is associated with Benedict Anderson?
(a) Political community (b) Imagined community (c) Cultural community
10. What is the title of Tocqueville's famous work?
(a) Democracy in England (b) Democracy in USA (c) Democracy in Canada

Paper: Core II: Public Policy and Administration in India

1. The most significant player in implementing a public policy is :
 - (A) Legislature
 - (B) Courts
 - (C) Pressure groups
 - (D) Bureaucracy
2. The concept of citizenship involves the concept :
 - (A) Ethnicity
 - (B) Liberty
 - (C) Rights
 - (D) Duties
3. Reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj bodies seeks to ensure:
 - (A) Economic welfare of women and children
 - (B) Participation of Women in public life
 - (C) Gender Parity in rural society
 - (D) Empowerment of Women as an individual
4. The Lokayukta and Upa Lokayuktas Act was first passed in :
 - (A) Maharashtra
 - (B) West Bengal
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Orissa
5. Village Panchayat is accountable to the :
 - (A) Panchayat samiti
 - (B) Zila Parishad
 - (C) Gram Sabha
 - (D) Chairman of the village Panchayat
6. The term 'Performance Budget' was coined by:
 - (A) Administrative Reforms Commission of India
 - (B) Second Hoover Commission of USA
 - (C) Estimates Commission of India
 - (D) First Hoover Commission
7. Audit of state government is:
 - (A) A union subject
 - (B) A state subject
 - (C) In the concurrent list
 - (D) None of these
8. Kothari commission is related to_:

- (A) Economy
- (B) Education
- (C) Employment
- (D) Health

9. Which of the following is vital to accountability ?

- (A) Decentralisation
- (B) Devolution
- (C) Delegation
- (D) All of these

10. Good Governance and participating Civil Society for Development' were stressed in world Bank Report of :

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1992
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2004

Paper: Core III: Global Politics

Q. No. -1 Which three of the following are often regarded as characterising globalisation?

- a) Increasing space
- b) Shrinking space
- c) Strengthened borders
- d) Shrinking time
- e) Disappearing borders

- a), c) and d)
- a), c) and d)
- a), d) and e)
- b), d) and e)
- b), c) and d)

Q. No. -2 Which three of the following characterise the 'Hyperglobalist' view of globalisation?

- a) Global capitalism and global governance
- b) Declining powers of national governments
- c) Increasing powers of national governments
- d) Powerless nation states at the mercy of 'footloose' multinationals
- e) Powerful nation states able to resist the pressures from multinationals

- b), d) and e)
- a), c) and e)
- a), b) and d)
- a), c) and d)
- a), b) and c)

Q. No. -3 When we take a look at the world we live in today and the global presence of giant multinational corporations, there seems to be plenty of evidence in the existence of _____ globalization.

- a) ecological
- b) political
- c) agricultural
- d) economic

Q. No. -4 The growing penetration of new communication technologies such as the internet and social media plays a role in the erosion of nation state's sovereignty because:

- a) More countries in the world now practice capitalism.
- b) Governments find it difficult to exercise control and censorship over the flow of information and images across national borders.
- c) The sovereignty of nation states is increasingly ignored by people.
- d) None of the above.

Q. No. -5 Human migration from poor to rich nations are very different in their implications from those that are the other way around because:

- a) it creates considerable wealth for the poor nations.
- b) it facilitates more trade between the rich and poor nations.
- c) it can exacerbate 'brain-drain' problems for poor nations.
- d) it can accelerate climate change and environmental degradation.

Q. No. -6 Current concerns with respect to environmental protection cover a range of issues apart from which of the following?

- a) Multinational global operations and their contribution to emission of greenhouse gasses.
- b) The creation and the management of consumer and industrial waste.
- c) Deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.
- d) The human rights of indigenous peoples and their cultures.

Q. No. -7 According to the freedom from fear understanding, the core of human security is embodied in what?

- a) The UN Charter.
- b) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- c) The Geneva Conventions.
- d) All of the options given are correct..

Q. No. -8 The UN Human Development Report included which of the following aspects?

- a) Food and economic security.
- b) Economic and environmental security.
- c) Community and personal security.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

Q. No. -9 Which of the following statements are true about this quotation: "The arms race and development are in a competitive relationship":

- a) It illustrates the guns-versus-butter trade-off.

- b) It is no longer true thanks to globalization.
- c) It is the conclusion of a Swedish study
- d) It is the conclusion of an American study

Q. No. -10 Most acts of terrorism have three basic participants. Which of the following are the three?

- The perpetrator, the victim, the group
- The perpetrator, the victim, the audience
- The group, the victim, the cause
- The target, the victim, the group

Paper: Generic: Understanding Ambedkar

1. What was the position held by Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly of India?
 - a) President of the Constituent Assembly
 - b) President of the Fundamental Rights Committee
 - c) Chairman of the Drafting Committee
 - d) Speaker of the Constituent Assembly

2. When did the British government allot separate electorate to the Scheduled Castes?
 - a) 26 January, 1931
 - b) 28 May, 1931
 - c) 4 August, 1932
 - d) 11 November 1933

3. What was the name of the Newspaper started by Dr. Ambedkar?
 - a) Scheduled Caste Voice
 - b) Mooknayak
 - c) The Democrat
 - d) Al- Hilal

4. Which decision of Gandhi was opposed by Dr. Ambedkar?

- a) Partitioning of India
- b) Calling the lower castes Harijan
- c) Satyagraha Movement
- d) Quit India Movement

5. Independent Labour Party was formed by Dr. Ambedkar in 1936. From which province it won elections for the Central Legislative Assembly?

- a) Madras
- b) Bombay
- c) Baroda
- d) East Province

6. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad who provided scholarship to Ambedkar for his education in Cambridge University, was head of which Indian Princely State?

- a) Kolhapur
- b) Travancore
- c) Baroda
- d) Hyderabad

7. Which organisation was established by Dr. Ambedkar for the upliftment of the Oppressed classes?

- a) Scheduled Caste Federation
- b) Republican Party of India
- c) Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha
- d) Society for Democratic Values

8. For which of the following one, Ambedkar was appointed to study constitutional reforms in British India?

- a) Nehru Report
- b) Simon Commission
- c) South Borough Commission
- d) British Constitution Committee

9. Which text was ceremonially burnt by Dr. Ambedkar and his followers?

- a) Rigved
- b) Manusmriti
- c) Gita
- d) Mahabharata

10. On which issue Dr. Ambedkar resigned from the cabinet in 1951?

- a) Uniform Civil Code
- b) Hindu Code Bill
- c) First Amendment Act to the Constitution of India
- d) Kashmir Issue

Paper: Ability Enhancement: Your Laws, Your Rights

1. In which year the Supreme Court of India promulgated 'Vishaka Guidelines' related to sexual harassment cases?
 - A. 1990
 - B. 1997
 - C. 2010
 - D. 2016

2. Who was the legal philosopher who popularised the idea of 'Rule of Law' in modern era?
 - A. A. V. Dicey
 - B. John Rawls
 - C. T. H. Green
 - D. Bhimrao Ambedkar

3. Fundamental Rights contained in Part III of the Indian Constitution, are also called Negative Rights. It is so because they ...
 - A. Enable state to do something
 - B. Prohibit state to do something
 - C. Neither enable nor prohibit state to do something
 - D. Curtail Individual Freedom.

4. Directive Principles of State Policy are...
 - A. Binding on Governments
 - B. Policy suggestions/Directions to Governments
 - C. Negative in orientation
 - D. Curtail Individual Rights.

5. Kesavananda Bharti judgement of 1973 is famous for...
 - A. Rule of Law
 - B. Judicial Activism
 - C. Fundamental Rights
 - D. Basic structure

6. Which post stands at the apex of the Police administration in states?

- A. Commissioner of Police
- B. Superintendent of Police
- C. Director General of Police
- D. Home Secretary

7. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability?

- A. Article 16
- B. Article 17
- C. Article 18
- D. Article 19.

8. In which year the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act was enacted?

- A. 2003
- B. 2013
- C. 2015
- D. 2016.

9. How many days of manual work in a financial year is guaranteed by the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in rural areas of the country?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 200.

10. What is the difference between Sex and Gender?

- A. Sex is biological while Gender is socially constructed
- B. Gender is biological while Sex is socially constructed
- C. Both are biologically constructed
- D. Both are socially constructed.

Political Science (H), III Year (VI Semester)

Paper: Core I: Indian Political Thought II

Long questions (20 marks each)

1. What are the main tenets of Modern Indian Political thought?
2. Discuss the features of Ideal society as visualized by Vivekananda.
3. Examine the significance of Ambedkar's views on social justice in contemporary times.
4. Critically evaluate V.D. Savarkar's views on Hindutva and examine its contemporary relevance.
5. Critically examine Nehru's concept of secularism and its relevance in modern times.

Short notes (10 marks each)

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy on rights
2. Idea of gender in Pandita Ramabai
3. Lohia on Socialism
4. Iqbal's idea of a community
5. Gandhi's conception of gram swaraj.

Paper: Core II: Modern Political Philosophy

1. What type of government did the majority of philosophers believe would be most effective at enacting Enlightenment reforms, such as religious toleration, impartial laws, and freedom of speech?
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Enlightened absolutism
 - c) Oligarchy
 - d) Constitutional monarchy
2. According to Hobbes, without a common power to keep them in awe humans would exist in a state of:

- a) Peace and harmony.
 - b) Mutual indifference.
 - c) Cautious mistrust.
 - d) War of every man against every man.
3. What is not true of the contract that gives rise to the state, according to Thomas Hobbes?
- a) It is a mutual agreement between the people, not between the people on the one hand and the state (Leviathan) on the other.
 - b) Each person transfers to the state all of his or her powers and all of his or her natural rights of self-defence.
 - c) It gives citizens a right to revolt if the state acts unjustly towards them.
 - d) It establishes an absolute authority with the power to force people to abide by their agreements.
4. Hobbes claims that all of the laws of nature can be summarized in the precept:
- a. maximize happiness.
 - b. never treat another person as a means to your ends.
 - c. do not do to another what you would not have done to yourself.
 - d. practice virtue in all that you do.
5. Which best describes Locke's governmental contract?
- a) The people collectively give up their natural rights to a single sovereign power who is not a party to the agreement.
 - b) The people delegate or entrust their natural rights to a divided government, retaining the right to revolt if the government violates its trust.
 - c) The people collectively agree to let the most intelligent among them, the philosophers, rule them.
 - d) When will you tire of these trick questions? Locke wasn't a contract theorist.
6. Which of the following thought that the power of the people, that is, the general will, was the ultimate voice of authority and liberty?
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Mill
 - c. Hume
 - d. Rousseau
7. What is true, moral freedom, according to the later Rousseau?
- a) Obedience to the will of all.
 - b) Obedience to the general will.
 - c) Obedience to the will of God.
 - d) Doing whatever you want to do without interference from others.

8. What principle formed a central tenet of John Stuart Mill's "On Liberty"?
- The "justice as fairness" principle.
 - The usurious principle.
 - The principle of inalienable rights.
 - The community principle.
9. Mill understood liberty in primarily _____ terms.
- Neutral
 - Negative
 - Positive
 - Communal
 - Discursive
10. Karl Marx viewed history as the struggle between two classes. What are they?
- A dominant class consisting of men and a subordinate class consisting of women and children.
 - A dominant class that owns and controls the means of production and a subordinate class that doesn't.
 - A dominant class of white Europeans and a subordinate class of non-white non-Europeans.
 - A dominant class of the priesthood and a subordinate class of the laity.

Paper: Core III: India's Foreign Policy

1. Which of the following are the ideological basis of India's Foreign Policy?

- Gandhism
- Nationalism
- Liberal Internationalism
- Democratic Socialism

Select from the options given below

- 1 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- All of the above

2. Which of the following factors is/are the geographical determinants of India's foreign policy?

- Indian Ocean
- Himalayan Frontiers

3. Historical Legacy of National Movement

4. Indian Political Tradition

Select from the options given below

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- d) 4 only

3. Which of the following is not the part of Panchsheel?

- a) Non Aggression
- b) Purity of Means
- c) Respect of Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty
- d) Non Intervention in each other's domestic affairs

4. Who described NAM as distinguishing mark of India's foreign policy?

- a) Harold J Laski
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M S Rajan
- d) Appadorai

5. In 1961 Nehru, Nasser and Tito accepted essentials of Non Alignment. Which of the following is not part of those essentials ?

- a) Independent foreign policy
- b) Opposition to Colonialism
- c) Non Membership of any alliance or bloc
- d) Faith in United Nations Charter

6. During which Period US imposed Super 301 on India ?

- a) 1952-64
- b) 1964-74
- c) 1974-98
- d) 1980-98

7. Russia has helped India to build which Nuclear Power Plant?

- a) Suratgarh Plant
- b) Kudankulam Plant
- c) Narora
- d) Tarapur

8. On 1st January 1948, Under which article of UN, India referred Kashmir issue to the UN Security Council?

- a) Article 30
- b) Article 35
- c) Article 36
- d) Article 38

9. Which Prime Minister of India is known to have started Bus Diplomacy?

- a) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- b) Manmohan Singh
- c) Atal Bihari Vajpeyi
- d) Narendra Modi

10. Which among the following is/are correct regarding nuclear weapon doctrine of India:

- 1. Building and maintaining a credible minimum deterrence.
- 2. Massive second strike capability inflicting unacceptable damage.
- 3. Strict and full control and export of nuclear and missile related materials, technologies and participate in fissile material cutoff treaty negotiations.
- 4. Commitment to nuclear weapon free world through global non discriminatory nuclear disarmament.

Select from the options given below.

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 4 only
- c) All of the above
- d) 3 and 4.

Paper: Core Optional A: Feminism and Indian Politics

Long questions (20 marks)

- 1. Discuss the feminist perspectives on development policies since independence, highlighting the relationship of gender in/and development.
- 2. What has been the impact of liberalization on women in rural and urban India?
- 3. What has been the role of religion in outlining women's position in Indian Society?
- 4. Discuss the problems of Dalit women in India, highlighting issues of intersectionality.

5. Outline a brief history of women's movement in India since independence, highlighting the three waves of feminism.
6. Discuss the various pros and cons of Uniform Civil Code in India from feminist perspectives

Write short notes (10 marks)

1. Legal campaigns and Law reforms related to violence against women in the post 90s period
2. Discuss the role of media in the construction women's identity and patriarchy
3. Women and ecology
4. Three waves of feminist movement in India
5. Surrogacy, sex selection and "choice feminism"
6. Women's political participation and issues of representation.

Paper: Core Optional B: The UN and Global Conflicts

1. Which organ of the United Nations Organisation is responsible for coordinating the work of its specialised agencies?
 - (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Economic and Social Council
 - (c) Security Council
 - (d) Secretariat
2. Which of the following is NOT a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation?
 - (a) World Trade Organisation
 - (b) World Health Organisation
 - (c) World Meteorological Organisation
 - (d) World Intellectual Property Organisation
3. Who was the first Indian to be the President of U. N. General Assembly?
 - (a) Natwar Singh
 - (b) V. K. Krishna Menon
 - (c) Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
 - (d) Romesh Bhandari
4. What are the main powers and duties of the UN Secretary-General?

- a) Provide support for peacekeeping activities.
- b) Carry out a number of research functions and quasi management functions.
- c) To approve or disapprove of UN resolutions.
- d) All of the options given are correct.

5. What are specialised UN agencies?

- a) Large institutions which are part of the UN system that have their own constitutions, regularly assessed budgets, executive heads, and assemblies of state representatives, not subject to the management of the central system.
- b) Institutions under the control of the General Assembly, which are mandated to look after a specialized topic in international relations.
- c) UN regional bodies specialized in the economic and social issues of a region.
- d) There are no specialized UN agencies.

6. What is classical peacekeeping?

- a) Classical peacekeeping involves the establishment of a UN force under UN command to be placed between parties to dispute after a ceasefire.
- b) UN forces under UN command likely to use force to achieve humanitarian ends.
- c) UN forces under UN command used when order has collapsed within states.
- d) UN forced deployed in an emergency basis to prevent genocide or ethnic cleansing.

7. What is the basis of the fear of relaxing the principle of non-intervention?

- a) Because it may lead to military action by individual states without UN approval.
- b) Because it may lead to UN intervention in the internal affairs of all states.
- c) Because some developing countries are suspicious of what appears to be the granting of a license to Western developed states to intervene in their affairs.
- d) Because individual sovereignty may become more important than national sovereignty.

8. After the Gulf War of 1991, Americans briefly accepted the idea of serving as:

- a) An economic engine of prosperity
- b) An exporter of democracy
- c) International police officer
- d) None of the above.

9. What name was adopted by Islamic "freedom fighters" who resisted the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s?

- a) Mujahedeen
- b) Hamas
- c) Green Crescent

d) Al Qaeda

10. President Richard Nixon sought to end the conflict in Vietnam by all the following strategies except

- a) Heavily bombing North Vietnam.
- b) Negotiating a peace settlement with the North Vietnamese.
- c) Expanding the war into Cambodia and Laos, where guerrillas were thought to be hiding.
- d) Threatening to use nuclear weapons against the North Vietnamese.
- e) Arming and training the South Vietnamese and then letting them conduct the war.

Paper: Concurrent: Citizenship in a Globalizing World

1. Who is the author of seminal essay 'Citizenship and Social Class'?
(a) T. H. Marshall (b) Will Kymlicka (c) Anthony Giddens (d) David Held
2. Who is associated with the idea of 'cosmopolitan citizenship'?
(a) Will Kymlicka (b) David Held (c) David Miller
3. Who coined the term 'ethnie' to define nationalism?
(a) Benedict Anderson (b) Anthony Smith (c) Will Kymlicka
4. Which of the following is not one of the rights proposed by T.H. Marshall?
(a) Civil Rights (b) Property Rights (c) Social Rights (d) Political Rights
5. Who belongs to the first wave of feminism?
(a) Carole Pateman (b) Betty Friedan (c) Mary Wollstonecraft
6. Who gave the theory of 'clash of civilizations'?
(a) Robert Putnam (b) Samuel Huntington (c) Habermas
7. Which thinker is closely associated with the term 'global village'?
(a) T.H. Marshall (b) Marshall McLuhan (c) David Held
8. Which notion is strongly present in republican model of citizenship?
(a) Rights (b) duties (c) common good
9. Which famous concept of nationalism is associated with Benedict Anderson?
(a) Political community (b) Imagined community (c) Cultural community
10. Liberal theory of citizenship stresses upon which of the following?

- (a) Duties (b) Needs (c) Rights

B. A (Program) Political Science, I Year (II Semester)

Paper: Core I: Indian Government and Politics

1. Which view considers state as an instrument in the hands of the ruling class?
 - a. Gandhian perspective
 - b. Liberal perspective
 - c. Marxist perspective
 - d. All of the above

2. Which of the following are not included in the right to freedom of religion in the Constitution of India?
 - a. Freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate religion
 - b. Levying of taxes or use of funds of the Government for the promotion or maintenance of any religion
 - c. Establishment and maintenance of religious and charitable institutions
 - d. Imparting of religious instruction in any Government maintained institution
 - a. a and b
 - b. a, b and c
 - c. a, c and d
 - d. b and d

3. Which among the following is NOT within the power of the Prime Minister?
 - a. The Prime Minister presides over the meeting of Council of Ministers
 - b. Resignation of the Prime Minister means resignation of the entire Council of Ministers
 - c. The Prime Minister directly appoints everyone in the Council of Ministers
 - d. The Prime Minister allocates portfolios to the Ministers

4. Which of the following has been interpreted as stratification system in which distance is rigidly maintained through endogamy, pollution and legitimacy?
 - a. Patriarchy
 - b. Class
 - c. Caste
 - d. None of the above

5. What is the cause of communalism in India?
 - a. Crisis of identity of minorities
 - b. Social, economic and educational backwardness
 - c. Deliberate and motivated appeasement of minority communities
 - d. All of the above

6. Which of the following is NOT true about multiparty system in India
 - a. Formation of coalition governments
 - b. Blurring of ideological distinction between parties
 - c. Prominence of regional parties at national level
 - d. One party dominance at national level

7. The main strategy adopted in the new economic policy of 1991 is
 - a. Liberalisation
 - b. Privatisation
 - c. Globalisation
 - d. All of the above

8. Where did the Tebhaga peasant Movement occur in 1946?
 - a. Orissa
 - b. Bihar
 - c. Bengal
 - d. Uttar Pradesh

9. The doctrine of basic structure was propounded by judiciary in
 - a. Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
 - b. Minerva Mills Vs. Union of India
 - c. Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
 - d. Sajjan Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan

10. Which of the following movements started as a non-violent movement aimed at protection and conservation of trees and forests from deforestation in 1970s?
 - a. Chipko Movement
 - b. Jungle Bachao Andolan
 - c. Appiko Movement
 - d. Narmada Bachao Andolan

B. A (Program) Political Science, II Year (IV Semester)

Paper: Core I: Introduction to International Relations

1. How do Realists view the state?

- a) The state is the most important actor in international politics and sovereignty is its distinguishing trait.
- b) The state will always seek to ensure its survival in a perilous international environment.
- c) The state behaves morally and in accordance to what its population's values are.
- d) The state is the most important actor in international politics and sovereignty is its distinguishing trait, and the state will always seek to ensure its survival in a perilous international environment.

2. The presumptions of Liberalism are:

- a) All citizens are juridically equal and have equal rights to education, access to free press, and religious tolerance.
- b) The legislative assembly of the state possesses only those powers vested in it by the people.
- c) Liberty of the individual is the right to own property including productive forces.
- d) All of the above-mentioned options are correct.

3. The concept of 'Democratic Peace' implies:

- a) A central plank of liberal internationalist thought
- b) That liberal polities exhibit restraint in their relations with other liberal polities

- c) That liberal states are imprudent in relations with authoritarian states
- b) All of the above-mentioned options are correct.

4. Immanuel Wallerstein suggests:

- a) There are two types of world systems: world-empires and world-economies.
- b) The modern world system is a world economy.
- c) The modern world system has a core, semiperiphery and periphery.
- d) All of the above-mentioned options are correct.

5. Neo-liberals and neo-realists share the following ideas:

- a) In the anarchic international structure and centrality of states.
- b) In theory of international regimes.
- c) That anarchy does not mean durable patterns of cooperation are impossible.
- d) All of the above-mentioned options are correct.

6. What are the main differences between 'offensive' and 'defensive' realists?

- a) Offensive realists are more contemporary, whereas defensive realists are more traditional.
- b) Offensive realists emphasize the importance of relative power and are always wary of expansionary powers. Defensive realists recognize the cost of war and are more open to cooperation, but realize that weapons will always be needed given the existence of expansionary powers.
- c) Offensive realists are advocates of free trade and international cooperation, while defensive realists propose protectionist measures and isolationism.
- d) Offensive realists prefer pre-emptive attacks; defensive realists will always go to war to defend themselves.

7. What is the gendered division of labour?

- a) It is based on gendered-structured conceptions of appropriate work.

- b) It has led to an increase in women's compensation worldwide.
- c) It negates the 'double-burden'.
- d) None of the above-mentioned options are correct.

8. 'Soft Power' means:

- a) Weakening hegemonic influence
- b) Collaboration among several emerging powers
- c) Getting others to agree with you without using coercive force
- d) The influence of financial institutions and markets (as opposed to state actors and other political institutions)

9. Causes behind the end of the Cold War include:

- a) Gorbachev and Reagan's leadership.
- b) The relative economic strength of the United States.
- c) The ideological attractiveness of Western democracy and capitalism.
- d) All of the above-mentioned options are correct.

10. The 'unipolar moment':

- a) Occurred on 11th September 2001
- b) Refers to US primacy since 1989
- c) Is over, according to most IR theorists
- d) All of the above-mentioned options are correct

Paper: Ability Enhancement: Public Opinion and Survey Research

Long questions (20 marks)

1. What is public opinion? Discuss the various agencies that contribute to the formation of public opinion.
2. Examine the role of public opinion in Indian democracy. Identify the hindrances to the formation of sound public opinion.
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of interview as a method of data collection? Discuss the various types of interviews.
4. You are tasked to conduct a survey in your locality to gauge the law and order situation in your city. Frame a questionnaire consisting of not more than ten questions.
5. In your opinion, is polling research indispensable for a democracy? Substantiate your argument keeping in mind the role and pitfalls of polling research.

Write short notes on the following:

1. Population and Sample
2. Non random sampling
3. Descriptive and inferential statistics
4. Sampling error
5. Correlation and causation

B. A (Program) Political Science, III Year (VI Semester)

Paper: Core I, Option A: A Globalising World

Q1. The post two decades of globalization has been rapid movement in:

- (A) Goods, services and people between Countries
- (B) Goods, services and investment between countries
- (C) Goods, investment and people between countries
- (D) Rapid movement in technology

Q2. One major factor that has stimulated the globalization process is:

- (A) Effective Utilization of resources
- (B) Increase in income & wealth
- (C) Willingness to cooperate
- (D) Rapid movement in technology

Q3. Fair globalization would mean:

- (A) Fair opportunities for all
- (B) Fair benefits for all
- (C) More support to small producers
- (D) All of these

Q4. Government can make globalization more 'fair' by:

- (A) Increasing Competition
- (B) Increasing employment
- (C) Implementing the labor laws
- (D) Imposing trade barriers

Q5. Globalization has posed major challenges for –

- (A) Big producers
- (B) Small producers
- (C) Rural Poor
- (D) None of these

Q6. WTO aims at:

- (A) Establishing rules for domestic trade
- (B) Restricting trade practices
- (C) Liberalizing international trade
- (D) None of these

Q7. The G-77 was established on:

- (A) 15 June 1964
- (B) 28 July 1965
- (C) 31 Jan 1966
- (D) None of these

Q8. G-77 aims at:

- (A) Providing the means for the countries of the South to articulate and promote their collective economic interest
- (B) Enhancing their joint negotiating capacity on all major economic issues within the UN system
- (C) Promoting South – South cooperation for development
- (D) All of these

Q9. Which one is correct about environmental problems?

- (A) Environmental problems are an example of international interdependence and often create collective goods problems for the states involved.
- (B) The large number of actors involved in global environmental problems make them more difficult to solve
- (C) International efforts to solve environmental problems aim to bring about sustainable economic development
- (D) All of these

Q10. Which one is part of UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy?

- (A) Addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

- (B) Preventing and combating terrorism
- (C) Building member states' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the UN in this regard.
- (D) Ensuring the respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for countering terrorism
- (E) All of these

Paper: Core I, Option B: Public Administration and Public Policy

1. 'नीति का निर्माण लोक प्रशासन है।' यह कथन किसका है ?
(A) गुडनाऊ (B) विल्सन (C) वाल्डो (D) पॉल एपीलबी
2. भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा भाग अनुच्छेद पंचायती राज की स्थापना करता है ?
(A) 42 (B) 39 (C) 40 (D) 45
3. उत्तरदायित्व की भावना किसमें पाई जाती है ?
(A) केन्द्रीकरण (B) आदेश की एकता (C) पदसोपान (D) 45 समन्वय
4. मिन्नोब्रुक सम्मेलन कब आयोजित हुआ था ?
(A) 1969 (B) 1968 (C) 1807 (D) 1887
5. टूवार्ड ए न्यू पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन: द मिन्नोब्रुक पर्सपेक्टिव नामक रचना किसकी है ?
(A) विल्सन (B) फिफनर (C) वाल्डो (D) फ्रेंक मेरीनी
6. नवीन लोक प्रबंधन के विषय में क्या सही नहीं है ?
(A) यह बाजार उन्मुखी है (B) लोक हित का समर्थन करता है (C) प्रबंधकीय स्वायत्तता का समर्थक (D) कम लागत पर अधिक उत्पादकता
7. उत्तरदायित्व का रूप कौन सा है ?
(A) वैधानिक उत्तरदायित्व (B) न्यायिक उत्तरदायित्व (C) राजनीतिक उत्तरदायित्व (D) सभी
8. ग्राम पंचायत किसके प्रति उत्तरदायी है ?
(A) पंचायत समिति (B) जिला परिषद (C) ग्राम पंचायत अध्यक्ष (D) कोई नहीं
9. भारत में सूचना का अधिकार कब लाया गया ?
(A) 2005 (B) 2009 (C) 2006 (D) 2007

10. गैर सरकारी संगठन के विषय में क्या सही नहीं है ?

(A) सम्प्रभु शाखा हैं (B) जनता में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना (C) सरकार को सामाजिक रूप से जवाबदेह ठहराना (D) कोई नहीं

Paper: Application Course: Legal Literacy

1. The term 'Legal Theory' was first time coined by :

- (A) Hans Kelson
- (B) W. Friedman
- (C) Salmond
- (D) Ronald Dworkin

2. Under the Indian Contract Act, acceptance of proposal should be

- (A) Conditional or Unconditional
- (B) Conditional but not absolute
- (C) Unconditional and absolute
- (D) Unconditional but not absolute

3. There may be a contract without consideration, if

- (A) agreement is in writing and registered.
- (B) parties to the agreement are in near relationship.
- (C) agreement is made due to natural love and affection.
- (D) All the above elements are present.

4. 'The First Come Last Go, and the Last Come First Go' rule is associated with

- (A) Strike
- (B) Lock out
- (C) Retrenchment
- (D) Closure

5. One of the following is not the duty of 'Works Committee' under the Industrial Disputes Act.

- (A) To promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employees and workmen.
- (B) To form groups among workmen and strengthen mediation between employer and employee.
- (C) To achieve the object, it is their duty to comment upon matter of common interest or concern of employers and workmen.
- (D) To endeavour to compose any material difference of opinion in respect of matters of common interest or concern between employers and workmen.

6. Who is empowered to legislate on the subject 'Forest'?

- (A) The Union Legislature only.
- (B) The State Legislatures only.
- (C) Both the Union Legislature and State Legislatures.
- (D) Only Panchayats.

(7) What is the quantum of the minimum punishment awarded to perpetrator(s) in the case of 'Dowry Deaths'?

- (A) 7 Years
- (B) 10 Years
- (C) 20 Years
- (D) Life imprisonment

8. According to provisions of 'Maternity Benefit Act 1961', the maximum period for which a woman can avail maternity benefits is

- (A) 6 Weeks
- (B) 12 Weeks
- (C) 15 Weeks
- (D) 20 Weeks

9. In terms of distribution of power between the Union and States, 'Labour' related matters occur in which list(s)?

- (A) The Union List
- (B) The State List
- (C) The Concurrent List
- (D) None of the Above.

10. 'Right to Healthy Environment' is implicit in

- (A) Equality before Law and equal Protection of Law (Article 14)
- (B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19).
- (C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21).
- (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32).

