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POLITICAL SCIENCE

PAPER 2

Pradyumn Tripathi



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Preface

If you are preparing for a Competitive examination like UGC NET, cracking it, is not about how much knowledge you have about the subject, but it's about how much you can score. A good source is only possible when an aspirant knows 'what to study and what not to study?' and one who can maintain a balanced approach towards each section of the syllabus. Considering the problem that is faced by the aspirants preparing for UGC NET Political Science Exam in covering the vast syllabus, this UGC NET Political Science Exam Comprehensive is designed in an exam-oriented manner. Second Edition is designed with the goal of maximum score with minimum effort.

The content in this book is exam tested by the author and already helped thousands of aspirants in Cracking the UGC NET /JRF Exam. All 10 units and respective chapters in the book include the most crucial information which usually get converted into a question in the examination.

UGC NET Political science examination is a good combination of conceptual as well as factual questions, considering that every topic is explained with precision and relevant factual information is also added in tabular and pictorial format to ensure that an aspirant doesn't need to browse multiple sources. This book is a one stop solution for the students preparing for UGC NET and other Political Science related Competitive examination.

Another important point that an aspirant need to understand is that knowledge is useless if it's not ready for application. Here comes the role of Practice Questions. Chapter-wise practice question will be a quick evaluation parameter for aspirant to verify their conceptual understanding. The availability of Previous year

questions after every unit will put aspirants on the right path of preparation and it will light up the torch of motivation and confidence.

I genuinely hope that the efforts that were taken by us in creation of this book will be contribute immensely is making your preparation journey smooth and interesting. Any comments or suggestions for enhancing the content would be much appreciated. Your comments will significantly contribute to making this book an outstanding resource. You can connect with me through

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Pradyumn Tripathi

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About the Author



Pradyumn Tripathi is a well-known mentor for students preparing for the UGC NET Political Science Exam, as well as State SET Exams, Ph.D. entrance Exams, PGT and Assistant Professor Exams. Author is an alma mater of University of Delhi Department of Political Science and JRF (Junior Research Fellowship) qualified. He is currently a research scholar and pursuing PH.D. in subject of Political Science.

He has over 5 years of teaching experience and has mentored over 50000+ students and assisted 1000+ aspirants in achieving their goals. He is a YouTube sensation among Political Science students, widely praised and followed by students for his exceptional teaching ability and exam-oriented content delivery. Author previously worked as a Political Science Faculty with Ed-tech platform Byju's Exam Prep and is now guiding aspirants on Testbook Platform.

UGC NET Political Science

December 2023 Question Paper

1. The process in which the dictatorial ruling elite introduces liberalizing reforms that ultimately lead to a democratic transition is known as-
 - (a) Bottom-up democratic transition
 - (b) Top-down democratic transition
 - (c) First reverse wave
 - (d) Second reverse wave

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

Assertion (A): It is plausible to think that autonomy involves a kind of skills 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 autonomy 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 light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate from the options given below.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct.

(d) A is not correct but R is correct.

3. Choose the correct statements from the following:

- (A) Weapons of Mass Destruction, inter alia, include atomic explosive Weapons.
 - (B) Biological weapons are not included under the category Weapons of Mass Destruction.
 - (C) Chemical Weapons Convention outlaws the Weapons of Mass Destruction.
 - (D) Chemical Weapons Convention entered into force in 1998.
- (a) A and B only
 - (b) C and D only
 - (c) A and C only
 - (d) B and C only

4. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(A) Liberation	(I) Shared understanding and common meaning, based on shared history, culture or worldview
(B) Communitarianism	(II) No need for members to share common culture, history, worldview, language or value system
(C) Liberal Nationalism	(III) Moral concern for one another as individuals and equal citizens

(D) Multiculturalism/Difference theory	(IV)	Shared national based on a common history language and culture
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- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (c) (A) – (II), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (III)
- (d) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)

5. Which of the following is not a principle of Nozick's entitlement theory?

- (a) A principle of transfer- whatever is justly acquired can be transferred.
- (b) 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).
- (c) A principle of final acquisition- an account of how people come to finally own the thing which has been transferred in accordance with (1).
- (d) A principle of rectification of injustice- how to deal with holdings they were unjustly acquired or transferred.

6. Find out the correct definition of different scholars on party systems.

- (A) Modern democracy is a party democracy (Katz).
 - (B) Democracy is unthinkable save in terms of parties (Schumpeter).
 - (C) Parties are the core institutions of democratic politics (Lipset).
 - (D) The existence of political parties is often as a necessary condition for the existence of modern democracy (Robert Dahl).
- (a) A, B, C, D only
 - (b) B only
 - (c) D only

(d) A and C only

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

Assertion (A): India has historically been deemed a safe haven for refugees.

Reason (R): India has no refugee law and has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention.

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

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct.
- (d) A is not correct but R is correct.

8. Choose the correct statements given below:

- (A) Conflict in society and politics is inevitable
- (B) The usage of violence in conflicts cannot be eliminated by protesting against such violence.
- (C) Non-violence action can be categorized into three methods: protests and persuasion, non-cooperation and non-violent intervention.
- (D) Use of non-violent methods is a guarantee of success.

- (a) B, C and D
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) A, B, C and D
- (d) A, B and C

9. What is true about the following statement related to Ram Manohar Lohia?

- (A) He discusses seven types of revolution.
- (B) He talks about 'Partyless Democracy'.

- (C) He is an author of the 'Aspects of socialist policy'.
- (D) He did not give the Concept of 'Four-Pillar State'.
- (E) He said that 'the history of the growth of freedom is the history of the perfection of human relationship'.
- (a) A, B, E only
- (b) A, C, E only
- (c) B, D, E Only
- (d) B, C, D only

10. Which of the following aspects of Gandhi's theory of Satyagraha can help in the process of dialogue in plural societies threatened by mutual distrust?

- (A) Attention to the preconditions of dialogue helps to establish moral standing of the participants.
- (B) Knowledge that our grasp over truth is partial inculcates restraint.
- (C) The satyagrahi is not responsible for creating and recreating dialogical space.
- (D) Commitment to non-violence dissipates feelings of alienation and otherness.
- (E) A readiness to compromise may negate the moral standing of participants.
- (a) A, B, C and D only
- (b) A, B, C and D only
- (c) B, C, D and E only
- (d) A, C, D and E only

11. The theory that argues, 'countries are more likely both to become democratic and to stay democratic as they develop economically', is known as

- (a) Dependency theory
- (b) World systems theory
- (c) Classic Modernization theory

(d) Theory of underdevelopment

12. Match List I and II

List I Books	List II Writers
(A) A plea for the reconstruction of Indian Polity	(I) V.D. Savarkar
(B) India of my dreams	(II) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) The Indian War of Independence of 1857	(III) M.K. Gandhi
(D) Marx, Gandhi and Socialism	(IV) Jayaprakash Narayan

- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
- (c) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (III)
- (d) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

13. Who said that statement ‘think and act in terms of interest defined as power’?

- (a) Morgenthau
- (b) George F. Kennan
- (c) Harold Nicholson
- (d) Henry A. Kissinger

14. The paper entitled ‘The Study of Administration’ published in Political Science Quarterly in 1887, was written by:

- (a) Henry Fayol
- (b) Woodrow Wilson
- (c) Mary Parker Follett
- (d) Max Weber

15. Match List I with List II

List I Books	List II Authors
(A) The success of India's democracy	(I) C.P. Bhambri
(B) Caste in Indian Politics	(II) Atul Kohli
(C) Political Process in India, 1947-1991	(III) Rajni Kothari
(D) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India	(IV) Nirja Jayal and Prat B Mehta

- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (c) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (d) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

16. Who among the following thinkers are associated with participatory democracy?

- (A) Carole Pateman
- (B) Ian Shapiro
- (C) Benjamin Barber
- (D) Jurgen Habermas
- (E) C.B. Macpherson

- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) A, B and D only
- (c) A, C and E only
- (d) A, C and D only

17. Aristotle criticized popular rule on the grounds that the masses would resent the wealth of the few, and too easily, fail under the sway of the following:

- (a) The king
- (b) The leading citizens
- (c) The demagogue
- (d) None of the given options

18. Find out the correct one with regard to Atul Kohli's distinction between pro-market and pro-business State intervention in India in the 1980s.

- (A) Pro-business strategy mainly supports established producers
- (B) Pro-business supports new entrants and consumers
- (C) Pro-market strategy supports established producers
- (D) Pro-market strategy supports new entrants and consumers
- (a) B only
- (b) C only
- (c) A and C only
- (d) A and D only

19. Arrange the following in their theoretical sequence, in keeping with the Marxist conception or the materialist conception of history.

- (A) the proletariat seizes political power and turns the means of production into state property.
- (B) finally, the proletariat abolishes itself, abolishes all class distinctions and class antagonism and also abolishes the state.
- (C) while the capitalist mode of production more and more transforms the great majority of the population into proletarians, it creates a power that is forced to accomplish a revolution against capitalism.
- (D) The present structure of society is the creation of the current ruling class, the bourgeoisie.
- (E) Steam, machinery and the making of machines by machine transformed the older manufacture, and carried out the transition from feudalism, into modern industry.
- (a) A, B, C, D, E

- (b) E, D, C, A, B
- (c) D, A, B, C, E
- (d) C, A, B, E, D

20. Name the country that does not fall within the 'Asian Tiger' economies:

- (a) South Korea
- (b) Singapore
- (c) Hong Kong
- (d) Burma

21. Who among the following thinkers is not associated with Feminist Theory?

- (a) Susan Sontag
- (b) Carole Pateman
- (c) Martha Nussbaum
- (d) Judith Butler

22. Match List I with List II

List I Electoral Systems Terminologie s	List II Meaning
(A) Universal suffrage	(I) An electoral system in which individuals cast a single vote for a candidate in a single-member district.
(B) Majoritarian electoral systems	(II) A form of majoritarian electoral system that involves preferential voting

(C) Single-member district plurality system	(III)	The right to vote which is not restricted by religion, gender, belief or social status.
(D) Alternative vote	(IV)	An electoral system in which the candidate or party that receives the most votes wins.

- (a) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)
- (b) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (c) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (d) (A) – (II), (B) – (I), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)

23. Which of the subjects is not part of the concurrent list?

- (a) Bankruptcy and insolvency
- (b) Prevention of cruelty to animals
- (c) Markets and fairs
- (d) Economic and social planning

24. Which of the following concepts are not related to John Rawls?

- (a) Justice as fairness
- (b) Distributive Justice
- (c) Class in itself
- (d) Veil of ignorance

25. Which of the following is not, according to Bhikhu Parekh, a question usually ignored by Indian political thought?

- (a) Modern Individual thinkers
- (b) The nature of the Indian state
- (c) Social Justice

(d) Political Economy

26. Find out the correct one with regard to 'Failed State.'

- (A) Sierra Leone is a failed state.
- (B) A failed state is unable to provide the functions that define the states.
- (C) A failed state is able to coerce the inhabitants.
- (D) A failed state is able to successfully control the inhabitants.
- (a) C only
- (b) D only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) A and B only

27. Who of the following described Kabir as 'Muktidoot'?

- (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

28. Which of the following statements is not associated with Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) 'Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of brute'
- (B) A nation that is capable of limitless sacrifices is capable of rising to limitless height'
- (C) The injunction 'love your enemies' is not only the noblest idea it is also the most practical politics.
- (D) 'To be sane in a world of mad men is itself a form of madness'
- (E) 'My nationalism is intense internationalism'
- (a) A, C, D, E only
- (b) A, D, E only

- (c) A, B, C, E only
- (d) A, B, C, D, E only

29. Arrange the following committees with regards to corruption and administrative reforms in India chronologically

- (A) Gorwala committee
- (B) First Administrative Reforms Commission
- (C) Vohra committee
- (D) Santhanam Committee

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) B, A, C, D
- (c) A, D, B, C
- (d) B, A, D, C

30. Which one of the following is not the key element of direct democracy?

- (a) Referendum
- (b) Recall
- (c) Filibustering
- (d) Plebiscite

31. In which year was the UN climate change conference commonly known as the Copenhagen Summit held?

- (a) 2009
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2010
- (d) 2012

32. Arrange the following in a sequence that conceptually presents the concepts of civil society.

- (A) It can be understood as a collective entity that springs from society and exists for specific and limited purposes.

- (B) The concepts were part of the economic and political liberalism that arose with John Locke and was celebrated by the Scottish Enlightenment.
- (C) Civil Society is one among many spheres of the larger social system along with the family economy, politics, etc.
- (D) The concept found a significant place in the writings of Hegel and Marx in the 19th century.
- (E) The first articulation of the concept took place in the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe.

- (a) A, B, C, D, E
- (b) B, D, C, E, A
- (c) C, A, E, B, D
- (d) E, B, A, C, D

33. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) pioneered which movement in India

- (a) Namantar Andolan
- (b) Nirbhaya Movement
- (c) Jan Sunwai
- (d) None of the above

34. Under which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution, the state legislature have the power to make provisions with respect to elections to such legislature?

- (a) Article 324
- (b) Article 326
- (c) Article 328
- (d) Article 352

35. Find out the agreements/accords signed between the Indian government and its provincial regional organizations given below in ascending order.

- (A) Assam Accord

- (B) Anandpur Sahib Resolution
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord
- (D) Shillong Agreement
- (E) Mizo Peace Accord

- (a) B, D, C, A, E
- (b) E, A, C, B, D
- (c) A, B, C, D, E
- (d) E, D, C, B, A

36. According to Manu, which of the following is not the foundation of diplomacy and statecraft?

- (a) Hostility
- (b) Neutrality
- (c) Subordinate alliance
- (d) Contract

37. Find out the books written by Mahatma Gandhi given below:

- (A) Modern India
- (B) Constructive Programme
- (C) India's Struggle for Independence
- (D) Why socialism
- (E) Hind Swaraj

- (a) A only
- (b) D only
- (c) C only
- (d) B and E only

38. Match the past interventions with the year in which they took place

List I Country	List II Year

(A) Iraq	(I) 1991	
(B) Darfur, Sudan	(II)	2000
(C) Somalia	(III)	2004
(D) Sierra Leone	(IV)	1992

- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (IV), (C) – (III), (D) – (II)
- (b) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (c) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (d) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (II)

39. Find out the correct one with regard to the 108th Amendment Bill, 2008:

- (A) Reservation of seats reserved for scheduled caste shall be women shall cease to exit 15 years after the commencement of this bill.
 - (B) It seeks to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Sabha only.
 - (C) One-third of the total number of seats reserved for scheduled castes shall be reserved for women of this group in legislative assemblies only.
 - (D) Reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the state or UTs.
- (a) A and B only
 - (b) B only
 - (c) A and D only
 - (d) C only

40. Which event led George W. Bush to transform his foreign policy into one of global power projection and interventionism?

- (a) 26th November
- (b) 11th September
- (c) 5th December

(d) 11th October

41. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(A) Scientific management theory	(I) Decision making process involves three phases- Intelligence activity, design activity and choice activity
(B) New public management	(II) The development of a true science of work, which in effect will benefit both the workers and manager alike
(C) Human relations theory	(III) Government should be continuously engaged in improving the quality of its services and thereby adjusting with demands.
(D) Rational decision-making theory	(IV) Organization is to be viewed as a social system and internal elements play an important role in the overall organizational output

- (a) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)
(b) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)
(c) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
(d) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)

42. Who has stated that religion is the real criterion of Manu's state policy?

- (a) Nalini Sinha
(b) Satyamitra Dubey

- (c) Mahendra Prasad Singh
- (d) Himanshu Roy

43. Citizen's character was first articulated and implemented in the UK as a national programme in which year?

- (a) 1989
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1993
- (d) 1998

44. Which of the following thinkers is associated with 'syncretism'?

- (a) Abdul Fazl
- (b) Kabir
- (c) Zia-ud-din Barani
- (d) Tulsidas

45. Find out the correct statements:

- (A) On 1st April 1950, India was the first non-socialist bloc country to establish diplomatic relations with China.
 - (B) Prime Minister Nehru never visited China during his premiership.
 - (C) A phase of improving in bilateral relations began in 1988.
 - (D) Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister of India visited China in 1991.
- (a) A and B
 - (b) A and C
 - (c) C and D
 - (d) B and C

46. The Linguistic Provinces Commission that was formed to advise the Constituent Assembly was popularly known as

- (a) Dar Commission
- (b) Menon Commission

- (c) Mukherjee Commission
- (d) Bose Commission

47. What is the main argument of philosophical anarchism?

- (a) That no state should exist.
- (b) That no state in fact has authority.
- (c) That argument for philosophical anarchism is opposed to lit principles.
- (d) That all states should exist in mutual cooperation and harmony

48. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The transformation of India's economy has not been as dramatic as that of post-communist countries in Eastern Europe.

Statement II: India has produced growth rates as high as those of China in the 2010s.

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

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct

49. What is correct about the qualification and appointment of the Governor?

- (A) He is a citizen of India.
- (B) He has completed the age of 25 years.
- (C) He is appointed by the Prime Minister.
- (D) He holds the office of Governor for a term of 6 years.
- (E) He resigned from his office, by writing under his hand address to the Prime Minister.

- (a) A only

- (b) A and B only
- (c) A, B and D only
- (d) A, B, C, D, E only

50. Find out the different waves of democratic transition given below in ascending order:

- (A) First reverse wave
- (B) First waves of democratization
- (C) Second wave of democratization
- (D) Second reverse wave
- (E) Third wave of democratization
- (a) A, B, C, D, E
- (b) B, A, C, D, E
- (C) E, D, C, A, B
- (d) C, B, E, B, A

51. Which of the following statements are correct in the arena of administrative theories:

- (A) Ideal type bureaucracy was formulated by Max Weber
- (B) Frederick Taylor is considered to be the father of Scie Management Theory.
- (C) Henry Fayol is considered to be the father of Human Relat Theory.
- (D) The Hawthorne experiment is associated with Bureaucratic the
- (a) A, C and D only
- (b) C and D only
- (c) A and B only
- (d) B, C, and D only

52. Choose the correct statement from the following:

- (A) Under Chapter-VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council

take action to maintain or restore international peace and security.

- (B) Under Article 41 sanction measures do not involve the use of Armed Forces.
 - (C) Sanctions can be withdrawn by the UN General Assembly.
 - (D) Sanctions have been applied by the security council to support peaceful transition, to deter non-constitutional changes, etc.
- (a) A, B and D only
 - (b) B, C and D only
 - (c) C, D, and A only
 - (d) A, C and D only

53. Which one of the following is not a function of the estimates committee?

- (a) To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administrative.
- (b) To examine whether the money is well laid out within the plan implied in the estimates.
- (c) To examine the report of the CAG with a view to find out that the money voted by the Parliament has been utilized by the authorities concerned.
- (d) To suggest the form in which estimates can be presented to parliament.

54. Who found eight distinct meanings for the term 'Balance of Power'?

- (a) Iris L. Claude, JR
- (b) Ernest B. Haas
- (c) Richard Coledon
- (d) Alfred Vagdt

55. Which of the following the right characteristic of the Public Accounts Committee?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee is composed of only Lok Sabha members.

members.

- (b) Public Accounts Committee is an annually elected body in accordance with the principle of proportional representation followed by a single transferable vote system.
- (c) Public Accounts Committee is composed of 30 (Thirty) members.
- (d) No member can be re-elected to the Public Accounts Committee.

56. Which of the following arguments can we associate with 'right' wing political forces?

- (A) To what extent are people poor because of their own choice opposed to unequal opportunities?
 - (B) Are we helping the victims of unequal circumstances if redistribute money to the poor?
 - (C) Has the welfare state helped the poor overcome disadvantage and participate in society?
 - (D) Are the sources of social ills like poverty, homelessness, school drop-out rates, and so on so complex that state attempts to solve them will generally fail and often worsen the problem?
- (a) A, B and C only
 - (b) A, D and E only
 - (c) A, C and E only
 - (d) A, B and D only

57. The present political regime in the Central Asia republic of Tajikistan falls under which of the following category?

- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Military dictatorship
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Civilian dictatorship

58. The concept of accountability has got the following characteristics:

- (A) Accountability exists in a relationship where for the performance of an individual or a body is subject to another oversight, direct or indirect.

request that the individual or the body provide justification for actions

- (B) There are various types of accountability like legal accountability, social accountability, political accountability and so on
- (C) Accountability can be found only in the institutions and processes of the developed countries.
- (D) The effectiveness of public officials cannot be evaluated through the process of accountability

- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) A, C and D only
- (c) B and C only
- (d) A and B only

59. Which of the following statements explains Bhikhu Parekh's Conception of human nature?

- (A) All reference to human nature should be subjected to the strict scrutiny and viewed with a healthy dose of skepticism.
- (B) Human beings are culturally embedded, in the sense that they are born into, raised in and deeply shaped by their cultural communities.
- (C) Regardless of their different cultural contexts, human beings behave more or less in a uniform manner when it comes to certain matters.
- (D) Although skin colour, gender, height and other physical features are universally shared, they are all differently conceptualized and acquire different meanings and significance in different societies.
- (E) Skin colour is given a deep metaphysical meaning and made the basis of a differential distribution of power and status in societies.

- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) B, C and D only
- (c) A, B and D only
- (d) D, E and B only

60. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(A) Antonio Gramsci	(I) On human conduct
(B) Robert Putnam	(II) Prison notebook
(C) Michael Oakeshott	(III) The protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism
(D) Max Weber	(IV) Bowling Alone: the collapse and revival of American community

- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (III), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (c) (A) – (II), (B) – (IV), (C) – (I), (D) – (III)
- (d) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

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

Assertion (A): contracting out and public-private partnerships are now part of the reality of public services and decision-making in many countries.

Reason (R): There is a divorce between the complex reality of decision-making associated with governance and the normative codes used to explain and justify government.

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

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct
- (d) A is not correct but R is correct

62. Who among the following has started the self-respect movement as part of social reform?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay
- (c) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker
- (d) Swami Vivekananda

63. The true beginning of the modern state system marked the end of:

- (a) Fifty Years War
- (b) Thirty Years War
- (c) One Hundred Years War
- (d) Ten Years War

64. Find out the correct one with regards to constructive argument on democracy.

- (A) Constructivist argument treats culture as something the objective and inherited.
- (B) Constructive argument states that culture exists prior to, remains unchanged by political interaction.
- (C) Constructive argument treats culture as something the constructed or invented rather than inherited.
- (D) Constructive argument claims that culture has a casual effect.

- (a) A, B, C only
- (b) D, C, B only
- (c) C and D only
- (d) A and B only

65. Who among the following came out with an innovative idea of 'constructive conflicts'?

- (a) Mary Parker Follett
- (b) Woodrow Wilson
- (c) Max Weber

(d) Henry Fayol

66. Who introduced to the organization the concepts of the 40-hour week, time and motion studies and piece-ratio compensation systems as well as a 'fair day's work for a fair day's pay'?

- (a) Woodrow Wilson
- (b) Frederick Taylor
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Elton Mayo

67. Which two countries navies are jointly patrolling the Malacca straits?

- (a) India-Japan
- (b) India-United States
- (c) India-Australia
- (d) India-Singapore

68. Arrange the organizations in chronology according to the year of their establishment

- (A) Tolstoy Farm
 - (B) Abhinav Bharat Society
 - (C) Ramakrishna Mission
 - (D) Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha
- (a) C, D, E, B, A
 - (b) D, A, C, B, E
 - (c) D, C, B, A, E
 - (d) C, D, A, B, E

69. Arrange chronologically India's association with the following international organizations.

- (A) United Nations
- (B) G77

- (C) NAM
- (D) G20
- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) A, C, B, D
- (c) B, A, C, D
- (d) D, B, A, C

70. With which country India sign the declaration to promote the building of a harmonious world of durable peace and common prosperity through developing the strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity?

- (a) United States
- (b) China
- (c) United Kingdom
- (d) Japan

71. Which of the following observations are correct about deliberative democracy?

- (A) Deliberative democracy describes a normative ideal in which and equal citizens publicly exchange reasons with one another
- (B) They do with a view to reaching a consensus about an issue policy or about the principles underlying the systems as a whole
- (C) The central claim is that a political decision or system is legitimate even if it cannot command free and reasoned agreement from equals.
- (D) Clearly this is a practical conception, which contemporary political life-with partisan rivalries and messy compromise often conforms to.
- (E) Underlying the deliberative ideal is a powerful moral institution about the nature of truly democratic association.
- (a) A, B and E only
- (b) A, B and C only

- (c) B, C, and D only
- (d) B, D and E only

72. Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(A) Administration in developing countries: The theory of prismatic society	(I) Herbert Simon
(B) Administrative behaviour	(II) Ger E. Cai
(C) The dynamics of public administration: Guidelines to current transformation in theory and practice	(III) Fre W. Rig
(D) The human problem of an industrial civilization	(IV) Eltc Ma

- (a) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (III), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (IV)
- (c) (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (d) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)

73. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate classes in which of the following events?

- (a) First round table conference
- (b) Second round table conference
- (c) Third round table conference
- (d) Fourth round table conference

74. Which year did Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visit China?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2007

- (c) 2008
- (d) 2009

75. Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by

- (a) Ayyankali
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Periyar

76. In his Administration Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society, Riggs mentioned the following points:

- (A) The structures of a modern society are typically function specific.
 - (B) A structure is defined as any pattern of behaviour, which become a standard feature of a social system.
 - (C) Industries will move towards agrarian through the process transition in society.
 - (D) Although the 'image' of Agraria resembles the 'model' of a fit society, the two constructions are by no means identical.
- (a) A, B and D only
 - (b) A, B and C only
 - (c) B, C and D only
 - (d) A, C, and D only

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

Assertion (A): 'Ahimsa' was complementary to Gandhi's model of conflict resolution that was certainly the most original and creative model of social change and political action.

Reason (R): This was a theory of politics that gradually became the dominant ideology of a national political movement in which Gandhi reigned Supreme.

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

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation c
- (c) A is correct but R is not correct
- (d) A is Not correct but R is correct

78. Arrange these life events of ‘Aurobindo’ in a chronological order

- (A) Attended the Banaras session of the Congress
- (B) Became the vice-principal of Baroda College
- (C) Moved to England
- (D) Arrested for the Alipore bomb case
- (E) Cleared the ICS exam
- (a) C, A, D, B, E
- (b) E, C, A, B, D
- (c) A, B, E, C, D
- (d) C, E, B, A, D

79. Match the following organization with the year it was established in

List I	List II
(A)SCO	(I) 1967
(B)BRIC	(II) 2006
(C)ASEAN	(III) 1957
(D)EEC	(IV) 2001

- (a) (A) – (III), (B) – (I), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (II), (C) – (I), (D) – (III)
- (c) (A) – (I), (B) – (II), (C) – (III), (D) – (IV)
- (d) (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)

80. Arrange the following Director Generals of WTO who held office in ascending order:

- (A) Mike Moore
- (B) Pascal Lamz
- (C) Supachai Panitchpakdi
- (D) Robert Azvedo

- (a) A, C, B, D
- (b) A, B, D, C
- (c) C, B, A, D
- (d) D, A, B, C

81. Arrange the following administrative thinkers/theorists chronologically

- (A) F.W. Willoughby
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) David Easton
- (D) Elton Mayo

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) D, C, B, A
- (c) B, A, D, C
- (d) C, B, A, D

82. Who wrote the book-Management: Tasks, Responsibilities, Practices?

- (a) John Dorr
- (b) Peter Drucker
- (c) Gillian Tett
- (d) Brene Brown

83. Which of the following statements is/are not correct regarding the ICT-based e-Governance?

- (A) E-governance reduces the cost of government
- (B) E-governance reduces the transparency of government
- (C) E-governance increases citizen's input into government
- (D) E-governance increases bureaucratic red-tapism
- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) B and D only
- (c) B, C and D only
- (d) A and C only

84. Which of the following did not as a matter of debate Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindra Nath Tagore?

- (a) English Language
- (b) Nationalism
- (c) The spinning wheel
- (d) Freedom from colonial rule

85. Who among the following Vice-Presidents of India later became the President of the country?

- (A) Dr. Sarvapali Radhakrishnan
- (B) V .V . Giri
- (C) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (D) B. D. Jatti
- (E) R. Venkataraman
- (a) A, B and E only
- (b) C and D only
- (c) A, B and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and E only

86. The book 'Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy' is authored by

- (a) Joseph Schumpeter

- (b) Samuel Huntington
- (c) Andre Gunder Frank
- (d) Joseph Lapalombara

87. Which amendment overrode the Golaknath case decided in 1967?

- (a) Twenty-third amendment
- (b) Twenty-fourth amendment
- (c) Twenty-fifth amendment
- (d) Twenty-sixth amendment

88. Match List I with List II

List I Idea	List II Thinker
(A)Extremely Federal	(I)Morris Jones
(B)Quasi Federal	(II) Granville Austin
(C)Bargaining Federal	(III) K. C. Wheare
(D)Cooperative Federal	(IV) Paul Appleby

- (a) (A) – (I), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (IV)
- (b) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (II), (D) – (I)
- (c) (A) – (I), (B) – (IV), (C) – (II), (D) – (III)
- (d) (A) – (IV), (B) – (III), (C) – (I), (D) – (II)

89. 73RD Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 has stipulated the following major provision regarding Panchayat

- (A) A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform : functions at the village level at the village level as the legislatu a state may, by law provide.
- (B) A finance commission is to be constituted every fifth year by Governor of a state to review the financial position of panchayat and to make recommendations to the Governor.
- (C) The legislature of a state cannot endow the panchayat with

more powers and authority for their functioning as institution of self-government.

- (D) An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of dissolution.
- (a) A, B and C only
(b) B, C and D only
(c) A, B and D only
(d) C, B and D only

90. Choose the correct statements given below:

- (A) India is among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with EEC.
(B) The bilateral relationship was upgraded to a strategic partnership.
(C) The EU is also one of the largest sources of FDI for India.
(D) The EU is a member of the UN General Assembly.
- (a) A, B and C
(b) B, C and D
(c) A, C and D
(d) A, B and D

Directions for Question 91–95: Read the following passage and answer the questions

What are the seedbeds 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 dependents 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.

- How does the welfare state promote passivity in the poor?

91.

- (a) Offering employment to the unworthy
- (b) Creating a culture of dependency
- (c) Giving free subsidies to the entire population
- (d) Incentivizing the habit of laziness

92. Which of the aspects given below is not a direction favoured by Thatcher/Reagan reforms?

- (a) Deregulation
- (b) Tax cuts
- (c) Strong Trade unions
- (d) Reduced welfare benefits

93. What is it that the 'New Right' does not associate with 'self-supporting' as a civic virtue?

- (a) Citizenship
- (b) Full member of a society
- (c) Being a career-oriented selfish person
- (d) Full filing the obligation to support oneself

94. How does the market inculcate civic virtue according to 'New Right' theorists?

- (a) By acceleration trade and commerce
- (b) By offering gainful employment

- (c) By encouraging to be self-supporting
- (d) By punishing those who are unemployed

95. Which is not a source of civic virtue among the following?

- (a) Army
- (b) Family
- (c) Civic associations
- (d) The market

Directions for Question 96–100: Read the following passage and answer the questions

Read the following passage and answer the questions

The group of twenty or G20 has of late emerged as a very premier forum for international cooperation. The significance of it arises from the fact that its members are the world's advanced and emerging economies. These G20 members altogether represents about 85% of the global GDP, 80% of global trade and two-thirds of the world's population. The G20 originated to overcome the financial crisis that occurred in 1990s in the emerging economies of Asia. This organization is broadly representative and inclusive as the G20 chair has been made rotational annually and a member from different regional grouping of countries is elected to its presidency. Since its beginning, India has actively participated in the G20 process. India is a major stakeholder and also interested in the stability of the world economy. Due to India's support during the Seoul summit development was included as an agenda item and the Seoul Development consensus also emerged. India's interest in G20 has imparted dimension and credibility to G20 deliberation. India's successful organization of G20 summit in New Delhi recently has again ignited hopes for the establishment of a framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth and an alternative world order.

96. Which of the following is the reason for the formation of G20?

- (a) World financial crisis
- (b) Asian financial crisis
- (c) African financial crisis
- (d) European financial crisis

- 97.** What is the significance of the recently concluded G20 summit?
- (a) Consumers on a framework for sustainable balanced growth
 - (b) Women led development process
 - (c) Emergence of Global South as one voice
 - (d) All of the above options
- 98.** Why has India an active interest in G20?
- (a) To not achieve its own economic stability
 - (b) To reduce world economic stability
 - (c) To negotiate successfully its debt crisis
 - (d) To not establish itself as a major economic power
- 99.** Why G20 is considered a representative forum?
- (a) Chair is not rotational
 - (b) Chair is rotational and from a different strategic grouping ag: China
 - (c) Chair is rotational annually and from a different region
 - (d) Chair's term is limited to three years
- 100.** Which of the following is the objective of the G20?
- (a) International cooperation
 - (b) Regional cooperation
 - (c) Sectoral cooperation
 - (d) Cooperation with the powers on political matters

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | 16. | 31. | 46. | 61. | 76. | 91. |
| (b) | (c) | (a) | (a) | (b) | (a) | (b) |

2. (c)	17. (c)	32. (c)	47. (b)	62. (c)	77. (a)	92. (c)
3. (c)	18. (d)	33. (c)	48. (c)	63. (b)	78. (d)	93. (c)
4. (d)	19. (b)	34. (c)	49. (a)	64. (c)	79. (b)	94. (c)
5. (c)	20. (d)	35. (a)	50. (b)	65. (a)	80. (a)	95. (a)
6. (d)	21. (a)	36. (d)	51. (c)	66. (b)	81. (c)	96. (b)
7. (b)	22. (a)	37. (d)	52. (a)	67. (b)	82. (b)	97. (d)
8. (d)	23. (c)	38. (*)	53. (c)	68. (c)	83. (b)	98. (b)
9. (b)	24. (c)	39. (c)	54. (b)	69. (b)	84. (d)	99. (c)
10. (b)	25. (d)	40. (b)	55. (b)	70. (b)	85. (d)	100. (a)
11. (c)	26. (d)	41. (a)	56. (b)	71. (a)	86. (a)	
12. (b)	27. (a)	42. (b)	57. (d)	72. (c)	87. (b)	
13. (a)	28. (*)	43. (b)	58. (d)	73. (b)	88. (d)	
14. (b)	29. (c)	44. (b)	59. (c)	74. (c)	89. (c)	
15. (c)	30. (c)	45. (b)	60. (c)	75. (b)	90. (a)	

UGC NET Political Science

June 2023 Question Paper—Shift 1

1. 'A democracy is more than a form of a government, it is a mode of associated living', who said this?
 - (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (b) John Locke
 - (c) John Dewey
 - (d) Gandhi
2. Sophie and Sophia is a character in which of the following books?
 - (a) *Republic*
 - (b) *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*
 - (c) *The Archaeology of Knowledge*
 - (d) *The Human Condition*
3. Who among the following has used the terms internal restriction and external restriction in the discourse of multiculturalism?
 - (a) Bhikhu Parekh
 - (b) Will Kymlicka
 - (c) Okin
 - (d) B. Berry
4. For whom among the following M.B. Foster has stated that his

political thought represents more of a Pagan revival than Protestant religion?

- (a) Machiavelli
- (b) Hobbes
- (c) Bentham
- (d) J.S mill

5. 'Our souls have been corrupted in proportion to the advancement of our sciences and our arts towards perfection'. It is mentioned in:

- (a) Discourse on the Science and Arts
- (b) Revolt against Reason
- (c) The Wealth of Nation
- (d) The Theory of Moral Sentiments

6. Which one of the following is not Aristotle's work?

- (a) Politics
- (b) Nicomachean
- (c) Eudemian Ethics
- (d) Apology

7. Which one of the following is perfect, eternal and fixed according to Plato?

- (a) Matter
- (b) Ideas
- (c) Raw Material
- (d) Darkness

8. The 'Analects' is related to:

- (a) Nicomachus
- (b) Plato
- (c) Confucius

(d) Chou dynasty

- 9.** When and at which place in South Africa the Indians assembled demonstrated and took the oath of passive resistance?
- (a) September 1906, Johannesburg
 - (b) October 1906, Natal
 - (c) September 1905, Pretoria
 - (d) October 1905, Pietermaritzburg
- 10.** Who among the following launched the 'Self-Respect Movement' in 1925?
- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (b) Mahatma Phule
 - (c) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker
 - (d) J.P. Narayan
- 11.** Who among the following categorized laws into two types: the Shariat and the Zawabit?
- (a) Dara Shukoh
 - (b) Basava
 - (c) Abul Fazl
 - (d) Zia Barani
- 12.** When did M.N. Roy dismantle his Radical Democratic Party?
- (a) 1940
 - (b) 1945
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1950
- 13.** Why Robert Nozick agrees with anarchist assertions regarding the position of State?
- Pick the incorrect argument.
- (a) It is intrinsically immoral.

- (b) It maintains monopoly on the use of force.
- (c) It violates individual rights.
- (d) It's motive is welfare of citizens.

14. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?

- (a) The President of India can remove the Chairman of UPSC.
- (b) In case of removal of Chairman, the President has to refer matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry.
- (c) An Individual Ministry or Department has no power to reject advice of the UPSC.
- (d) The State Governments can ask the UPSC to conduct examinations for concerned state.

15. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the vote value of a number of parliament in presidential election?

- (a) Vote Value of MP =

$$\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States \& UTs}}{\text{Total Members of Parliament}}$$

- (b) Vote Value of MP =

$$\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all States \& UTs}}{\text{Total Number of elected Members of Parliament}}$$

- (c) Vote Value of MP =

$$\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all Voters of the country}}{\text{Total Members of Parliament}}$$

- (d) Vote Value of MP =

$$\frac{\text{Total value of votes of all MLAs of all State \& UTs}}{\text{Total Members of Lok Sabha}}$$

16. Which one of the following fundamental duty is inserted by 86th Constitutional Amendment in Article 51-A?

- (a) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual

collective activity.

- (b) To provide opportunities for education by the parents to their children.
- (c) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and spirit of innovation and reform.
- (d) Respect to the National Flag and Symbols.

17. Which are the six minority religious communities Notified by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) setup by the Union Government Under the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992?

- (a) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zorastrians, Sindhis
- (b) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Sindhis
- (c) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Sindhis, Bahais, Jews
- (d) Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zorastrians and Jains

18. Who among the following conducts the elections at polling station?

- (a) Polling Agent
- (b) Presiding Officer
- (c) Returning Officer
- (d) Revenue Officer

19. Who among the following is pioneer of Public Interest Litigation?

- (a) Justice S.N. Benarji
- (b) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
- (c) Justice Hingorani
- (d) Justice Ranjan Gogoi

20. Who among the following contributed to the framing of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?

- (a) Jean Drieze
- (b) Aruna Roy
- (c) Medha Patkar

(d) Baba Amte

21. Which one of the following is not a principle among the originally framed six principles of 'Citizen's Charter Movement'?

- (a) Choice
- (b) Value
- (c) Accountability
- (d) Quantity

22. Which of the following amendment is related to 'anti-defection'?

- (a) 51th Amendment
- (b) 52nd Amendment
- (c) 53rd Amendment
- (d) 59th Amendment

23. The four Ps in the 4 Ps theory of departmentalization as advocated by Luther Gullick are _____.

- (a) Purpose, Persons, Place, Process
- (b) Persons, Place, Process and Programmes
- (c) Process, People, Policies and Perception
- (d) People, Public, Problems and Perception

24. According to Follett, the difference between 'power' and 'authority' is _____.

- (a) Power exists when orders are obeyed irrespective of resistance; authority exists when orders are obeyed voluntarily.
- (b) Power can never be delegated, authority can be delegated.
- (c) Authority exists when orders are obeyed irrespective of resistance; power exists when orders are obeyed by force.
- (d) Authority can never be delegated; power can always be delegated.

25. The literature on New Public Administration lays emphasis on _____.