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|-----------|-----------------------|
| Test Date | 24/09/2025            |
| Test Time | 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM     |
| Subject   | PGT Political Science |

Section : **Mental Ability and Reasoning Ability**

**Q.1** Each of P, Q, R, S, T, U and V has an exam on a different day of a week starting from Monday and ending on Sunday of the same week. V has an exam on Tuesday. Exactly 3 people have exams between V and T. S has an exam immediately before R, and Q has an exam immediately after R. Only 1 person has an exam between S and P. Who has an exam on Monday?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. S
  - ☒ 2. P
  - ☒ 3. R
  - ☒ 4. U

**Q.2** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?  
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- Ans
- ☒ 1. PQL
  - ☒ 2. KLG
  - ☒ 3. NOJ
  - ☒ 4. HIG

**Q.3** Select the pair that follows the same pattern as that followed by the two pairs given below. Both pairs follow the same pattern.

HJM-PRU  
MOR-UWZ

- Ans
- ☒ 1. SUX-ZCE
  - ☒ 2. XZC-FHK
  - ☒ 3. STV-ZBE
  - ☒ 4. STV-ACF

**Q.4** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?  
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- Ans
- ☒ 1. ONS
  - ☒ 2. QPO
  - ☒ 3. IHM
  - ☒ 4. LKP

**Q.5** This question is based on the five, three-digit numbers given below.

(Left) 217 916 406 448 463 (Right)

(Example- 697 – First digit = 6, second digit = 9 and third digit = 7)

(NOTE: All operations to be done from left to right.)

What will be the resultant if the first digit of the highest number is added to the second digit of the lowest number?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 9
  - ☒ 2. 13
  - ☒ 3. 11
  - ☒ 4. 10

**Q.6** Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as are the numbers of the following sets.

(Note: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into their constituent digits. E.g. 13 – Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)

(6, 11, 19)

(7, 12, 21)

- Ans**
-  1. (9, 17, 31)
  -  2. (12, 22, 47)
  -  3. (5, 10, 23)
  -  4. (13, 18, 33)

**Q.7** Which of the following letter-number clusters will replace the question mark (?) in the given series to make it logically complete?

LSP25 KRO38 JQN51 IPM64 ?

- Ans**
-  1. HOL77
  -  2. HOK78
  -  3. HOL78
  -  4. HOK77

**Q.8** 15 is related to 31 following a certain logic. Following the same logic, 25 is related to 51. To which of the given options is 26 related, following the same logic?

(Note: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into their constituent digits. E.g. 13 – Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)

- Ans**
-  1. 53
  -  2. 52
  -  3. 54
  -  4. 55

**Q.9** P, Q, R, S, T and U live on six different floors of the same building. The lowermost floor in the building is numbered 1, the floor above it is numbered 2, and so on till the topmost floor is numbered 6. T lives on an even-numbered floor but not on floor number 4. S does not live on the lowermost floor. Q lives immediately below P. There are exactly two floors between R and S. U lives immediately above T. Who lives on the topmost floor?

- Ans**
-  1. T
  -  2. S
  -  3. P
  -  4. U

**Q.10** In a certain code,

'cold and windy' is coded as 'dy sd ty',  
'cold harsh weather' is coded as 'yv mw dy' and  
'work and weather' is coded as 'sd ud mw'.  
(All the codes are two-letter codes only.)

What is the code for 'harsh windy'?

- Ans**
-  1. ty mw
  -  2. yv dy
  -  3. yv ty
  -  4. dy ud

**Q.11** Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing 4 people each in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent persons.  
In row 1 – P, A, R and K are seated, and all of them are facing south.  
In row 2 – T, U, V and W are seated, and all of them are facing north.

Thus, each person faces another person from the other row.  
W faces the one sitting to the immediate right of K. Only one person sits between W and T. Only two people sit between U and T. T faces the one sitting second to the left of A. R sits at some place to the right of P. Which of the following represents both people sitting at extreme ends of the rows?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. A and U
  - ☐ 2. K and V
  - ☒ 3. T and R
  - ☐ 4. P and W

**Q.12** This question is based on the following words.

(Left) VAN MUD EAR DON (Right)

How many letters are there between the second letter of the first word from the right and the second letter of the first word from the left as per the English alphabetical order?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 18
  - ☐ 2. 12
  - ☒ 3. 13
  - ☐ 4. 19

**Q.13**

'A  $\neq$  B' means 'A is the father of B',  
'A  $\times$  B' means 'A is the brother of B',  
'A  $\%$  B' means 'A is the son of B' and  
'A + B' means 'A is the wife of B'.

Which of the following means that O is the brother's wife's brother of S?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. O  $\neq$  M  $\times$  I  $\%$  T + S
  - ☐ 2. O  $\times$  M + I  $\neq$  T  $\%$  S
  - ☐ 3. O + M  $\times$  I  $\neq$  T  $\%$  S
  - ☒ 4. O  $\times$  M + I  $\%$  T  $\neq$  S

**Q.14** If 'A' stands for '+', 'B' stands for ' $\times$ ', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '-', then what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

10 D 2 B 40 C 49 A 7 = ?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. -63
  - ☐ 2. -65
  - ☐ 3. -69
  - ☐ 4. -68

**Q.15** Given below is a statement followed by two possible reasons numbered I and II. Read the statement carefully and decide which of the two reasons explains the event/observation/information given in the statement.

**Statement:**

Despite being a major agricultural hub, District A faces food security issues and relies heavily on food imports.

**Reasons:**

I. District A experiences challenges such as erratic weather patterns and water scarcity that affect agricultural productivity.  
II. District A lacks the necessary transportation infrastructure to import food efficiently.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Both I and II are possible reasons.
  - ☐ 2. Neither I nor II is a possible reason.
  - ☐ 3. Only II is a possible reason.
  - ☒ 4. Only I is a possible reason.

**Q.16** Chandana starts from Point T and drives west for 55 km. She takes a left turn, drives for 20 km and then takes a right turn, drives for 20 km, and stops at Point O. Raveena starts to drive from Point M, which is 40 km to the north of Point O. She drives 75 km towards the east, then takes a right turn and drives for 10 km, and stops at Point Y. What is the shortest distance between Point Y and Point T? (All turns are 90-degree turns only.)

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 75 km
  - ☒ 2. 10 km
  - ☒ 3. 55 km
  - ☒ 4. 20 km

**Q.17** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

21, 25, 33, 45, 61, ?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 75
  - ☒ 2. 79
  - ☒ 3. 81
  - ☒ 4. 77

**Q.18** If 'A' stands for '÷', 'B' stands for 'x', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '−', then the resultant of which of the following would be 200?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 50 B 4 C 10 A 2 D 5
  - ☒ 2. 60 D 6 B 2 C 9 A 3
  - ☒ 3. 90 A 3 B 4 D 5 C 12
  - ☒ 4. 100 C 8 A 2 D 5 B 3

**Q.19** In the following series, only one letter-cluster is incorrect. Select the INCORRECT letter-cluster.

CIL FLK PLI LRI OUH RXG

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. OUH
  - ☒ 2. LRI
  - ☒ 3. PLI
  - ☒ 4. RXG

**Q.20** Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

**Statements:**

No tiger is a ball.

No ball is a peacock.

No ball is an hen.

**Conclusions:**

(I): No tiger is a peacock.

(II): Some hens are peacocks.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Only conclusion (I) follows
  - ☒ 2. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
  - ☒ 3. Only conclusion (II) follows
  - ☒ 4. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow

Section : **General Awareness**

**Q.1** The Indian Government aims to achieve 500 GW non-fossil based electricity generation capacity by the end of which of the following years?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 2035
  - ☒ 2. 2025
  - ☒ 3. 2040
  - ☒ 4. 2030

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.2  | Who among the following is NOT a member of committee formed by Supreme court to inquire into the matter related to alleged discovery of cash pile at official residence of Delhi High Court's judge Yashwant Verma in March 2025? |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Justice GS Sandhawalia</div> <div>✗ 2. Justice Sheel Nagu</div> <div>✓ 3. Justice Hima Kohli</div> <div>✗ 4. Justice Anu Sivaraman</div>                                                                                |
| Q.3  | In which reaction does a diazonium ion, $\text{ArN}_2^+$ , decompose and a halogen, X, is replaced by Cu(I) as a catalyst?                                                                                                        |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Mannich reaction</div> <div>✗ 2. Wolff reaction</div> <div>✓ 3. Sandmeyer's reaction</div> <div>✗ 4. Claisen reaction</div>                                                                                             |
| Q.4  | Which of the following is an instrument of Fiscal Policy?                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Cash reserve ratio</div> <div>✓ 2. Tax receipts</div> <div>✗ 3. Open market operation</div> <div>✗ 4. Bank rate</div>                                                                                                   |
| Q.5  | Who became the second Indian to score a double century and century in the same Test after Sunil Gavaskar in July 2025?                                                                                                            |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. KL Rahul</div> <div>✗ 2. Karun Nair</div> <div>✗ 3. Yashasvi Jaiswal</div> <div>✓ 4. Shubman Gill</div>                                                                                                                 |
| Q.6  | Which of the following Sultans died as he fell from the horse while playing chaugan?                                                                                                                                              |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Muhammad Ghorī</div> <div>✓ 2. Qutbuddin Aibak</div> <div>✗ 3. Aram Shah</div> <div>✗ 4. Shams ud-Din Iltutmish</div>                                                                                                   |
| Q.7  | Which of the following prominent personalities was involved in the formation of the Indian Reform Association?                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Mahatma Gandhi</div> <div>✗ 2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale</div> <div>✓ 3. Keshub Chandra Sen</div> <div>✗ 4. Madan Mohan Malaviya</div>                                                                                      |
| Q.8  | The Indian Bureau of Mines was established in ____.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. 1961</div> <div>✓ 2. 1948</div> <div>✗ 3. 1951</div> <div>✗ 4. 1950</div>                                                                                                                                               |
| Q.9  | The Neyveli lignite mines are located in which State of India?                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Jharkhand</div> <div>✗ 2. Rajasthan</div> <div>✗ 3. Gujarat</div> <div>✓ 4. Tamil Nadu</div>                                                                                                                            |
| Q.10 | Natanz, Isfahan and Fordow are nuclear sites in which country?                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. Iran</div> <div>✗ 2. Saudi Arabia</div> <div>✗ 3. Iraq</div> <div>✗ 4. Israel</div>                                                                                                                                     |

**Q.11** The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act was enacted in which year in India?

**Ans**  1. 2025

 2. 1995

 3. 2005

 4. 2015

**Q.12** Which of the following Manipravalam texts of the 14<sup>th</sup> century deals with grammar and poetics?

**Ans**  1. Swehavalam

 2. Vadanikelma

 3. Lilatilakam

 4. Nadnikalam

**Q.13** The theory of evolution was proposed by:

**Ans**  1. Charles Babbage

 2. Charles Darwin

 3. Alfred Wallace

 4. Gregor Mendel

**Q.14** What is the total cost of India's National Quantum Mission from 2023-24 to 2030-31?

**Ans**  1. ₹6,003.65 crore

 2. ₹5,298.85 crore

 3. ₹5,099.32 crore

 4. ₹6,198.23 crore

**Q.15** The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919) were introduced in response to growing Indian political aspirations. Which feature best represents its attempt to accommodate Indian demands?

**Ans**  1. Empowering the Viceroy to legislate without any Indian input

 2. Introduction of dyarchy, which gave Indians some measure of control over certain provincial subjects

 3. Complete self-rule for Indian provinces

 4. Abolition of the British Cabinet's role in Indian affairs

**Q.16** Which of the following Governor Generals of British India started the first Anglo-Afghan war?

**Ans**  1. Lord Amherst

 2. Lord Dalhousie

 3. Lord William Bentick

 4. Lord Auckland

**Q.17** Which of the following States sends only one representative to the Rajya Sabha in India?

**Ans**  1. Jharkhand

 2. Arunachal Pradesh

 3. Uttarakhand

 4. Himachal Pradesh

**Q.18** The practice of untouchability is abolished under which Fundamental Right?

**Ans**  1. Right to Equality

 2. Right against Exploitation

 3. Right to Freedom

 4. Right to Freedom of Religion

**Q.19** Which of the following is NOT a power of the High Court over Subordinate Courts?

**Ans**  1. Reviewing decisions of lower courts

 2. Appointing District Judges directly without consulting Governor

 3. Transferring cases between Subordinate Courts

 4. Supervising court administration

**Q.20** What percentage of rural households in India had access to an improved source of drinking water, as per the SDG India Index for 2023-24?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 98.11%
  - ☒ 2. 99.62%
  - ☒ 3. 94.29%
  - ☒ 4. 92.25%

Section : **Numerical Aptitude and Data Interpretation**

**Q.1** Two pipes can fill a cistern individually in 6 min and 12 min, respectively. There is a pipe located at the bottom of the cistern to empty it. If all the three pipes are opened simultaneously, then the empty cistern gets filled in 8 min. How long will the pipe at the bottom of the tank take to empty the completely filled cistern if no other pipe is then open?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 8 min
  - ☒ 2. 10 min
  - ☒ 3. 4 min
  - ☒ 4. 11 min

**Q.2** The marked price of a cooker is the same at four shops I, II, III and IV. Shop I allows two successive discounts of 41% and 43%; shop II allows successive discounts of 56% and 65%; shop III allows successive discounts of 28% and 55% and shop IV allows successive discounts of 40%, 86% and 69% on the marked price of the cooker. Which shop is selling the cooker at the lowest price?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. I
  - ☒ 2. III
  - ☒ 3. IV
  - ☒ 4. II

**Q.3** A man goes to Ranchi from Howrah at a speed of 3 km/hr and returns to Howrah at speed of 15 km/hr, through same route. What is his average speed (in km/hr) for the entire journey?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 2
  - ☒ 2. 8
  - ☒ 3. 5
  - ☒ 4. 4

**Q.4** If the ratio of two numbers is 3 : 1, and their HCF is 55, then their LCM is:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 165
  - ☒ 2. 167
  - ☒ 3. 191
  - ☒ 4. 193

**Q.5** In a library, the ratio of the number of story books to that of non-story books was 4 : 1 and total number of story books was 1236. When some more story books were bought, the ratio became 13 : 3. Find the number of story books bought.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 103
  - ☒ 2. 118
  - ☒ 3. 86
  - ☒ 4. 110

**Q.6** Find the mean proportional of 108 and 27.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 55
  - ☒ 2. 54
  - ☒ 3. 57
  - ☒ 4. 51

**Q.7** Ashish purchased 10 kg of rice at the rate of ₹38 per kg and 36 kg of rice at ₹46 per kg. He sold the entire mixture at the rate of ₹43.5 per kg. Find his loss (in ₹).

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 40
  - ☐ 2. 30
  - ☒ 3. 35
  - ☐ 4. 43

**Q.8** In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of wheat worth ₹50 per kg and ₹107 per kg so that if he sells the mixture at ₹123 per kg he may gain 23%?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 7 : 50
  - ☐ 2. 17 : 50
  - ☐ 3. 9 : 51
  - ☐ 4. 17 : 55

**Q.9** In a test, B got 68 marks while A got 75 marks, out of 95 maximum marks. What percentage of A's marks was B's marks? (Round off your answer to the nearest integer).

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 91%
  - ☐ 2. 110%
  - ☐ 3. 95%
  - ☐ 4. 79%

**Q.10** A circus tent is cylindrical upto a height of 3 m and conical above it. The diameter of the base is D m and the slant height of the conical part is 53 m. If the total canvas used for making the tent was 9,735 m<sup>2</sup>, then the value of D is:

$\left( \text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right)$

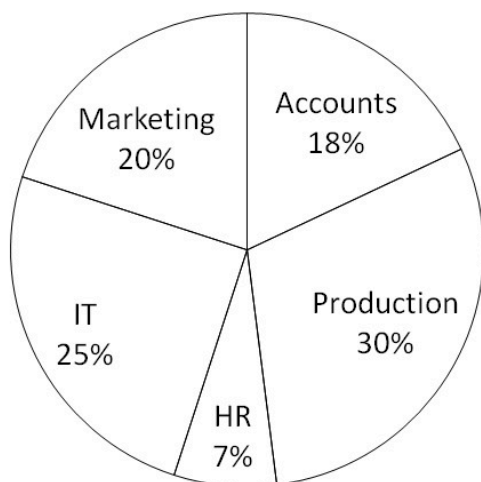
- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 200
  - ☐ 2. 210
  - ☐ 3. 95
  - ☒ 4. 105



**Q.11** Study the given pie-chart carefully and answer the question.  
Details of percentage of employees working in various departments in an organisation and number of males among them.

Total number of employees = 1000

| Departm<br>ent | No. of<br>Males |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Productio<br>n | 295             |
| HR             | 62              |
| IT             | 115             |
| Marketing      | 150             |
| Accounts       | 80              |



The percentage of females working in HR department to the total number of employees working in the organisation is:

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 0.8%
  - ☐ 2. 0.9%
  - ☐ 3. 0.7%
  - ☐ 4. 0.6%

**Q.12** The average of three numbers is 22. If two numbers are 17 and 28, the third number is:

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 20
  - ☐ 2. 23
  - ☒ 3. 21
  - ☐ 4. 22

**Q.13** Sapna invested ₹22,300 on simple interest, partly at 6% per annum and partly at 4% per annum. If she earns equal interests from the two investments after 4 years, then find the sum invested at 6% per annum (in ₹).

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 8,923
  - ☐ 2. 8,919
  - ☐ 3. 8,921
  - ☒ 4. 8,920

**Q.14** A man receives ₹3,000 per month as salary. He saves 70% of his salary every month. His expenditure per month is:

- Ans
- ☐ 1. ₹813
  - ☒ 2. ₹900
  - ☐ 3. ₹999
  - ☐ 4. ₹960

**Q.15** Two pipes can fill a tank in 90 hours and 63 hours, respectively. The time (in hours) required to fill the tank when both pipes are opened simultaneously is:

Ans

 1.  $\frac{633}{16}$

 2.  $\frac{632}{18}$

 3.  $\frac{630}{17}$

 4.  $\frac{631}{20}$

**Q.16** The difference between the simple interest and the compound interest, compounded annually, on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 9% per annum is ₹213. Find the sum. (Give your answer to integral number without rounded off.)

Ans

 1. ₹26,315

 2. ₹26,287

 3. ₹26,296

 4. ₹26,304

**Q.17** The total surface area of a metallic hemisphere is  $1,848 \text{ cm}^2$ . This is melted into a right circular cone. If the radius of the base of the cone be the same as that of a hemisphere, then its height is:

Ans

 1. 28 cm

 2. 24 cm

 3. 21 cm

 4. 18 cm

**Q.18** While covering a distance of 39 km, a man noticed that after cycling for 2 hours and 5 minutes, the distance covered by him was  $\frac{2}{9}$  of the remaining distance. What was his approximate speed (in km/hr)?

Ans

 1. 3.4

 2. 6.4

 3. 4.2

 4. 7.4

**Q.19** The LCM of the numbers 14, 92 and 69 is:

Ans

 1. 1942

 2. 1932

 3. 1940

 4. 1933

**Q.20** During sale, Raghav bought a notebook marked for ₹50 at 6% discount and a pen marked for ₹95 at 80% discount. How much (in ₹) did he save due to the sale?

Ans

 1. 79

 2. 81

 3. 80

 4. 77

**Q.1** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The tourists got lost in the dense forest because they had failed \_\_\_\_\_ a map before embarking on their hike.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. to bring
  - ☐ 2. bring
  - ☐ 3. bringing
  - ☐ 4. to be bringing

**Q.2** Read the following conversation and select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

Ishita: Despite facing continuous criticism, she remained unflappable and handled the press with remarkable grace.

Vivek: I know! It's rare to see someone stay so composed under pressure.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Traditional
  - ☒ 2. Nonchalant
  - ☐ 3. Transparent
  - ☐ 4. Disconcerted

**Q.3** Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

Renounce or reject (something desired or valuable)

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Reiterate
  - ☐ 2. Galvanise
  - ☐ 3. Homologate
  - ☒ 4. Abnegate

**Q.4** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

You completed the entire project single-handedly despite all the challenges, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. won't you
  - ☒ 2. didn't you
  - ☐ 3. don't you
  - ☐ 4. hadn't you

**Q.5** Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given phrase.

A person who brings a lawsuit against someone in a court of law

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Defendant
  - ☒ 2. Prosecutor
  - ☐ 3. Plaintiff
  - ☐ 4. Arbitrator

**Q.6** Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

(A) Furthermore, its scientific community contributed significantly to advancements in fields like physics and biology.

(B) The 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of rapid development for European societies.

(C) This era saw industrial revolutions that brought about sweeping changes in manufacturing and transportation.

(D) These changes laid the groundwork for modern economies and global interactions.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. B-C-D-A
  - ☐ 2. A-D-B-C
  - ☐ 3. D-A-C-B
  - ☐ 4. C-B-A-D

**Q.7** Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A) The central government is in charge of national issues like defense, foreign policy and money, while state governments handle local matters such as education, healthcare and law enforcement.  
B) This system helps countries with many different regions or cultures, as it allows local governments to create policies that fit their needs.  
C) However, problems can arise when both the central and state governments want control over the same issue.  
D) The federal system of government divides power between a central government and state or regional governments.  
E) Despite these challenges, federalism also allows states to try new ideas, and it encourages people to be more involved in politics, as they can vote for leaders who make decisions close to their communities.

- Ans**  1. DEABC  
 2. DABCE  
 3. DBCEA  
 4. DCAEB

**Q.8** Read the following conversation and select the most appropriate **ANTONYM** of the underlined word.

Trisha: His callous attitude toward the victims shocked the audience.  
Vikram: Empathy was clearly lacking in his speech.

- Ans**  1. Quiet  
 2. Heartless  
 3. Mindful  
 4. Talkative

**Q.9** Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the group of words given in the brackets to complete the sentence meaningfully.

He felt hurt when his friends (treated him with unfriendliness), and realised they were upset about his recent behaviour.

- Ans**  1. crossed the line  
 2. rubbed him the wrong way  
 3. gave him the cold shoulder  
 4. left him in the lurch

**Q.10** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The project was successful, \_\_\_\_\_ it was extremely challenging to execute.

- Ans**  1. so  
 2. because  
 3. although  
 4. unless

**Q.11** Select the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blank.

The book is lying \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

- Ans**  1. under  
 2. in  
 3. beside  
 4. on

**Q.12** Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given paragraph.

The historian's account of the empire's fall was deeply engrossing, but certain dates and names were found to be ambiguous, prompting a more thorough examination of his sources. Scholars praised the narrative flair but raised concerns over factual accuracy and potential misinterpretations. As debates intensified, peer reviewers called for stricter verification to uphold academic rigor.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. ambiguous
  - ☐ 2. engrossing
  - ☐ 3. examination
  - ☐ 4. prompting

**Q.13** Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the group of words given in the brackets to complete the sentence meaningfully.

When he accused her of being messy, it was a classic case of (criticising someone else for the same faults that one also has), since he was just as disorganised.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. a chain being only as strong as its weakest link
  - ☒ 2. throwing stones at a glass house
  - ☐ 3. actions speaking louder than words
  - ☐ 4. the shoemaker's children going barefoot

**Q.14** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Ravi has never been punctual in submitting his assignments, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. doesn't he
  - ☒ 2. has he
  - ☐ 3. does he
  - ☐ 4. hasn't he

**Q.15** Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence and select the option that rectifies it.

The university's revised curriculum aims to promote interdisciplinary learning, foster creativity, and reduce the reliance on rote learning, which has long been criticized as ineffective in real-world problem solving.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. curriculum
  - ☒ 2. interdisciplinary
  - ☐ 3. createvity
  - ☐ 4. ineffectave

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills and the imparting of knowledge, judgement and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of. Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia. Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in 'The Republic' (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus, is found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasised the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work 'De Magistro'. Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed. During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

### SubQuestion No : 16

**Q.16** Select the most appropriate option based on Plato's belief about education.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. He had a belief that not all pupils were talented.
  - ☒ 2. Plato's beliefs about education were democratic but his practices were non- democratic.
  - ☐ 3. His belief was that education should only be available to the wealthy.
  - ☐ 4. He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools.

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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#### SubQuestion No : 17

**Q.17** Select the most appropriate meaning of the term 'Perennialism' in the context of this passage.

- Ans**
-  1. It refers to something which existed in large amounts in the past but no longer exists in modern times.
  -  2. It refers to something which is of constant importance.
  -  3. It refers to something which is not necessary.
  -  4. It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical.

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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### SubQuestion No : 18

**Q.18 According to the passage, Aristotle and Plato's approaches differ in terms of which of the following?**

- Ans**
-  1. Plato's approach was time-bound, whereas Aristotle's approach was liberal in terms of employment.
  -  2. Aristotle advocated the need for repetition to develop good habits in students, whereas Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned.
  -  3. Plato emphasised on the importance of paying attention to human society; Aristotle emphasised upon science as well as nature.
  -  4. Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasised on dialogic learning.



### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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### SubQuestion No : 19

**Q.19** Why did Aquinas propose a model of education that did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Because he thought that facts change with the passage of time
  - ☐ 2. Because he thought that facts are not necessary
  - ☐ 3. Because facts are controlled by the elite class of the society
  - ☐ 4. Because facts do not lead to complete education

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

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#### SubQuestion No : 20

**Q.20** Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'conventional' as used in the given passage.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Convenient
  - ☒ 2. Natural
  - ☒ 3. Delighted
  - ☒ 4. Unorthodox

### Section : Hindi Language and Comprehension

**Q.1** सर्वोचित क्रिया शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--  
मोहन का टूर्नामेंट में ..... अब लगभग निश्चित ही समझो ।

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. खेलना
  - ☒ 2. पहुँचना
  - ☒ 3. फँसना
  - ☒ 4. उतरना

**Q.2** दिए गए वाक्यांश के लिए निम्न में से एक शब्द होगा—  
'पुलिस या सेना में नया भरती जवान'

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. अग्निवीर
  - ☒ 2. रंगरूट
  - ☒ 3. प्रशिक्षु
  - ☒ 4. नौसिखिया

**Q.3** सर्वोचित विशेषण शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--  
अपने ..... स्वभाव के चलते गोपी ने न जाने कितना नुकसान करवाया है ।

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. अपनत्वपूर्ण
  - ☒ 2. क्रोधी
  - ☒ 3. सहज
  - ☒ 4. मधुर

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.4  | वाक्य-विन्यास की दृष्टि से दिये गये वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप पहचानें—<br>वैष्णव भक्ति का वैशिष्ट्य रूपों में समाज में अनेक प्रतिबिम्बित हुआ ।                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. वैष्णव का वैशिष्ट्य भक्ति अनेक रूपों में समाज में प्रतिबिम्बित हुआ ।</div> <div>✗ 2. वैष्णव भक्ति का वैशिष्ट्य अनेक रूपों में हुआ समाज में प्रतिबिम्बित ।</div> <div>✗ 3. वैष्णव भक्ति का वैशिष्ट्य अनेक रूपों में प्रतिबिम्बित हुआ समाज में ।</div> <div>✓ 4. वैष्णव भक्ति का वैशिष्ट्य अनेक रूपों में समाज में प्रतिबिम्बित हुआ ।</div> |
| Q.5  | वाक्य-विन्यास की दृष्टि से दिये गये वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप पहचानें—<br>जैन ग्रंथों में रामकथा का वर्णन अपेक्षाकृत विस्तारपूर्वक है हुआ ।                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. रामकथा जैन ग्रंथों में का वर्णन अपेक्षाकृत विस्तारपूर्वक हुआ है ।</div> <div>✗ 2. ग्रंथों में जैन रामकथा का वर्णन अपेक्षाकृत विस्तारपूर्वक हुआ है ।</div> <div>✗ 3. जैन ग्रंथों में वर्णन रामकथा का अपेक्षाकृत विस्तारपूर्वक हुआ है ।</div> <div>✓ 4. जैन ग्रंथों में रामकथा का वर्णन अपेक्षाकृत विस्तारपूर्वक हुआ है ।</div>             |
| Q.6  | सर्वोचित क्रिया-विशेषण शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--<br>आज बारिश हो रही है, ..... मैं छाता ले जा रहा हूँ ।                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. यथेष्ट</div> <div>✗ 2. अलबत्ता</div> <div>✓ 3. इसलिए</div> <div>✗ 4. अचानक</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Q.7  | निम्नलिखित लोकोक्ति का सही अर्थ पहचानें ।<br>अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. कम समय होना</div> <div>✗ 2. राज न छुपाना</div> <div>✗ 3. सामर्थ्य से बाहर काम करना</div> <div>✓ 4. जिसके पास थोड़ा ज्ञान होता है, वह उसका प्रदर्शन करता है ।</div>                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Q.8  | निम्नलिखित मुहावरे का सही अर्थ पहचानें ।<br>कागज़ी घोड़े दौड़ाना                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. केवल लिखा-पढ़ी करना</div> <div>✗ 2. किसी को नोटिस भेजना</div> <div>✗ 3. बेअवल बाते करना</div> <div>✗ 4. केवल अक्षर ज्ञान होना</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Q.9  | वर्तनी की दृष्टि से दिए गए वाक्य के किस अंश में त्रुटि है?<br>कवि भूषण ने राष्ट्रीयता की परिभाषा सांस्कृतिक द्रष्टिकोण से की है ।                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. राष्ट्रीयता की</div> <div>✗ 2. परिभाषा सांस्कृतिक</div> <div>✓ 3. द्रष्टिकोण से की है ।</div> <div>✗ 4. कवि भूषण ने</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Q.10 | वर्तनी की दृष्टि से दिए गए वाक्य के किस अंश में त्रुटि है?<br>प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को लेकर प्रारम्भ से ही अंग्रेजों और भारतवासियों में टकराहट रही ।                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को</div> <div>✓ 2. अंग्रेजों और भारतवासियों</div> <div>✗ 3. लेकर प्रारम्भ से ही</div> <div>✗ 4. में टकराहट रही ।</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Q.11 | दिए गए वाक्यांश के लिए निम्न में से एक शब्द होगा—<br>'भले-बुरे की पहचान करने का ज्ञान'                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. मेधा</div> <div>✗ 2. चक्षु</div> <div>✓ 3. विवेक</div> <div>✗ 4. ज्ञान</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

Q.12 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का पर्यायवाची बताएँ।  
मैं इस समय नितांत अकेला हूँ।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. निढाल
  - ☒ 2. एकांत
  - ☒ 3. प्रारब्ध
  - ☒ 4. निपट

Q.13 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को उचित कारक द्वारा पूर्ण करें।  
इस दाल \_\_\_\_\_ कंकर निकाल दिए हैं।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. द्वारा
  - ☒ 2. के
  - ☒ 3. में
  - ☒ 4. से

Q.14 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का विलोम बताएँ।  
मेरा भाई हर वसंत में घर ज़रूर आता है।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. विज्ञ
  - ☒ 2. पतझड़
  - ☒ 3. हरियाली
  - ☒ 4. सावन

Q.15 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को उचित कारक द्वारा पूर्ण करें।  
मीना ने इस कुर्सी \_\_\_\_\_ जरिये इस अलमारी \_\_\_\_\_ सहारा दिया हुआ है।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. के, को
  - ☒ 2. साथ,से
  - ☒ 3. लिए,में
  - ☒ 4. पीछे,का

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य के विकास में कलकत्ता की दो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है। बंगाल, विशेषतः कलकत्ता से पुनर्जागरण आरंभ हुआ तो इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति की यूरोपीय संस्कृति से टकराहट आरंभ हुई। फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई, पर इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र सीमित था। इसके लिए कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल गिलक्राइस्ट ने अपनी समझ के हिसाब से हिन्दी / हिन्दुस्तानी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवाईं। धार्मिक ग्रंथों के अनुवाद या तत्संबंधी वृत्तांतों के रूप में कुछ पुराना ब्रजभाषा या खड़ी बोली हिंदी गद्य का रूप अभी तक मिलता था पर, व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का सजग रूप में प्रयोग यहाँ से आरंभ होता है। ऐहिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गद्य का प्रयोग फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज से संबंध अध्यापकों की पुस्तकें में हुआ है जिनमें प्रमुख हैं 1803 में लिखित लल्लूलाल का 'प्रेमसागर' और सदल मिश्रा का 'नासिकेतोपाख्यान'। बंगीय क्षेत्र से आरंभ हुए पुनर्जागरण की व्यापक प्रक्रिया को गतिशील करने में कलकत्ता के दूसरे जिस कॉलेज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है वह है हिन्दू कॉलेज (1817)। इस कॉलेज के माध्यम से पहली बार भारतीय युवाओं का सीधा संपर्क अंग्रेज़ी भाषा और यूरोपीय ज्ञान से हुआ, जिसने उन्हें अपनी परंपरा को फिर देखने-परखने के लिए क्रमशः बाध्य किया।

### SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक चुनें--

- Ans
- ☒ 1. संस्कृतियों की टकराहट
  - ☒ 2. पुनर्जागरण और हिंदी साहित्य
  - ☒ 3. खड़ी बोली हिंदी का उद्भव
  - ☒ 4. फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज की स्थापना

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य के विकास में कलकत्ता की दो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है। बंगाल, विशेषतः कलकत्ता से पुनर्जागरण आरंभ हुआ तो इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति की यूरोपीय संस्कृति से टकराहट आरंभ हुई। फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई, पर इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र सीमित था। इसके लिए कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल गिलक्राइस्ट ने अपनी समझ के हिसाब से हिन्दी / हिन्दुस्तानी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवाईं। धार्मिक ग्रंथों के अनुवाद या तत्संबंधी वृत्तांतों के रूप में कुछ पुराना ब्रजभाषा या खड़ी बोली हिंदी गद्य का रूप अभी तक मिलता था पर, व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का सजग रूप में प्रयोग यहाँ से आरंभ होता है। ऐहिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गद्य का प्रयोग फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज से संबंध अध्यापकों की पुस्तकें में हुआ है जिनमें प्रमुख हैं 1803 में लिखित लल्लूलाल का 'प्रेमसागर' और सदल मिश्रा का 'नासिकेतोपाख्यान'। बंगीय क्षेत्र से आरंभ हुए पुनर्जागरण की व्यापक प्रक्रिया को गतिशील करने में कलकत्ता के दूसरे जिस कॉलेज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है वह है हिन्दू कॉलेज (1817)। इस कॉलेज के माध्यम से पहली बार भारतीय युवाओं का सीधा संपर्क अंग्रेज़ी भाषा और यूरोपीय ज्ञान से हुआ, जिसने उन्हें अपनी परंपरा को फिर देखने-परखने के लिए क्रमशः बाध्य किया।

### SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 पुनर्जागरण का आरम्भ किस स्थान से हुआ ?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. मद्रास
  - ☒ 2. अवध
  - ☒ 3. बॉम्बे
  - ☒ 4. बंगाल

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य के विकास में कलकत्ता की दो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है । बंगाल, विशेषतः कलकत्ता से पुनर्जागरण आरंभ हुआ तो इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति की यूरोपीय संस्कृति से टकराहट आरंभ हुई । फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई, पर इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र सीमित था । इसके लिए कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल गिलक्राइस्ट ने अपनी समझ के हिसाब से हिन्दी / हिन्दुस्तानी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवाई । धार्मिक ग्रंथों के अनुवाद या तत्संबंधी वृत्तान्तों के रूप में कुछ पुराना ब्रजभाषा या खड़ी बोली हिंदी गद्य का रूप अभी तक मिलता था पर, व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का सजग रूप में प्रयोग यहाँ से आरंभ होता है । ऐहिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गद्य का प्रयोग फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज से संबंध अध्यापकों की पुस्तकें में हुआ है जिनमें प्रमुख हैं 1803 में लिखित लल्लूलाल का 'प्रेमसागर' और सदल मिश्रा का 'नासिकेतोपाख्यान' । बंगीय क्षेत्र से आरंभ हुए पुनर्जागरण की व्यापक प्रक्रिया को गतिशील करने में कलकत्ता के दूसरे जिस कॉलेज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है वह है हिन्दू कॉलेज (1817) । इस कॉलेज के माध्यम से पहली बार भारतीय युवाओं का सीधा संपर्क अंग्रेज़ी भाषा और यूरोपीय ज्ञान से हुआ, जिसने उन्हें अपनी परंपरा को फिर देखने-परखने के लिए क्रमशः बाध्य किया ।

### SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के संदर्भ में असत्य कथन है--

- Ans
- ☒ 1. इसकी स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई ।
  - ☒ 2. इसके प्रिंसिपल गिल क्राइस्ट थे ।
  - ☒ 3. इसके लिए हिंदी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवायी गयीं ।
  - ☒ 4. इसके लिए धार्मिक पुस्तकों का अनुवाद करवाया गया ।

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य के विकास में कलकत्ता की दो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है । बंगाल, विशेषतः कलकत्ता से पुनर्जागरण आरंभ हुआ तो इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति की यूरोपीय संस्कृति से टकराहट आरंभ हुई । फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई, पर इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र सीमित था । इसके लिए कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल गिलक्राइस्ट ने अपनी समझ के हिसाब से हिन्दी / हिन्दुस्तानी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवाई । धार्मिक ग्रंथों के अनुवाद या तत्संबंधी वृत्तान्तों के रूप में कुछ पुराना ब्रजभाषा या खड़ी बोली हिंदी गद्य का रूप अभी तक मिलता था पर, व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का सजग रूप में प्रयोग यहाँ से आरंभ होता है । ऐहिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गद्य का प्रयोग फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज से संबंध अध्यापकों की पुस्तकें में हुआ है जिनमें प्रमुख हैं 1803 में लिखित लल्लूलाल का 'प्रेमसागर' और सदल मिश्रा का 'नासिकेतोपाख्यान' । बंगीय क्षेत्र से आरंभ हुए पुनर्जागरण की व्यापक प्रक्रिया को गतिशील करने में कलकत्ता के दूसरे जिस कॉलेज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है वह है हिन्दू कॉलेज (1817) । इस कॉलेज के माध्यम से पहली बार भारतीय युवाओं का सीधा संपर्क अंग्रेज़ी भाषा और यूरोपीय ज्ञान से हुआ, जिसने उन्हें अपनी परंपरा को फिर देखने-परखने के लिए क्रमशः बाध्य किया ।

### SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 निम्न में से 'ऐहिक' का विलोम शब्द है--

- Ans
- ☒ 1. सांसारिक
  - ☒ 2. दैहिक
  - ☒ 3. पारलौकिक
  - ☒ 4. लौकिक

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

पुनर्जागरण आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य के विकास में कलकत्ता की दो शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं का विशिष्ट योगदान रहा है । बंगाल, विशेषतः कलकत्ता से पुनर्जागरण आरंभ हुआ तो इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि यहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति की यूरोपीय संस्कृति से टकराहट आरंभ हुई । फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज के स्थापना 1800 ई. में हुई, पर इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र सीमित था । इसके लिए कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल गिलक्राइस्ट ने अपनी समझ के हिसाब से हिन्दी / हिन्दुस्तानी गद्य में पुस्तकें लिखवाई । धार्मिक ग्रंथों के अनुवाद या तत्संबंधी वृत्तान्तों के रूप में कुछ पुराना ब्रजभाषा या खड़ी बोली हिंदी गद्य का रूप अभी तक मिलता था पर, व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का सजग रूप में प्रयोग यहाँ से आरंभ होता है । ऐहिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गद्य का प्रयोग फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज से संबंध अध्यापकों की पुस्तकें में हुआ है जिनमें प्रमुख हैं 1803 में लिखित लल्लूलाल का 'प्रेमसागर' और सदल मिश्रा का 'नासिकेतोपाख्यान' । बंगीय क्षेत्र से आरंभ हुए पुनर्जागरण की व्यापक प्रक्रिया को गतिशील करने में कलकत्ता के दूसरे जिस कॉलेज की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है वह है हिन्दू कॉलेज (1817) । इस कॉलेज के माध्यम से पहली बार भारतीय युवाओं का सीधा संपर्क अंग्रेज़ी भाषा और यूरोपीय ज्ञान से हुआ, जिसने उन्हें अपनी परंपरा को फिर देखने-परखने के लिए क्रमशः बाध्य किया ।

### SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 हिंदू कॉलेज का निम्न में से क्या योगदान है--

- Ans
- ☒ 1. छात्रों को अपनी परम्परा को देखने परखने के लिए बाध्य किया ।
  - ☒ 2. हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए कार्य किया ।
  - ☒ 3. छात्रों को संस्कृत भाषा का ज्ञान दिया ।
  - ☒ 4. व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए नियोजित गद्य का प्रयोग शुरू किया ।

### Section : Discipline1

Q.1 Which thinker's analysis is most directly associated with the concept of "power as domination through discourse"?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Michel Foucault
  - ☒ 2. Antonio Gramsci
  - ☒ 3. Hannah Arendt
  - ☒ 4. Robert Dahl

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.2  | Which article ensures equality before the law in India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Article 32</div> <div>✗ 2. Article 19</div> <div>✓ 3. Article 14</div> <div>✗ 4. Article 21</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Q.3  | What is the primary objective of India's engagement with BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation)?                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. Strengthening regional connectivity and economic integration</div> <div>✗ 2. Forming a military alliance against China</div> <div>✗ 3. Military expansion in the Indian Ocean</div> <div>✗ 4. Promoting nuclear disarmament in Asia</div>                                                                 |
| Q.4  | Which of the following best characterises traditional political theory?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Behavioural orientation</div> <div>✗ 2. Statistical orientation</div> <div>✗ 3. Descriptive orientation</div> <div>✓ 4. Philosophical orientation</div>                                                                                                                                                   |
| Q.5  | In the Indian context, the 'everyday state' approach, often used in subaltern and postcolonial studies, seeks to analyse power as:                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. a set of fragmented, negotiated practices between state agents and citizens</div> <div>✗ 2. a top-down, coercive institution that imposes order</div> <div>✗ 3. a formal and legal mechanism rooted in the Constitution</div> <div>✗ 4. a neutral arbitrator among social interests</div>                 |
| Q.6  | When did India formally establish its Strategic Nuclear Command?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. 2003</div> <div>✗ 2. 1978</div> <div>✗ 3. 2002</div> <div>✗ 4. 1998</div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Q.7  | The 'Act East' policy was launched to deepen ties with:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. Latin America</div> <div>✗ 2. Middle Eastern countries</div> <div>✓ 3. ASEAN nations</div> <div>✗ 4. African Union</div>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Q.8  | John Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice' (1971) redefined modern political theory by introducing which methodological innovation?                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div>✗ 1. The utilitarian calculus of maximising happiness</div> <div>✗ 2. The historical materialist critique of institutions</div> <div>✓ 3. The "original position" and "veil of ignorance" as a device for fairness</div> <div>✗ 4. The dialectical method of class conflict</div>                              |
| Q.9  | Which of the following best captures the core tenet of post-modern political theory?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. Grand narratives like justice and reason are constructed, not discovered.</div> <div>✗ 2. Progress is a linear and objective historical process.</div> <div>✗ 3. Political ideas must be grounded in observable facts.</div> <div>✗ 4. There are universal moral truths that apply across cultures.</div> |
| Q.10 | The term 'coalition' is derived from the Latin term 'coalitio,' which denotes:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ans  | <div>✓ 1. to grow together</div> <div>✗ 2. to integrate</div> <div>✗ 3. to share government</div> <div>✗ 4. to support</div>                                                                                                                                                                                        |

**Q.11 Which of the following has been the cornerstone principle of India's foreign policy since independence?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Non-alignment and peaceful co-existence
  - ☐ 2. Protectionism and economic isolation
  - ☐ 3. Expansionism and military alliances
  - ☐ 4. Hegemony and power projection

**Q.12 Which of the given pairs is NOT correctly matched?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Ronald Dworkin - Equality of Resources
  - ☒ 2. Robert Nozick - Labour Theory of Property
  - ☐ 3. John Rawls - End-state Theory of Justice
  - ☐ 4. Michael Walzer - Complex Equality

**Q.13 The 'Make in India' initiative is primarily aimed at which of the following?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Reducing fiscal deficit
  - ☒ 2. Promoting foreign investments in manufacturing
  - ☐ 3. Boosting service exports
  - ☐ 4. Supporting agricultural subsidies

**Q.14 Which of the following thinkers analysed Indian social movements as forms of “new social movements” that go beyond class struggle?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Gunnar Myrdal
  - ☐ 2. Karl Marx
  - ☒ 3. Rajni Kothari
  - ☐ 4. Jawaharlal Nehru

**Q.15 Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of Behaviouralism as given by David Easton?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Regularities
  - ☐ 2. Quantification
  - ☐ 3. Verification
  - ☒ 4. Observations

**Q.16 Robert Nozick's critique of Rawls in Anarchy, State, and Utopia (1974) is based on which key idea?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Redistributive justice violates individuals' rights to property and self-ownership.
  - ☐ 2. Equality requires state intervention to ensure fairness.
  - ☐ 3. Inequality is justified only through social cooperation.
  - ☐ 4. Equality is the highest moral principle of politics.

**Q.17 Which aspect of political theory highlights its prescriptive role?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Documenting population size without analysis
  - ☐ 2. Recording random political events only
  - ☐ 3. Random observations of political practices alone
  - ☒ 4. Establishing standards of justice, rights, and equality

**Q.18 In Constituent Assembly debates, which of the following positions best reflected B R Ambedkar's view on rights?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Rights are natural and exist independently of constitutional guarantees.
  - ☐ 2. Fundamental rights should exclude minority protections.
  - ☒ 3. Rights must be coupled with social and economic justice.
  - ☐ 4. Political rights alone are sufficient for emancipation.

**Q.19 Which of the following statements about John Stuart Mill is INCORRECT?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. J S Mill criticised Bentham's utilitarianism for relying solely on the quantity of pleasure.
  - ☐ 2. J S Mill described Bentham as a prophet of empty liberty and an abstract individual.
  - ☒ 3. Mill came up with the 'Harm Principle' to justify the interference of state in individual liberty.
  - ☐ 4. Unlike Bentham, Mill makes a difference between lower and higher pleasures.



**Q.20 The elections for the Panchayati Raj institutions are organised and administered by:**

- Ans**
-  1. Local government
  -  2. State Government
  -  3. Election Commission of India
  -  4. State Election Commission

Section : **Discipline2**

**Q.1 The Prime Minister of India is appointed by the:**

- Ans**
-  1. President of India
  -  2. Council of Ministers
  -  3. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  -  4. Vice President of India

**Q.2 What is Aristotle's primary criticism of democracy?**

- Ans**
-  1. It always produces economic prosperity.
  -  2. It is based on merit and excellence.
  -  3. It leads to the rise of tyrants.
  -  4. It results in mob rule where the poor rule for their own interest.

**Q.3 Constructivism differs from realism and liberalism primarily in its emphasis on which of the following?**

- Ans**
-  1. The role of institutions in constraining states
  -  2. The social construction of norms, ideas, and identities
  -  3. The distribution of material power
  -  4. Economic interdependence as a driver of cooperation

**Q.4 Which thinker is primarily associated with the Marxist approach in political analysis?**

- Ans**
-  1. John Locke
  -  2. Karl Marx
  -  3. Emile Durkheim
  -  4. Max Weber

**Q.5 Who decides on the disqualification of Members of Parliament under the Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection Law)?**

- Ans**
-  1. Speaker or Chairman of the House
  -  2. Election Commission of India
  -  3. Supreme Court of India
  -  4. President of India

**Q.6 Which of the following realists focussed on the structural constraints of the international system rather than the flaws of human nature?**

- Ans**
-  1. Hedley Bull
  -  2. Hans Morgenthau
  -  3. John Mearsheimer
  -  4. Kenneth Waltz

**Q.7 Who among the following analyses the political system by focusing on its structure and functions?**

- Ans**
-  1. Easton
  -  2. David Apter
  -  3. Almond
  -  4. Coleman



**Q.8** In Gabriel Almond's functionalist model, the "rule-application" function is primarily carried out by:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. political parties
  - ☐ 2. the legislature
  - ☐ 3. the judiciary
  - ☒ 4. the executive and bureaucracy

**Q.9** Which political scientist is most closely associated with introducing the 'Systems Approach' to political analysis?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Talcott Parsons
  - ☒ 2. David Easton
  - ☐ 3. Gabriel Almond
  - ☐ 4. Karl Deutsch

**Q.10** Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) is a health insurance scheme that was launched in \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 2018
  - ☐ 2. 2016
  - ☐ 3. 2020
  - ☐ 4. 2014

**Q.11** Green Theory in International Relations primarily critiques which of the following?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Spread of nuclear weapons
  - ☐ 2. Military interventions in conflict zones
  - ☒ 3. Environmental destruction
  - ☐ 4. Inequality in international finance

**Q.12** Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can Parliament legislate on a State List subject if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution in the national interest?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Article 250
  - ☒ 2. Article 249
  - ☐ 3. Article 252
  - ☐ 4. Article 248

**Q.13** Which of the following distinguishes neoclassical realism from classical and structural realism?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. It assumes complete harmony among state interests.
  - ☒ 2. It incorporates domestic-level factors in explaining foreign policy.
  - ☐ 3. It rejects the importance of power altogether.
  - ☐ 4. It focuses only on non-state actors.

**Q.14** Who wrote the 'History of the Peloponnesian War'?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Machiavelli
  - ☐ 2. Herodotus
  - ☒ 3. Thucydides
  - ☐ 4. Polybius

**Q.15** In comparative politics, which of the following best explains why legislatures in parliamentary systems often have limited independence in the rule-making process?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. They operate without any constitutional authority.
  - ☐ 2. Legislatures in parliamentary systems do not have the power to pass laws.
  - ☐ 3. The judiciary directly controls the legislative agenda.
  - ☒ 4. The executive is typically drawn from the majority party in the legislature, leading to party dominance in law-making.

**Q.16** Cynthia Enloe's feminist approach to International Relations is best summarised by which of the following observations?

- Ans**
-  1. "War is the continuation of politics by other means."
  -  2. "Markets function independently of global political structures."
  -  3. "States are the only meaningful actors in global politics."
  -  4. "The personal is international, and the international is personal."

**Q.17** Marxist Theories of International Relations primarily analyse which factor?

- Ans**
-  1. Security dilemma
  -  2. Balance of power
  -  3. International law
  -  4. Class struggle

**Q.18** Which major work by St. Augustine defends Christianity against the charge of causing Rome's fall?

- Ans**
-  1. Civitas Dei
  -  2. Confessions
  -  3. The City of God
  -  4. The Divine City

**Q.19** Which dimension of Indian political culture is reflected in the tension between central authority and state autonomy?

- Ans**
-  1. Civic political culture
  -  2. Linguistics political culture
  -  3. Parochial political culture
  -  4. Federal political culture

**Q.20** The Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by the:

- Ans**
-  1. Lok Sabha Speaker
  -  2. Supreme Court of India
  -  3. Prime Minister of India
  -  4. President of India

Section : **Discipline3**

**Q.1** Which of the following is NOT a tier in the Panchayati Raj system?

- Ans**
-  1. Municipal Corporation
  -  2. Zila Parishad
  -  3. Gram Panchayat
  -  4. Panchayat Samiti

**Q.2** Who among the following is credited with the development of the classical organisation theory?

- Ans**
-  1. Herbert Simon
  -  2. Henry Fayol
  -  3. Max Weber
  -  4. FW Taylor

**Q.3** Which scholar developed the concept of 'Prismatic Society' to explain administrative systems in developing countries?

- Ans**
-  1. Woodrow Wilson
  -  2. Max Weber
  -  3. FW Riggs
  -  4. Herbert Simon

**Q.4 Which of the following best captures Plato's argument for the philosopher-king in The Republic?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Rulers must reflect the will of the majority.
  - ☒ 2. Those with knowledge of the Good are best suited to rule.
  - ☒ 3. Rulers should be elected through open competition.
  - ☒ 4. Only warriors can ensure justice through strength.

**Q.5 The Human Relations approach to administration emerged largely as a response to:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Simon's critique of administrative principles
  - ☒ 2. Taylor's mechanistic scientific management
  - ☒ 3. Weber's theory of bureaucracy
  - ☒ 4. Riggs's ecological model

**Q.6 Rensis Likert's 'System 4' model of organisational management emphasises:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. consultative management with some employee involvement
  - ☒ 2. autocratic control and rigid hierarchies
  - ☒ 3. participative group decision-making and trust-based leadership
  - ☒ 4. benevolent authoritarianism

**Q.7 Which of the following is NOT correct about Thomas Aquinas?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. He argued that God is the source of both the light of natural reason and the light of faith.
  - ☒ 2. He is credited to have formulated a principle of medieval Secularism.
  - ☒ 3. He gave 5 proofs of 'existence of God'.
  - ☒ 4. According to him, man's ultimate happiness consists in contemplating God.

**Q.8 Which of the following best reflects the theoretical foundation of the Indian Constitution?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Complete decentralization of power to the states
  - ☒ 2. The supremacy of the judiciary as in the US Constitution
  - ☒ 3. The doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty on the model of the UK
  - ☒ 4. A blend of parliamentary sovereignty with constitutional supremacy

**Q.9 Part IX-A of the Constitution was added by which Amendment?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - ☒ 2. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - ☒ 3. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - ☒ 4. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

**Q.10 Who authored Administrative Behaviour and introduced the concept of 'bounded rationality' in decision-making?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Max Weber
  - ☒ 2. Chester Barnard
  - ☒ 3. Dwight Waldo
  - ☒ 4. Herbert A Simon

**Q.11 The dichotomy between politics and administration, central to early Public Administration, was first emphasised by:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. H Fayol
  - ☒ 2. Dwight Waldo
  - ☒ 3. Woodrow Wilson
  - ☒ 4. Frank J Goodnow

**Q.12 Which of the following best explains the theoretical relationship among the three organs of government in the Indian Constitution?**

- Ans**
-  1. A purely federal separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers
  -  2. A system of checks and balances with partial separation and functional overlap
  -  3. Absolute separation of powers modeled on the US Constitution
  -  4. Complete fusion of powers modeled on the UK Constitution

**Q.13 Which Article allows the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of rights?**

- Ans**
-  1. Article 19
  -  2. Article 370
  -  3. Article 25
  -  4. Article 32

**Q.14 Which phase of Public Administration is known as the 'principles phase' or 'orthodox phase'?**

- Ans**
-  1. 1938–1950
  -  2. 1927–1937
  -  3. 1887–1926
  -  4. 1950–1970

**Q.15 Who among the following said, “Politics is the ethics of the state”?**

- Ans**
-  1. TH Green
  -  2. Socrates
  -  3. Plato
  -  4. Aristotle

**Q.16 Henri Fayol is regarded as a foundational thinker in administrative theory primarily because of his:**

- Ans**
-  1. theory of bounded rationality in decision-making
  -  2. 14 principles of management and emphasis on administrative functions
  -  3. study of informal organisations and worker motivation
  -  4. bureaucracy model based on hierarchy and rules

**Q.17 Who among the following is widely regarded as a leading theorist in the development of New Public Administration?**

- Ans**
-  1. George Frederickson
  -  2. Herbert Simon
  -  3. Max Weber
  -  4. Dwight Waldo

**Q.18 Which part of the Indian Constitution establishes federal structure?**

- Ans**
-  1. Part III
  -  2. Part IV
  -  3. Part I
  -  4. Part XI

**Q.19 Feminist theories advocate which of the following as essential for inclusive governance?**

- Ans**
-  1. Centralised decision-making
  -  2. Gendered policy analysis
  -  3. Increased bureaucracy
  -  4. Elimination of local governance

**Q.20 Which feature reflects both the theory and practice of Indian democracy as envisioned by the Constitution?**

- Ans**
-  1. Primacy of religious law over civil law
  -  2. Presidential system and judicial supremacy
  -  3. Unelected bureaucracy as supreme authority
  -  4. Federalism with strong unitary features and parliamentary system

Section : **Discipline4**

**Q.1 An ethical dilemma often requires choosing between:**

- Ans**
-  1. personal preference and societal norms
  -  2. no consequences and full obedience
  -  3. two conflicting moral obligations or duties
  -  4. only legal and illegal choices

**Q.2 Which philosophical value is explicitly emphasised in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?**

- Ans**
-  1. Socialism
  -  2. Theocracy
  -  3. Militarism
  -  4. Colonialism

**Q.3 The challenge of balancing national security and human rights in India is reflected in:**

- Ans**
-  1. prioritisation of absolute freedom of speech in conflict zones
  -  2. prolonged use of preventive detention laws like UAPA and AFSPA
  -  3. replacement of the Constitution by emergency decrees
  -  4. judicial abolition of anti-terror laws

**Q.4 Which landmark case in India directly linked international human rights treaties to domestic constitutional interpretation?**

- Ans**
-  1. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)
  -  2. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976)
  -  3. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
  -  4. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)

**Q.5 Which of the following is a core element of servant leadership ethics, as proposed by Robert Greenleaf?**

- Ans**
-  1. Centralisation of authority in institutions
  -  2. Prioritisation of followers' growth and well-being
  -  3. Maximisation of electoral gains at any cost
  -  4. Pursuit of political power for strategic influence

**Q.6 Which of the following best illustrates an ethical concern when balancing national security with democratic accountability?**

- Ans**
-  1. Routine background checks for government employees
  -  2. Limiting access to classified documents by foreign diplomats
  -  3. Public disclosure of national defense budgets
  -  4. Surveillance measures enacted without legislative oversight

**Q.7 The concept of issuing a 'State Finance Commission' for local bodies was introduced under which Articles by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments?**

- Ans**
-  1. Article 243F and 243Q
  -  2. Article 243I and 243Y
  -  3. Article 243G and 243T
  -  4. Article 243O and 243V

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.8  | In India, which case established the principle that NGOs and civil society groups have the locus standi to file Public Interest Litigations (PILs)?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. SP Gupta v. Union of India (1981)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)</div> </div>                                                                         |
| Q.9  | Which of the following is a core characteristic of human rights?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Inalienable</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Temporary</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Political</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Conditional</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Q.10 | The introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) was first piloted in which year?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. 1972</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. 2002</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. 1992</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. 1982</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Q.11 | Which Article provides for the establishment of the Supreme Court of India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Article 124</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Article 368</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Article 226</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Article 32</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Q.12 | Fred W Riggs first outlined his 'Prismatic Model' to explain transitional societies in:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. The Ecology of Public Administration (1957)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Thailand: The Modernization of a Bureaucratic Polity (1966)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society (1964)</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. The Ecology of Public Administration (1961)</div> </div> |
| Q.13 | New Public Administration (NPA) primarily emphasises which of the following goals?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Social equity, relevance, and citizen engagement</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Administrative neutrality and strict adherence to rules</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Downsizing bureaucracy for cost-efficiency</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Profit generation and privatisation</div> </div>                                            |
| Q.14 | The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in which year?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. 1948</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. 1960</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. 1950</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. 1945</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Q.15 | Who among the following Indian scholars argued that civil society in India is often mediated through caste, kinship and community networks rather than abstract liberal notions?                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Partha Chatterjee</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. MN Srinivas</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Rajni Kothari</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Yogendra Yadav</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                         |

**Q.16 Which of the following correctly captures the interplay of Constitutional Amendment and judicial intervention in shaping executive–legislative functioning in India?**

**Ans**  1. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1976) made the President bound by advice of the Council of Ministers, and the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1978) restored the President's right to return advice once for reconsideration.

 2. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1976) restored parliamentary supremacy over the judiciary, while the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1978) abolished Article 356.

 3. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (1976) expanded judicial review, and the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1978) curtailed it.

 4. Both amendments dealt only with the Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Q.17 The ontological study of citizenship focuses on:**

**Ans**  1. economic globalisation and trade flows

 2. national defense and military rights

 3. only the historical evolution of states

 4. the being, nature and meanings of citizenship

**Q.18 Which of the following best explains the ethical dilemma commonly faced by public officials in democratic institutions?**

**Ans**  1. Following rules regardless of policy outcomes

 2. Promoting partisan loyalty over bureaucratic hierarchy

 3. Choosing between legal compliance and moral responsibility to citizens

 4. Balancing administrative efficiency with parliamentary privilege

**Q.19 A major ethical tension between transparency and privacy arises because:**

**Ans**  1. privacy enforces secrecy in all decisions

 2. transparency protects corporations from lawsuits

 3. both concepts demand full openness in all matters

 4. transparency requires disclosure, while privacy requires protection of sensitive data

**Q.20 Which principle ensures that governance decisions consider environmental and generational impacts?**

**Ans**  1. Long-Term Perspective

 2. Transparency

 3. Whistleblower Protection

 4. Compliance

Section : **Discipline5**

**Q.1 Well-demarcated and mutually acceptable boundaries between two countries are called:**

**Ans**  1. AGPL (Actual Ground Position Line)

 2. IB (International Border)

 3. LC (Line of Control)

 4. LAC (Line of Actual Control)

**Q.2 Which concept critiques legal systems that reinforce patriarchal norms while claiming neutrality?**

**Ans**  1. Legal positivism

 2. Feminist legal theory

 3. Rational choice theory

 4. Liberal equality

**Q.3 Who coined the term "One Dominant Party System" in the context of Indian politics?**

**Ans**  1. M Jones

 2. M N Roy

 3. Harbans Singh

 4. Rajni Kothari

**Q.4 A key tension in IPE is between:**

- Ans**
-  1. religion and science
  -  2. national interest and global cooperation
  -  3. power and ideology
  -  4. efficiency and power

**Q.5 Which scholar is known for her pioneering work on the intersection of gender and caste in India?**

- Ans**
-  1. Sharmila Rege
  -  2. Kamala Das
  -  3. Vandana Shiva
  -  4. Arundhati Roy

**Q.6 In political theory, the concept of ontologies of citizenship refers primarily to:**

- Ans**
-  1. the fundamental categories and meanings through which citizenship is constituted, contested and practiced
  -  2. legal procedures of acquiring nationality
  -  3. administrative rules of voting rights and taxation
  -  4. the technical processes of issuing passports and visas

**Q.7 What is a key principle of feminist research methodology?**

- Ans**
-  1. Challenging power hierarchies and emphasizing the researcher–subject relationship
  -  2. Prioritising quantitative data over lived experiences
  -  3. Maintaining complete objectivity and emotional detachment
  -  4. Avoiding political engagement in research

**Q.8 Which feminist perspective emphasises the role of capitalism in gender inequality?**

- Ans**
-  1. Radical feminism
  -  2. Socialist feminism
  -  3. Ecofeminism
  
  -  4. Liberal feminism

**Q.9 Which of the following is a function of political parties in India?**

- Ans**
-  1. Only contesting elections
  -  2. Administering courts of law
  -  3. Aggregating interests and facilitating political participation
  -  4. Only formulating foreign policy

**Q.10 Which constitutional body regulates the recognition and functioning of political parties in India?**

- Ans**
-  1. Supreme Court of India
  -  2. Election Commission of India
  -  3. Union Cabinet
  -  4. Lok Sabha Secretariat

**Q.11 Which theory critiques the nuclear family as a fundamental of women's oppression?**

- Ans**
-  1. Liberal feminism
  -  2. Radical feminism
  -  3. Marxist feminism
  -  4. Postmodern feminism

**Q.12 Which of the following theorists is closely associated with the Marxist analysis of imperialism and conflicts in the Third World?**

- Ans**
-  1. John Stuart Mill
  -  2. Andre Gunder Frank
  -  3. Robert W Cox
  -  4. David Ricardo



**Q.13 Which party led the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government from 2004 to 2014?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Communist Party of India
  - ☒ 2. Indian National Congress
  - ☒ 3. Bahujan Samaj Party
  - ☒ 4. Bharatiya Janata Party

**Q.14 Which thinker argues that borders act as productive sites of labour control and subjectivity formation, rather than just barriers?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Hannah Arendt
  - ☒ 2. Mezzadra and Neilson
  - ☒ 3. Francis Fukuyama
  - ☒ 4. Giorgio Agamben

**Q.15 Which international conference is often considered the starting point of global environmental governance?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Rio+20, 2012
  - ☒ 2. Stockholm Conference, 1972
  - ☒ 3. Paris Agreement, 2015
  - ☒ 4. Kyoto Protocol, 1997

**Q.16 Which legal principle allows a person to renounce their citizenship in one country and acquire citizenship in another?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Dual citizenship
  - ☒ 2. Jus sanguinis
  - ☒ 3. Naturalization
  - ☒ 4. Jus soli

**Q.17 A challenge posed by regional parties to Indian democracy is:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. judicial activism
  - ☒ 2. excessive centralisation
  - ☒ 3. enhanced citizen participation
  - ☒ 4. fragmented national consensus

**Q.18 Who introduced the concept of 'gender performativity' that argues that gender is not a stable identity but is constituted through repeated performance?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Gayle Rubin
  - ☒ 2. Simone de Beauvoir
  - ☒ 3. Judith Butler
  - ☒ 4. Michel Foucault

**Q.19 Party systems in India have evolved significantly since:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 2004 UPA victory
  - ☒ 2. 1975 Emergency
  - ☒ 3. 1989 elections
  - ☒ 4. 1952 elections

**Q.20 Which thinker's work emphasises how border cities produce 'spaces of exception' where migrants live under partial or suspended citizenship?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Francis Fukuyama
  - ☒ 2. Hannah Arendt
  - ☒ 3. Giorgio Agamben
  - ☒ 4. John Rawls

**Q.1 Which thinker linked citizenship with active participation in public life, especially in small republics?**

- Ans**
-  1. Montesquieu
  -  2. Locke
  -  3. Hobbes
  -  4. Aristotle

**Q.2 Which of the following best defines liberty?**

- Ans**
-  1. Complete absence of government authority
  -  2. Unlimited individual freedom without responsibility
  -  3. Absence of external restraint within the bounds of law
  -  4. Authority of the state to impose order

**Q.3 Which of the following is an essential element of the modern state?**

- Ans**
-  1. Population, territory, government and sovereignty
  -  2. Kinship, tribe, faith and rituals
  -  3. Force, authority, monarchy and religion
  -  4. Wealth, markets, morality and customs

**Q.4 Benjamin Constant's distinction between the liberty of the ancients and the moderns emphasises which of the following?**

- Ans**
-  1. The return to ancient civic republicanism
  -  2. A shift from collective political participation to individual rights
  -  3. The need to balance liberty and equality
  -  4. The superiority of economic freedom over civil freedom

**Q.5 Which term best describes the evolutionary compromise embodied in positive liberalism?**

- Ans**
-  1. Rejection of democracy in favour of markets
  -  2. Synthesis of individual liberty with state responsibility for welfare
  -  3. Complete collectivisation of resources
  -  4. Substitution of rights with duties

**Q.6 Which thinker is often regarded as the first one to use the term 'civil society' in its modern sense?**

- Ans**
-  1. Hegel
  -  2. Locke
  -  3. Hobbes
  -  4. Aristotle

**Q.7 The institutional foundation of the post-World War II Liberal Democratic Welfare State in Britain was laid down by:**

- Ans**
-  1. the Great Reform Act, 1832
  -  2. Margaret Thatcher's neoliberal reforms
  -  3. the Beveridge Report, 1942
  -  4. the Maastricht Treaty, 1992

**Q.8 A major characteristic of civil society is that it:**

- Ans**
-  1. directly enforces laws and regulations
  -  2. operates independently of state institutions
  -  3. exercises coercive power over citizens
  -  4. functions as a military defence organisation

**Q.9 Which theory emphasises that states cooperate on environmental issues to solve collective problems?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Constructivism
  - ☐ 2. Marxism
  - ☐ 3. Realism
  - ☒ 4. Liberal institutionalism

**Q.10 Ronald Dworkin's idea of rights as trumps was primarily directed against:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. liberal individualism
  - ☐ 2. Marxist critiques of bourgeois rights
  - ☐ 3. communitarian views of obligations
  - ☒ 4. utilitarianism, which prioritises collective good over individual rights

**Q.11 What is the central argument of Gøsta Esping-Andersen regarding the future of welfare states in advanced capitalist societies?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Welfare states are obsolete due to globalisation
  - ☐ 2. Universal welfare should be replaced with targetted welfare only
  - ☐ 3. Decommodification must be replaced by privatisation
  - ☒ 4. Welfare states must be adapted, not abandoned, to suit post-industrial conditions

**Q.12 Which principle forms the moral foundation of the welfare state?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Equality of opportunity
  - ☐ 2. Survival of the fittest
  - ☐ 3. Absolute freedom
  - ☐ 4. Market efficiency

**Q.13 Civil society can influence policy through:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. military action
  - ☐ 2. judicial activism
  - ☐ 3. covert operations
  - ☒ 4. lobbying and protest

**Q.14 Which of the following best reflects Isaiah Berlin's critique of expansive interpretations of rights in modern democracies?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Civil rights should be replaced by economic rights under socialism.
  - ☐ 2. Only collective rights are valid in post-industrial societies.
  - ☒ 3. Positive rights, if unchecked, may justify coercive state intervention in the name of welfare.
  - ☐ 4. Rights must always be enforced through absolute state power.

**Q.15 The "embedded liberalism" compromise after World War II reflected which state-society arrangement?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Civil society as a substitute for state regulation
  - ☐ 2. Total closure to global trade
  - ☐ 3. Complete market deregulation and minimal welfare
  - ☒ 4. Strong state intervention in the economy paired with a commitment to open international markets

**Q.16 The concept of 'positive liberty' emphasises which of the following?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Market autonomy
  - ☒ 2. Ability to fulfill potential
  - ☐ 3. Freedom from interference
  - ☐ 4. Cultural relativism

**Q.17 A key challenge to state legitimacy arises from:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. strong civil society
  - ☐ 2. cultural pluralism
  - ☒ 3. lack of accountability
  - ☐ 4. high literacy

**Q.18** Karl Polanyi's idea of the 'double movement' in 'The Great Transformation' (1944) refers to:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. the global shift from mercantilism to liberalism
  - ☒ 2. the rise of Marxism and its decline
  - ☒ 3. the tension between market expansion and social protection mechanisms
  - ☒ 4. the alternating phases of economic growth and depression

**Q.19** What were the five social problems addressed by the Beveridge Report?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Poverty, Racism, Pollution, War and Apathy
  - ☒ 2. Inequality, Crime, Inefficiency, Corruption, and Unemployment
  - ☒ 3. Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, and Idleness
  - ☒ 4. Overpopulation, Malnutrition, Illiteracy, Unemployment, and Crime

**Q.20** Which thinker's argument for freedom, as the capacity to realise one's potential, laid a moral foundation for justifying the Welfare State?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. David Ricardo
  - ☒ 2. TH Green
  - ☒ 3. Robert Nozick
  - ☒ 4. John Stuart Mill

Section : **Discipline7**

**Q.1** Participatory democracy emphasises:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. participation of elites only in democracy
  - ☒ 2. active citizen involvement beyond voting
  - ☒ 3. substitution of elections with monarchy
  - ☒ 4. reduction of civil society in governance

**Q.2** The term 'Global South' generally refers to:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. nations with declining industrial growth
  - ☒ 2. countries facing inequality and underdevelopment
  - ☒ 3. economically developed Western nations
  - ☒ 4. regions with high military expenditure

**Q.3** What central claim does Jane Mansbridge make about 'surrogate representation' in democratic theory?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Representation can occur across boundaries when individuals act on behalf of others outside their electoral district.
  - ☒ 2. Representatives must always be geographically linked to their constituents.
  - ☒ 3. Surrogate representation is only applicable in authoritarian regimes.
  - ☒ 4. Surrogate representation is unethical because it undermines accountability.

**Q.4** A state government introduces a welfare scheme for rural development but routes its benefits primarily through dominant caste village councils. Dalit communities, though formally included, remain excluded from key decision-making. What core issue does this situation illustrate from a Dalit-Bahujan critique?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Inefficiency in policy delivery
  - ☒ 2. Violation of secular principles
  - ☒ 3. Structural exclusion despite formal inclusion
  - ☒ 4. Over-centralisation of administration

**Q.5** Which thinker is most associated with an institutional cosmopolitan critique of global inequality, emphasising the reform of international trade and finance rules?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Charles Beitz
  - ☒ 2. Thomas Pogge
  - ☒ 3. John Rawls
  - ☒ 4. David Held

**Q.6 Which thinker famously warned about the tension between majority rule in democracy and minority rights protected by liberal constitutionalism?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
  - ☐ 2. John Locke
  - ☐ 3. Robert Dahl
  - ☒ 4. Alexis de Tocqueville

**Q.7 What is a major challenge facing contemporary democracies?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Excessive voter turnout
  - ☐ 2. Overregulation of civil society
  - ☐ 3. Universal consensus on policy
  - ☒ 4. Declining trust in political institutions

**Q.8 In Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', the perspective on statecraft is primarily:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. utilitarian, where statecraft is subordinate to the happiness of the greatest number
  - ☐ 2. idealist, rooted in universal human rights and natural law
  - ☒ 3. pragmatic and realist, prioritising power, stability and material prosperity of the state
  - ☐ 4. moral and spiritual, emphasising self-realisation of the ruler

**Q.9 Which thinker's notion of the state, as an 'association of associations', challenged the idea of state sovereignty?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Thomas Hobbes
  - ☒ 2. Harold Laski
  - ☐ 3. Niccolò Machiavelli
  - ☐ 4. John Locke

**Q.10 Theories of knowledge in Indian traditions are often embedded in:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. rational empiricism
  - ☒ 2. ethical and metaphysical ideas
  - ☐ 3. political contracts
  - ☐ 4. armed struggle

**Q.11 Bal Gangadhar Tilak popularised nationalism through his slogan:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Vande Mataram
  - ☒ 2. Swaraj is my birthright
  - ☐ 3. Quit India
  - ☐ 4. Jai Hind

**Q.12 What does democratising global norms aim to achieve?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Reducing transparency in global governance
  - ☐ 2. Strengthening elite decision-making
  - ☐ 3. Promoting uniform global culture
  - ☒ 4. Enhancing inclusive participation in norm-setting

**Q.13 What is the primary moral claim of cosmopolitanism in the context of global justice?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. All human beings are entitled to equal moral consideration regardless of nationality
  - ☐ 2. Moral obligations are strongest toward one's compatriots
  - ☐ 3. Justice can only be realised through global economic growth
  - ☐ 4. Justice applies only within sovereign state borders

**Q.14 Which global initiative focuses on combating illicit financial flows?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. World Trade Organization (WTO)
  - ☒ 2. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
  - ☐ 3. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - ☐ 4. Paris Agreement

**Q.15** In ancient Indian political thought, the state (rajya) was primarily viewed as:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. a moral order ensuring dharma
  - ☐ 2. a purely economic organisation
  - ☐ 3. a cultural symbol without power
  - ☐ 4. an instrument of coercion only

**Q.16** Who among the following is associated with the concept of deep ecology?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Arne Naess
  - ☐ 2. Vandana Shiva
  - ☐ 3. Murray Bookchin
  - ☐ 4. Rachel Carson

**Q.17** Which thinker emphasised the role of associational life in civil society as essential to a functioning democracy?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Carl Schmitt
  - ☐ 2. Max Weber
  - ☒ 3. Alexis de Tocqueville
  - ☐ 4. Samuel Huntington

**Q.18** The idea of swaraj in modern Indian political thought refers to:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. political independence and self-rule
  - ☐ 2. monarchical control over citizens
  - ☐ 3. purely economic self-sufficiency
  - ☐ 4. religious supremacy of one community

**Q.19** A democracy experiences rising electoral participation, yet its institutions are eroding, opposition voices are silenced, and independent media is co-opted. What is the most accurate diagnosis of this political trend?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Illiberal democracy
  - ☐ 2. Crisis of federalism
  - ☐ 3. Technocratic governance
  - ☐ 4. Electoral apathy

**Q.20** A written Constitution in liberal democracies functions as:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. a supreme law binding both government and citizens
  - ☐ 2. a flexible guide without binding authority
  - ☐ 3. a symbolic statement without enforcement
  - ☐ 4. a religious doctrine regulating faith

Section : **Discipline8**

**Q.1** What does the Election Commission of India do to handle election violence?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Disallows electronic voting
  - ☐ 2. Cancels elections in violent areas
  - ☒ 3. Uses vulnerability mapping to secure polling stations
  - ☐ 4. Allows political parties to oversee elections

**Q.2** Which of the following captures the core difference between 'shallow' and 'deep' ecology?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Shallow ecology emerged in the Global South, while deep ecology is limited to the Global North.
  - ☐ 2. Shallow ecology advocates complete abandonment of industrialisation, while deep ecology supports technological fixes.
  - ☒ 3. Shallow ecology emphasises sustainable growth within anthropocentric frameworks, while deep ecology emphasises radical transformation of human–nature relations.
  - ☐ 4. Shallow ecology addresses ecological issues, while deep ecology denies their existence.

**Q.3 Which of the following initiatives involves India and five ASEAN countries?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. SAARC
  - ☐ 2. BIMSTEC
  - ☒ 3. Mekong-Ganga Cooperation
  - ☐ 4. SCO

**Q.4 What is India's role in the world order?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Multipolar advocate
  - ☐ 2. Military agreesor
  - ☐ 3. Isolationist
  - ☐ 4. Economic trap provider

**Q.5 A democratic state imposes emergency laws to control dissent in the name of public order, leading to arbitrary detentions and restrictions on assembly. Elections continue to be held regularly. What critical issue does this raise about democratic order?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Rise of participatory budgeting
  - ☐ 2. Failure of opposition alliances
  - ☐ 3. Decline in judicial efficiency
  - ☒ 4. Institutionalisation of coercive legality

**Q.6 Who described Article 32 as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Rajendra Prasad
  - ☐ 2. Sardar Patel
  - ☒ 3. BR Ambedkar
  - ☐ 4. Jawaharlal Nehru

**Q.7 One major distinction between 'traditional theory' and 'critical theory' is that:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. both reject the idea of social change completely
  - ☐ 2. traditional theory is normative; critical is purely descriptive
  - ☒ 3. traditional theory explains; critical theory transforms society
  - ☐ 4. traditional is historical; critical theory is timeless

**Q.8 Which best describes India's contemporary global role?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Isolationist power, avoiding global engagement
  - ☐ 2. Regional hegemon rejecting multilateralism
  - ☒ 3. Emerging power balancing autonomy and partnerships
  - ☐ 4. Dependent economy tied to superpowers

**Q.9 Which factor most contributed to the diversification of state politics in India?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Social movements, caste and language
  - ☐ 2. Technological development
  - ☐ 3. Liberalisation of the economy
  - ☐ 4. International relations

**Q.10 How does globalisation affect democracy?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Globalisation exacerbates inequalities.
  - ☐ 2. Globalisation uniforms governance.
  - ☐ 3. Globalisation eliminates conflict.
  - ☐ 4. Globalisation reduces participation.

**Q.11 What is a key argument made by Dalit-Bahujan thinkers in critiquing mainstream political theory, including Marxism?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Class-based analysis is fully sufficient to address caste inequalities.
  - ☒ 2. Caste-based oppression must be treated as autonomous and historically entrenched, not just as a subset of class.
  - ☐ 3. Political theory should avoid discussing social hierarchies.
  - ☐ 4. Western liberalism effectively eliminates caste discrimination.

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.12 | According to Rajni Kothari, which of the following best describes the relationship between caste and politics?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Caste disappears with modern politics</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Politics and caste are unrelated</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. Caste gets politicised</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Politics becomes caste-ridden</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Q.13 | Frantz Fanon, in 'The Wretched of the Earth', justifies violence in anti-colonial struggles because:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. violence ensures immediate peace between colonisers and the colonised</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. violence always corrupts human societies</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. violence restores the humanity and agency of the colonised by breaking colonial domination</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. violence is compatible with liberal-democratic institutions</div> </div>                                               |
| Q.14 | Which argument best aligns with Arjun Appadurai's analysis of globalisation and violence?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✓</div> <div>1. Globalisation creates disjunctures and anxieties that can fuel ethnic and nationalist violence within democracies.</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Global cultural flows eliminate the politics of identity.</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Global flows reduce ethnic violence by promoting homogeneity.</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Democratic institutions fully resolve global conflicts without violence.</div> </div> |
| Q.15 | Which Constitutional Amendment institutionalised Panchayati Raj in India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Q.16 | What is a common consequence of market-dominant minorities in developing countries undergoing democratisation?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Economic decline only</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Political stability</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Complete integration of ethnic groups</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>4. Ethnic violence and social backlash</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Q.17 | Who among the following has the opinion that 'the politics of revivalism and sub-nationalism has created a dilemma for the state'?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. B R Ambedkar</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>2. Rajni Kothari</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Jawaharlal Nehru</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Roger Gibbens</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Q.18 | Kanshi Ram's theory of Bahujan mobilisation emphasised:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✓</div> <div>1. electoral politics and the use of caste-based solidarity to transform democratic power structures</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. cultural nationalism as the primary form of resistance</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. armed revolution as the only path for Dalit emancipation</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. retreat into autonomous Dalit-only communities</div> </div>                                                    |
| Q.19 | Who is the author of the book <i>Politics of Scarcity</i> , which analyses public pressure and political response in India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Rajni Kothari</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Paul Brass</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Atul Kohli</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>4. Myron Weiner</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



**Q.20** India assumed the G20 Presidency for the first time in which year, hosting the summit with the theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – One Earth, One Family, One Future'?

- Ans**
-  1. 2021
  -  2. 2022
  -  3. 2024
  -  4. 2023

Section : **Discipline9**

**Q.1** In his famous sedition trial of 1922, Mahatma Gandhi described Section 124A IPC as:

- Ans**
-  1. a sacred safeguard of free speech
  -  2. the prince among the political sections of IPC
  -  3. an outdated colonial relic
  -  4. the soul of liberty

**Q.2** What was a key recommendation of the Malimath Committee regarding standard of proof?

- Ans**
-  1. Eliminate burden of proof
  -  2. Maintain 'beyond reasonable doubt'
  -  3. Lower it to 'preponderance of probabilities'
  -  4. Introduce 'clear and convincing' standard

**Q.3** In epistemology, which tradition emphasises 'objective universal knowledge'?

- Ans**
-  1. Postcolonial tradition
  -  2. Postmodern tradition
  -  3. Positivist tradition
  -  4. Feminist tradition

**Q.4** In the context of criminal jurisprudence, what is the primary purpose of anticipatory bail?

- Ans**
-  1. To expedite the investigation process by law enforcement
  -  2. To ensure immediate arrest upon suspicion of a crime
  -  3. To grant release from custody after a trial concludes
  -  4. To provide pre-arrest legal protection in non-bailable offences

**Q.5** Which of the following best describes the 'politics of knowledge'?

- Ans**
-  1. It refers to how power influences knowledge.
  -  2. It refers to the personal opinions of individuals.
  -  3. It refers to the technical process of knowledge production.
  -  4. It refers to the universal neutrality of knowledge.

**Q.6** What is a central argument in Asghar Ali Engineer's analysis of communalism in India?

- Ans**
-  1. Communalism is purely religious.
  -  2. Communalism is rooted in colonial legacies and is manipulated by political interests.
  -  3. Communalism is fading due to modernisation.
  -  4. Economic liberalisation removes all communal tensions.

**Q.7** Which term refers to the use of caste, religion, or ethnicity to mobilise political support?

- Ans**
-  1. Secularism
  -  2. Identity politics
  -  3. Pluralism
  -  4. Federalism

**Q.8** The 2020 agreement known as 'Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA)' was signed between India and which of the following countries?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. France
  - ☐ 2. Japan
  - ☐ 3. South Korea
  - ☒ 4. Australia

**Q.9** What term in ancient Indian texts was used to designate foreigners or 'barbarians', often to justify violence against them?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Mlechchha
  - ☐ 2. Arya
  - ☐ 3. Dasa
  - ☐ 4. Sudra

**Q.10** In the Indian urban context, how does slum politics reflect democratic engagement?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. It shows complete disinterest in the state.
  - ☐ 2. It promotes elite-only governance.
  - ☐ 3. It prevents access to voting rights.
  - ☒ 4. It illustrates informal negotiations and citizenship claims by marginalised groups.

**Q.11** The "sunk-cost fallacy" in the context of the Indo-Pak conflict refers to which of the following?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The persistence of conflict due to continuous investment of resources and inability to back out
  - ☐ 2. The willingness to negotiate despite losses
  - ☐ 3. Economic investments in Kashmir development
  - ☐ 4. Loss of political support for the war

**Q.12** What is the distinction between a priori and a posteriori knowledge?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Knowledge gained through experience vs. knowledge gained through intuition
  - ☐ 2. Knowledge that is true vs. knowledge that is false
  - ☐ 3. Knowledge based on emotions vs. knowledge based on reason
  - ☒ 4. Knowledge gained independent of experience vs. knowledge gained through experience

**Q.13** Which of the following correctly reflects Dipesh Chakrabarty's view on the 'modern Indian self' in Provincialising Europe?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. The Indian subject is fully explained through Enlightenment universals.
  - ☒ 2. The modern Indian self embodies a coexistence of multiple temporalities.
  - ☐ 3. Indian modernity is purely derivative of European thought.
  - ☐ 4. The Indian self must abandon all religious identity to modernise.

**Q.14** In a culturally diverse society, the state implements policies aimed at integrating tribal and linguistic minorities under a national development framework. These policies often lead to resistance from local communities who fear erosion of traditional practices. What does this situation best reveal about the conception of society in the Indian context?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Society is a unified entity shaped solely by state policy.
  - ☐ 2. Tribal groups resist all forms of external engagement.
  - ☐ 3. Cultural diversity is irrelevant to national governance.
  - ☒ 4. State-led homogenization can trigger identity-based assertion.

**Q.15** Which Section of the Indian Penal Code punishes police officers for causing grievous hurt to extort confession?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Section 304
  - ☐ 2. Section 330
  - ☒ 3. Section 331
  - ☐ 4. Section 342

**Q.16 Which identity was most politicised during the Partition of India, leading to mass mobilisation and violence?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Linguistic identity
  - ☐ 2. Professional identity
  - ☐ 3. Regional identity
  - ☒ 4. Religious identity

**Q.17 Which of the following philosophers is most strongly associated with empiricism, emphasising knowledge through sensory experience?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. GWF Hegel
  - ☒ 2. John Locke
  - ☐ 3. René Descartes
  - ☐ 4. Immanuel Kant

**Q.18 How does Indian cinema foster nationalism?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. It depicts unity.
  - ☐ 2. It focuses on economics.
  - ☐ 3. It promotes regionalism.
  - ☐ 4. It rejects diversity.

**Q.19 Which of the following best captures Nicholas Dirks' argument about caste under colonial rule?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. British rule completely eliminated caste discrimination
  - ☐ 2. Caste identities were static and unchanging before colonialism
  - ☒ 3. Colonial ethnography and administration reified caste as a central organising principle
  - ☐ 4. Caste became irrelevant due to modern education during colonialism

**Q.20 At which BRICS Summit was the proposal for establishing the New Development Bank (NDB) first introduced?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 2014 Summit – Fortaleza
  - ☐ 2. 2013 Summit – Durban
  - ☐ 3. 2011 Summit – Sanya
  - ☒ 4. 2012 Summit – New Delhi

Section : **Teaching Methodology**

**Q.1 Which of the following best defines the validity of a test?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. The method used to grade the test
  - ☒ 2. The extent to which a test measures what it is intended to measure
  - ☐ 3. The degree of difficulty of the test items
  - ☐ 4. The ability of a test to yield the same results over repeated administrations

**Q.2 Simulation differs from role play because:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. it simulates real-life processes for training
  - ☐ 2. it may not provide educational benefits
  - ☐ 3. it emphasises memorisation as learning
  - ☐ 4. it is purely theatrical and dramatised

**Q.3 Who gave the analogy of the looking glass self-self development through social interaction?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. CH Cooley
  - ☐ 2. Ruth Benedict
  - ☐ 3. Albert Bankura
  - ☐ 4. GH Mead

**Q.4** Instructional approaches and teaching philosophies are examples of \_\_\_\_.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. abstract resource
  - ☐ 2. complex resource
  - ☐ 3. simple resource
  - ☐ 4. compound resource

**Q.5** What does Bandura's theory of learning emphasise?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Social interaction and observation
  - ☐ 2. Internal cognitive processes
  - ☐ 3. Biological maturation
  - ☐ 4. Learning through reward and punishment

**Q.6** Which of the following does NOT directly influence pedagogy planning of a subject?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Learning context
  - ☐ 2. Learning resources
  - ☒ 3. Learners social status
  - ☐ 4. Time management

**Q.7** Information being structured so that complex ideas can be taught at a simplified level first where children learn more through concrete experiences, and then revisited at more complex levels later on. This is called \_\_\_\_.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. iconic
  - ☐ 2. enactive
  - ☐ 3. symbolic
  - ☒ 4. spiral curriculum

**Q.8** Which of the following is NOT the agent of primary socialisation?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. School
  - ☐ 2. Family
  - ☐ 3. Community
  - ☒ 4. Religion

**Q.9** Which of the following is NOT a feature of objective content analysis?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Researcher's personal bias influencing results
  - ☐ 2. Quantitative data generation
  - ☐ 3. Reliability and replicability
  - ☐ 4. Systematic coding and categorisation

**Q.10** Which of the following is NOT a fundamental language skill?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Listening
  - ☒ 2. Understanding
  - ☐ 3. Writing
  - ☐ 4. Reading

**Q.11** Formative assessment is mainly used for:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. certifying achievement at the end of a course
  - ☒ 2. monitoring progress and providing feedback during learning
  - ☐ 3. ranking schools across the country
  - ☐ 4. punishing weak learners

**Q.12** Which of the following refers to a process or attempts for making the education and living environment of the exceptional or disabled as close to normal as possible?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Mainstreaming
  - ☐ 2. De- institutionalisation
  - ☐ 3. Integration
  - ☒ 4. Normalisation

**Q.13** 'Developmental milestone' refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. teacher-chosen targets
  - ☐ 2. fixed age of schooling
  - ☐ 3. random learning achievements
  - ☒ 4. age-related skills children typically acquire

**Q.14** Which of the following best distinguishes assessment for learning from assessment of learning?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Both are synonymous in modern pedagogy.
  - ☐ 2. The former is used only at the end of instruction.
  - ☐ 3. The latter provides formative feedback to learners.
  - ☒ 4. Assessment for learning guides instruction, while the latter judges performance.

**Q.15** Which of the following best reflects the principle of activity-centredness in curriculum construction?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Prioritising passive observation over hands-on engagement
  - ☒ 2. Encouraging participation in constructive and project-based activities
  - ☐ 3. Focusing only on textbook knowledge within the classroom
  - ☐ 4. Emphasising rote learning to improve memory retention

**Q.16** Personality is a key factor influencing:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. physical development
  - ☒ 2. individual differences
  - ☐ 3. uniform behaviour
  - ☐ 4. cognitive disorders

**Q.17** Which philosopher emphasised aesthetics as a core part of education?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Jean Piaget
  - ☐ 2. Edward Thorndike
  - ☐ 3. BF Skinner
  - ☒ 4. John Dewey

**Q.18** Read the given statements and select the correct options.  
Statement 1: Disability is an umbrella term covering impairment, activity limitation and participation restrictions.

Statement 2: Impairment is the problem in body function or structure.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Statement 1 is incorrect, and statement 2 is correct.
  - ☐ 2. Statement 1 is correct, and statement 2 is incorrect.
  - ☐ 3. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.
  - ☒ 4. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

**Q.19** The principle of 'Flexibility' in curriculum construction promotes:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. national standardisation
  - ☒ 2. adaptation to local needs
  - ☐ 3. fixed content
  - ☐ 4. rigid timeframes

**Q.20** In which discipline, are the knowledge of basic discipline used?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Multidisciplinary
  - ☒ 2. Applied discipline
  - ☐ 3. Basic discipline
  - ☐ 4. Interdisciplinary

|           |                       |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Test Date | 25/09/2025            |
| Test Time | 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM    |
| Subject   | PGT Political Science |

Section : **Mental Ability and Reasoning Ability**

**Q.1** In a certain code language,  
'few inspiring moments' is coded as 'os sy ev',  
'few bright color' is coded as 'ne zb os' and  
'color is inspiring' is coded as 'sy qz zb'.  
(All the codes are two-letter coded only.)

What is the code for 'bright moments'?

- Ans
-  1. sy zb
  -  2. os qz
  -  3. ne ev
  -  4. ev qz

**Q.2** Eight people are sitting in two parallel rows containing four people each in such a way that there is equal distance between adjacent persons.  
In row 1 – H, A, V and E are seated and all of them are facing south  
In row 2 – M, N, O and P are seated and all of them are facing north.  
Thus, each person faces another person from the other row.  
No one sits to the left of O. No one sits to the left of V. Only one person sits between N and O. The one facing P sits second to the right of V. A sits second to the right of H.

Which of the following represents both people sitting at extreme ends of the line?

- Ans
-  1. V and P
  -  2. A and N
  -  3. O and N
  -  4. M and A

**Q.3** What will come in the place of the question mark (?) in the following equation, if '+' and '-' are interchanged, and 'x' and '÷' are interchanged?

$$4 \div 2 + 12 \times 3 - 8 = ? + 2$$

- Ans
-  1. 18
  -  2. 12
  -  3. 16
  -  4. 14

**Q.4** Which of the following letter-number clusters will replace the question mark (?) in the given series to make it logically complete?

TOL22 SNK35 RMJ48 QLI61 ?

- Ans
-  1. PKH75
  -  2. PKH74
  -  3. PKG74
  -  4. PKG75

**Q.5** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

23, 29, 41, 59, 83, ?

- Ans
-  1. 109
  -  2. 107
  -  3. 113
  -  4. 111

**Q.6** In the following series, only one letter-cluster is incorrect. Select the INCORRECT letter-cluster.

IDF LFE OHD RJC ULB TND

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. TND
  - ☐ 2. ULB
  - ☐ 3. OHD
  - ☐ 4. RJC

**Q.7** Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as are the numbers of the following sets.

(Note: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into their constituent digits. E.g., 13 – Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)

(10, 3, 11)

(13, 6, 20)

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. (20, 13, 43)
  - ☐ 2. (12, 19, 59)
  - ☒ 3. (18, 11, 35)
  - ☐ 4. (14, 7, 19)

**Q.8** Each of P, Q, R, S, T, U and V has exam on a different day of a week starting from Monday and ending on Sunday of the same week. R has exam on Wednesday. Exactly three people have exam between R and Q. P has exam immediately after S, and V has exam immediately before S. Only three people have exam between T and S. Who has exam on Tuesday?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. V
  - ☒ 2. U
  - ☐ 3. T
  - ☐ 4. Q

**Q.9** In a certain code language,  
'A + B' means 'A is the wife of B',  
'A ≠ B' means 'A is the father of B',  
'A x B' means 'A is the brother of B' and  
'A % B' means 'A is the son of B'.

Which of the following means that G is the brother's wife of S?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1.  $G \neq O \times A \% L + S$
  - ☒ 2.  $G + O \% A \neq L \times S$
  - ☐ 3.  $G \times O + A \% L \neq S$
  - ☐ 4.  $G + O \times A \neq L \% S$

**Q.10** This question is based on the five, three-digit numbers given below.

(Left) 853 743 748 323 830 (Right)

(Example- 697 – First digit = 6, second digit = 9 and third digit = 7)

(Note: All operations to be done from left to right.)

What will be the resultant if the second digit of the highest number is added to the third digit of the lowest number?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 9
  - ☐ 2. 13
  - ☒ 3. 8
  - ☐ 4. 11

**Q.11** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group?

(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- Ans
- ☐ 1. YB-ZC
  - ☐ 2. AD-BE
  - ☒ 3. VY-VB
  - ☐ 4. RU-SV

**Q.12** Which of the following letter-clusters should replace # and % so that the pattern and relationship followed between the letter-cluster pair on the left side of :: is the same as that on the right side of ::?

# : SVU :: CFE : %

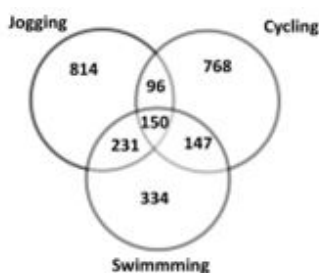
- Ans
- ☐ 1. # = ORQ, % = GIJ
  - ☐ 2. # = OTS, % = GJI
  - ☐ 3. # = ORP, % = FIH
  - ☒ 4. # = ORQ, % = GJI

**Q.13** 12 is related to 37 following a certain logic. Following the same logic, 15 is related to 46. To which of the given options is 18 related, following the same logic?

(Note: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into their constituent digits. E.g., 13 – Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 64
  - ☒ 2. 55
  - ☐ 3. 65
  - ☐ 4. 54

**Q.14** Study the given diagram and answer the question that follows.  
The diagram shows preferences of people for three different activities in a locality.



How many people prefer to do at least two activities?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 531
  - ☐ 2. 474
  - ☒ 3. 624
  - ☐ 4. 96

**Q.15** Each of C, D, E, F, G, H and X has exam on a different day of a week starting from Monday and ending on Sunday of the same week. G has exam on Thursday and F has exam on Saturday. C has exam immediately before H. E has exam on one of the days after X. D has exam immediately after H. How many people have exam between E and D?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. One
  - ☐ 2. Four
  - ☐ 3. Two
  - ☒ 4. Three



**Q.16** Given below is a statement (cause) followed by possible effects numbered I, II and III. Read the cause carefully and decide which of the three can be possible effect(s).

**Cause:** A multinational corporation announced massive layoffs due to declining profits.

**Effects:**

I. Unemployment rates in the region have increased.

II. Employee unions have called for protests against the company.

III. The company's stock prices surged immediately after the announcement.

- Ans**
-  1. Only II and III are possible effects.
  -  2. Only I and II are possible effects.
  -  3. Only II is a possible effect.
  -  4. Only I is a possible effect.

**Q.17** If 'A' stands for '÷', 'B' stands for '×', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '−', what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

30 C 12 B 26 A 26 D 13 = ?

- Ans**
-  1. 26
  -  2. 28
  -  3. 29
  -  4. 27

**Q.18** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?

(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- Ans**
-  1. WZS
  -  2. XUV
  -  3. RUN
  -  4. ORK

**Q.19** This question is based on the following words.

(Left) ASH VOW JIG COB (Right)

How many letters are there between the first letter of the second word from the right and the second letter of the first word from the left as per the English alphabetical order?

- Ans**
-  1. 19
  -  2. 8
  -  3. 11
  -  4. 4

**Q.20** Rohan starts from Point I and walks south for 32 m. He takes a left turn, walks for 45 m and then takes a right turn, walks for 18 m, and stops at Point K. Reshma starts to walk from Point P, which is 30 m to the west of Point K. She walks 25 m towards the south, then takes a right turn and walks for 15 m, and stops at Point O. What is the shortest distance between Point I and Point O? (All turns are 90-degree turns only.)

- Ans**
-  1. 18 m
  -  2. 60 m
  -  3. 75 m
  -  4. 25 m

#### Section : General Awareness

**Q.1** In which year was the biggest province of British India of that time, Bengal, partitioned by Viceroy Curzon?

- Ans**
-  1. 1919
  -  2. 1909
  -  3. 1901
  -  4. 1905

**Q.2 Which of the following was the venue of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) summit 2025?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Madrid, Spain
  - ☒ 2. Hague, Netherland
  - ☐ 3. Berlin, Germany
  - ☐ 4. Paris, France

**Q.3 Who has the authority to appoint the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Members of the National Commission for Backward Classes?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Supreme Court of India
  - ☐ 2. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - ☒ 3. The President of India
  - ☐ 4. The Prime Minister of India

**Q.4 The famous Khetri mines is located in which state?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Rajasthan
  - ☐ 2. Maharashtra
  - ☐ 3. Telangana
  - ☐ 4. Gujarat

**Q.5 Who among the following was awarded with Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar-2024?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Srihari LR
  - ☐ 2. Anoushka Jolly
  - ☒ 3. Armaan Ubhrani
  - ☐ 4. Gukesh Dommaraju

**Q.6 Which of the following is true about budget deficit?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Budget deficit occurs when government spending is less than government revenue.
  - ☐ 2. Budget deficit is always a positive indicator of economic growth.
  - ☐ 3. Budget deficit has no impact on the overall economy.
  - ☒ 4. Budget deficit occurs when government spending exceeds government revenue.

**Q.7 Which of the following statements are correct regarding the growth of rural credit in India post independence?**

1. In general, farmers primarily borrow money due to the long gestation period between crop sowing and income realisation.
2. The establishment of NABARD in 1969 led to the Green Revolution and shifted rural credit focus toward production-oriented lending.
3. After 1969, India adopted a social banking and multi-agency approach to improve rural financing.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. All 1, 2, and 3
  - ☐ 2. 1 and 2 only
  - ☐ 3. 2 and 3 only
  - ☒ 4. 1 and 3 only

**Q.8 What was India's rank in the 2023 Logistics Performance Index?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 31<sup>st</sup>
  - ☐ 2. 41<sup>st</sup>
  - ☒ 3. 38<sup>th</sup>
  - ☐ 4. 34<sup>th</sup>

**Q.9 What was the Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) in India in 2021, as per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Report 2021, released in May 2025?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 12 per 1,000 live births
  - ☐ 2. 27 per 1,000 live births
  - ☐ 3. 23 per 1,000 live births
  - ☒ 4. 19 per 1,000 live births

**Q.10 Which is the longest inland waterway in India?**

- Ans**
-  1. National Waterway 2
  -  2. National Waterway 4
  -  3. National Waterway 3
  -  4. National Waterway 1

**Q.11 Which of the following battles finally settled the fate of Humayun, against Sher Shah Suri?**

- Ans**
-  1. Chunar
  -  2. Panipat
  -  3. Kanauj
  -  4. Teliyagarhi

**Q.12 Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India during the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment?**

- Ans**
-  1. Indira Gandhi
  -  2. Charan Singh
  -  3. PV Narasimha Rao
  -  4. Rajiv Gandhi

**Q.13 Which of the following river basins is known for having the richest coal deposits in India?**

- Ans**
-  1. Ganga Basin
  -  2. Damodar Basin
  -  3. Godavari Basin
  -  4. Krishna Basin

**Q.14 One of the most popular classical dance forms of India, Bharatanatyam, originated in which state?**

- Ans**
-  1. Karnataka
  -  2. Kerala
  -  3. Andhra Pradesh
  -  4. Tamil Nadu

**Q.15 Which s-block element, whose Latin name means sky blue, is derived from the colour of its flame?**

- Ans**
-  1. Cesium
  -  2. Barium
  -  3. Strontium
  -  4. Lithium

**Q.16 Whose 'Brownian-motion' paper provided the first real glimpse of the atomic nature of matter?**

- Ans**
-  1. Albert Einstein
  -  2. Lev Landau
  -  3. Paul Dirac
  -  4. Jean Perrin

**Q.17 What was the name of the cancer treatment drug launched by Dr. Reddy's in India in November 2024?**

- Ans**
-  1. Toripalimab
  -  2. Ipilimumab
  -  3. Nivolumab
  -  4. Pembrolizumab

**Q.18** The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 2011
  - ☐ 2. 2012
  - ☐ 3. 2010
  - ☐ 4. 2013

**Q.19** Who among the following was appointed the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court created under the Regulating Act, 1773?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Chambers
  - ☐ 2. Lemaister
  - ☒ 3. Elijah Impey
  - ☐ 4. Hyde

**Q.20** The President of India can promulgate ordinances during Parliament recess under which Article of the Constitution?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Article 132
  - ☐ 2. Article 129
  - ☒ 3. Article 123
  - ☐ 4. Article 121

Section : **Numerical Aptitude and Data Interpretation**

**Q.1** A shopkeeper marks the price of an article 35% more than the cost price. After allowing discount, he earns 17% profit. The approximate discount percentage is:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 11.11%
  - ☐ 2. 9.09%
  - ☒ 3. 13.33%
  - ☐ 4. 12.5%

**Q.2** In a library, the ratio of the number of story books to that of non-story books was 4 : 1, and total number of story books was 1236. When some more story books were bought, the ratio became 13 : 1. Find the number of story books bought.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 2796
  - ☐ 2. 2764
  - ☒ 3. 2781
  - ☐ 4. 2788

**Q.3** Study the given table and answer the following question.

The following table shows the total number of students and the percentage of boys studying in schools, A, B, C, D and E.

| School | Total Students | Percentage of Boy Students |
|--------|----------------|----------------------------|
| A      | 1800           | 45%                        |
| B      | 2400           | 65%                        |
| C      | 1600           | 70%                        |
| D      | 800            | 30%                        |
| E      | 1400           | 48%                        |

Find the overall percentage of the girl students if all the schools are taken together (rounded off to two decimal places).

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 44.58%
  - ☐ 2. 44.28%
  - ☒ 3. 44.98%
  - ☐ 4. 44.64%

**Q.4** A man goes to Ranchi from Howrah at a speed of 20km/hr and returns to Howrah at speed of 30km/hr, through same route. What is his average speed (in km/hr) of the entire journey?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 30
  - ☒ 2. 24
  - ☐ 3. 22
  - ☐ 4. 20

**Q.5** Four men can dig a well 70 feet deep in 18 days. How many men can dig a well 140 feet deep in 6 days?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 24
  - ☐ 2. 30
  - ☐ 3. 27
  - ☐ 4. 22

**Q.6** Hardik invested ₹11,600 at 20% p.a. for 1 year at compound interest, compounded half-yearly. The amount received by him is:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. ₹13,181
  - ☒ 2. ₹14,036
  - ☐ 3. ₹14,511
  - ☐ 4. ₹14,259

**Q.7** A typist takes 40 minutes to type 2 pages. How long (in minutes) will he take to type 88 pages?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 1750
  - ☒ 2. 1760
  - ☐ 3. 1765
  - ☐ 4. 1770

**Q.8** If the ratio of two numbers is 9 : 7, and their HCF is 70, then their LCM is:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 4454
  - ☒ 2. 4410
  - ☐ 3. 4446
  - ☐ 4. 4433

**Q.9** The sides of a triangle are 24 cm, 45 cm and 51 cm. What is its area? (in  $\text{cm}^2$ )

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. 540
  - ☐ 2. 502
  - ☐ 3. 527
  - ☐ 4. 524

**Q.10** A man receives ₹1,480 per month as salary. He saves 15% of his salary every month. His expenditure per month is:

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. ₹1,295
  - ☐ 2. ₹1,260
  - ☐ 3. ₹1,192
  - ☒ 4. ₹1,258

**Q.11** During a sale, Raghav buys a notebook marked for ₹80 at 40% discount and a pen marked for ₹24 at 25% discount. How much (in ₹) did he save due to the sale?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 37
  - ☒ 2. 38
  - ☐ 3. 39
  - ☐ 4. 35

**Q.12** The HCF of the numbers 84, 30, 150 and 186 is:

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 6
  - ☐ 2. 7
  - ☐ 3. 12
  - ☐ 4. 25

**Q.13** A container contains a mixture of two liquids A and B in the ratio of 5 : 6. When 66 litres of the mixture is drawn off and replaced with liquid B, the ratio becomes 5 : 9. What was the initial quantity (in litres) of liquid A in the container?

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 180
  - ☐ 2. 45
  - ☒ 3. 140
  - ☐ 4. 60

**Q.14** The average of three numbers is 22. If two numbers are 17 and 29, the third number is:

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 21
  - ☒ 2. 20
  - ☐ 3. 22
  - ☐ 4. 19

**Q.15** Sapna invested ₹22,400 on simple interest, partly at 3% per annum and partly at 4% per annum. If she earns equal interests from the two investments after 4 years, then find the sum invested at 3% per annum (in ₹).

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 12,797
  - ☐ 2. 12,799
  - ☐ 3. 12,801
  - ☒ 4. 12,800

**Q.16** A family's monthly income is ₹72,000. They spend 25% on rent, 15% on groceries, 22% on education and 8% on other expenses. They save the remaining amount. Calculate their monthly savings.

- Ans
- ☒ 1. ₹21,600
  - ☐ 2. ₹20,800
  - ☐ 3. ₹20,600
  - ☐ 4. ₹22,800

**Q.17** Gopal purchased 10 kg of rice at the rate of ₹38 per kg and 36 kg of rice at ₹46 per kg. He sold the whole mixture at the rate of ₹44 per kg. Find his loss (in ₹).

- Ans
- ☐ 1. 7
  - ☒ 2. 12
  - ☐ 3. 20
  - ☐ 4. 17

**Q.18** If the radius of a sphere is 103 cm, then its surface area is:

- Ans
- ☒ 1.  $42436 \pi \text{ cm}^2$
  - ☐ 2.  $42529 \pi \text{ cm}^2$
  - ☐ 3.  $42351 \pi \text{ cm}^2$
  - ☐ 4.  $42397 \pi \text{ cm}^2$

**Q.19** In a 360-metre race, 'A' beats 'B' by 45 m or 9 seconds. The time 'A' takes to run the race (in seconds) is:

- Ans
- ☒ 1. 63
  - ☐ 2. 58
  - ☐ 3. 72
  - ☐ 4. 69

**Q.20** The height of a tree varies as the square root of its age. When the age of the tree is 841 years, its height is 21 feet. What will be the approximate height of the tree (in feet) at the age of 529 years?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 14.41
  - ☒ 2. 16.67
  - ☐ 3. 17.2
  - ☐ 4. 15.8

Section : **English Language and Comprehension**

**Q.1** Read the given conversation and select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word from the options.

Neelam: The critic called the film derivative, saying it lacked originality.  
Arnav: That's harsh! I thought it was fresh and inventive.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Shallow
  - ☐ 2. Cognate
  - ☒ 3. Original
  - ☐ 4. Deceptive

**Q.2** Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.

After studying for weeks, the final exam was very easy.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. a tall order
  - ☒ 2. a breeze
  - ☐ 3. a big deal
  - ☐ 4. a long shot

**Q.3** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The modern and alternative medicines are now winning greater acceptance \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. about
  - ☐ 2. above
  - ☒ 3. among
  - ☐ 4. around

**Q.4** Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the segment given in the brackets to rectify the sentence.

Implementing the new policy caused some initial disruption, but you can't (make a cake without breaking eggs.)

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. make an omelette without breaking eggs.
  - ☐ 2. have your cake and eat it too.
  - ☐ 3. get blood out of a turnip.
  - ☐ 4. make a silk purse from a sow's ear.

**Q.5** Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

1. There is also the problem of inequality in the world.
2. The world today is beset with many challenges.
3. This leads to issues like poverty, hunger, and lack of education.
4. Some people have access to all the resources, while others struggle for basic necessities.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 3412
  - ☐ 2. 2143
  - ☒ 3. 2341
  - ☐ 4. 1234

**Q.6** Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

- A) Women's education is the key to empowering women and achieving gender equality.  
B) Education helps break the cycle of poverty, as educated women are more likely to contribute to the economic and social development of their families and communities.  
C) It provides women with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to make informed decisions about their lives, whether in their careers, health, or personal development.  
D) Ultimately, women's education is essential not only for advancing women's rights but also for fostering a more just, equitable, and prosperous society for all.  
E) It also promotes women's participation in politics and leadership, challenging traditional gender roles and creating opportunities for greater societal representation.

- Ans**     1. ACBED  
           2. ADBEC  
           3. AECDB  
           4. ABCDE

**Q.7** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ it was an easy question paper, the students failed to score well.

- Ans**     1. Even though  
           2. Even  
           3. Also  
           4. Even as

**Q.8** Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

Dr. Arunima believes her students \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded if they had followed her guidance.

- Ans**     1. should have  
           2. shall have  
           3. would have  
           4. will have

**Q.9** Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given paragraph.

The CEO's decision was based on long-term sustainability rather than immediate gratification, which many investors viewed as both pragmatic and visionnary, if somewhat bold. While short-term profits took a noticeable dip, the move signalled a commitment to ethical growth and environmental responsibility. Over time, this strategy began to reshape the company's public image and attract value-driven stakeholders.

- Ans**     1. pragmatic  
           2. gratification  
           3. sustainability  
           4. visionnary

**Q.10** Select the most appropriate question tag to fill in the blank.

She will attend the conference in Geneva next week as scheduled, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Ans**     1. shall she  
           2. won't she  
           3. isn't she  
           4. will she

**Q.11** Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

To change something slightly, especially because it is not in the right position

- Ans**     1. Stabilise  
           2. Disarrange  
           3. Adjust  
           4. Complicate



**Q.12** Select the option that rectifies the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given paragraph.

The architect's innovative design was both aesthetically pleasing and environmentally sustainable, incorporating natural light and ventilation to reduce energy consumption while creating a sense of spaciousness.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. ventilation
  - ☒ 2. spaciousness
  - ☐ 3. environmentally
  - ☐ 4. aesthetcally

**Q.13** Select the most appropriate question tag to fill in the blank.

The manager seldom appreciates the efforts of the junior staff, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. does he
  - ☐ 2. doesn't he
  - ☐ 3. did he
  - ☐ 4. will he

**Q.14** Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

A place where weapons and ammunition are stored

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Museum
  - ☒ 2. Arsenal
  - ☐ 3. Barracks
  - ☐ 4. Archives

**Q.15** Read the given conversation and select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word from the options.

Ravi: Her tenacious efforts to complete the project on time really paid off.  
Sneha: Yes, she never gave up despite the challenges.

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Diplomatic
  - ☐ 2. Yielding
  - ☒ 3. Cohesive
  - ☐ 4. Blunt

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The old lighthouse stood on the cliffs, weathered by years of crashing waves and fierce storms. It had been guiding ships safely into the harbour for centuries. But one evening, as the sun dipped below the horizon, the lighthouse keeper noticed something strange. The light, which had always burned bright and steady, flickered faintly before going out completely. Alarmed, he hurried up the spiral staircase to investigate. The source of the problem was clear: the bulb had burned out.

As the keeper tried to replace the bulb, a thick fog rolled in, obscuring the view of the sea. The boats that depended on the lighthouse's beacon were now vulnerable. Without hesitation, the keeper grabbed a flashlight, climbed back down the tower, and walked along the rocky path that led to the harbour. He used the beam of light to guide the incoming ships, ensuring they navigated safely.

By the time he returned to the lighthouse, the fog had cleared, and the light was shining again. The keeper breathed a sigh of relief, knowing that his quick thinking had prevented a disaster. This experience reminded him of the vital role he played in ensuring the safety of others, a responsibility he took very seriously.

### SubQuestion No : 16

**Q.16** What is the most suitable title for the passage?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The Lighthouse Keeper's Duty
  - ☐ 2. The Mystery of the Lighthouse
  - ☐ 3. A Beacon in the Dark
  - ☐ 4. The Foggy Night

**Comprehension:**

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The old lighthouse stood on the cliffs, weathered by years of crashing waves and fierce storms. It had been guiding ships safely into the harbour for centuries. But one evening, as the sun dipped below the horizon, the lighthouse keeper noticed something strange. The light, which had always burned bright and steady, flickered faintly before going out completely. Alarmed, he hurried up the spiral staircase to investigate. The source of the problem was clear: the bulb had burned out.

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**SubQuestion No : 17**

**Q.17** What is the passage based upon?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The personal challenges of a lighthouse keeper
  - ☒ 2. The mystery of a lighthouse malfunctioning
  - ☒ 3. The quick thinking of a lighthouse keeper in a crisis
  - ☒ 4. The dangers faced by ships in a storm

**Comprehension:**

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The old lighthouse stood on the cliffs, weathered by years of crashing waves and fierce storms. It had been guiding ships safely into the harbour for centuries. But one evening, as the sun dipped below the horizon, the lighthouse keeper noticed something strange. The light, which had always burned bright and steady, flickered faintly before going out completely. Alarmed, he hurried up the spiral staircase to investigate. The source of the problem was clear: the bulb had burned out.

As the keeper tried to replace the bulb, a thick fog rolled in, obscuring the view of the sea. The boats that depended on the lighthouse's beacon were now vulnerable. Without hesitation, the keeper grabbed a flashlight, climbed back down the tower, and walked along the rocky path that led to the harbour. He used the beam of light to guide the incoming ships, ensuring they navigated safely.

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**SubQuestion No : 18**

**Q.18** Select the correct summary for the passage.

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The keeper discovers a long-lost shipwreck because of the fog.
  - ☒ 2. A lighthouse keeper encounters a malfunctioning light and uses his flashlight to guide ships during a thick fog.
  - ☒ 3. A storm and thick fog prevent ships from reaching their destination, but the keeper cannot help them.
  - ☒ 4. The lighthouse keeper is unable to replace the bulb and faces consequences.

**Comprehension:**

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The old lighthouse stood on the cliffs, weathered by years of crashing waves and fierce storms. It had been guiding ships safely into the harbour for centuries. But one evening, as the sun dipped below the horizon, the lighthouse keeper noticed something strange. The light, which had always burned bright and steady, flickered faintly before going out completely. Alarmed, he hurried up the spiral staircase to investigate. The source of the problem was clear: the bulb had burned out.

As the keeper tried to replace the bulb, a thick fog rolled in, obscuring the view of the sea. The boats that depended on the lighthouse's beacon were now vulnerable. Without hesitation, the keeper grabbed a flashlight, climbed back down the tower, and walked along the rocky path that led to the harbour. He used the beam of light to guide the incoming ships, ensuring they navigated safely.

By the time he returned to the lighthouse, the fog had cleared, and the light was shining again. The keeper breathed a sigh of relief, knowing that his quick thinking had prevented a disaster. This experience reminded him of the vital role he played in ensuring the safety of others, a responsibility he took very seriously.

**SubQuestion No : 19**

**Q.19** What is the ANTONYM of the word 'vulnerable' as used in the passage?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Safe
  - ☒ 2. Exposed
  - ☒ 3. Weak
  - ☒ 4. Defenceless

### Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

The old lighthouse stood on the cliffs, weathered by years of crashing waves and fierce storms. It had been guiding ships safely into the harbour for centuries. But one evening, as the sun dipped below the horizon, the lighthouse keeper noticed something strange. The light, which had always burned bright and steady, flickered faintly before going out completely. Alarmed, he hurried up the spiral staircase to investigate. The source of the problem was clear: the bulb had burned out.

As the keeper tried to replace the bulb, a thick fog rolled in, obscuring the view of the sea. The boats that depended on the lighthouse's beacon were now vulnerable. Without hesitation, the keeper grabbed a flashlight, climbed back down the tower, and walked along the rocky path that led to the harbour. He used the beam of light to guide the incoming ships, ensuring they navigated safely.

By the time he returned to the lighthouse, the fog had cleared, and the light was shining again. The keeper breathed a sigh of relief, knowing that his quick thinking had prevented a disaster. This experience reminded him of the vital role he played in ensuring the safety of others, a responsibility he took very seriously.

#### SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 What is the structure of the passage?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. Description of a problem, followed by resolution and reflection
  - ☐ 2. Cause-and-effect relationship between events
  - ☐ 3. Flashback to a past event
  - ☐ 4. Chronological sequence of events

### Section : Hindi Language and Comprehension

Q.1 वर्तनी की दृष्टि से दिए गए वाक्य के किस अंश में त्रुटि है?  
1867 में प्रार्थना समाज की स्थापना हुई जिसके प्रमुख उनायक महादेव गोविंद रानाडे थे।

- Ans
- ☐ 1. की स्थापना हुई जिसके
  - ☐ 2. गोविंद रानाडे थे।
  - ☐ 3. 1867 में प्रार्थना समाज
  - ☒ 4. प्रमुख उनायक महादेव

Q.2 दिए गए वाक्यांश के लिए निम्न में से एक शब्द होगा—  
'जैसा उचित हो वैसा'

- Ans
- ☐ 1. यथेप्सित
  - ☒ 2. यथोचित
  - ☐ 3. यथोदित
  - ☐ 4. यथोत्तर

Q.3 सर्वोचित विशेषण शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--  
आसमान पर ..... बादल छाये हैं, लगता है ख़ूब वर्षा होगी।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. श्यामल
  - ☐ 2. धुँधले
  - ☐ 3. थोड़े
  - ☐ 4. रुपहले

Q.4 दिए गए वाक्यांश के लिए निम्न में से एक शब्द होगा—  
'प्राण (श्वास-प्रश्वास) की गति का क्रमशः दमन'

- Ans
- ☐ 1. प्राणाधार
  - ☒ 2. प्राणायाम
  - ☐ 3. प्राणीदूत
  - ☐ 4. व्यायाम

Q.5 निम्नलिखित लोकोक्ति का सही अर्थ पहचानें।  
ओछे की प्रीति, बालू की भीति

- Ans
- ☐ 1. बिना मजबूत आधार के दीवारें भी मजबूत नहीं होती
  - ☐ 2. परिवार में सब एक जैसे नहीं होते।
  - ☐ 3. दुष्ट लोग किसी का लाभ नहीं होने देते
  - ☒ 4. दुष्ट का प्रेम अस्थिर होता है

Q.6 सर्वोचित क्रिया शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--  
आचार्य शुक्ल ने हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास को चार युगों में ..... है ।

- Ans
- ☐ 1. बनाया
  - ☐ 2. काटा
  - ☐ 3. तोड़ा
  - ☒ 4. बाँटा

Q.7 सर्वोचित क्रिया-विशेषण शब्द से दिए गए वाक्य का रिक्त स्थान पूर्ण करें--  
जब हम ..... किसी गर्म चीज़ को छू लेते हैं डर कर अपना हाथ खींच लेते हैं ।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. अचानक
  - ☐ 2. लगातार
  - ☐ 3. निस्संदेह
  - ☐ 4. केवल

Q.8 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का पर्यायवाची बताएँ ।  
मेरी बहन कढ़ाई-बुनाई में निपुण है ।

- Ans
- ☐ 1. हावी
  - ☐ 2. तैनात
  - ☒ 3. प्रवीण
  - ☐ 4. निगोड़ा

Q.9 निम्नलिखित मुहावरे का सही अर्थ पहचानें ।  
गुदड़ी का लाल

- Ans
- ☐ 1. सबसे प्रिय होना
  - ☐ 2. सबसे अच्छे काम करना
  - ☒ 3. गरीब के घर में गुणवान का उत्पन्न होना
  - ☐ 4. समझदार होना

Q.10 वाक्य-विन्यास की दृष्टि से दिये गये वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप पहचानें—  
गोस्वामी जी की भक्ति-भावना मूलतः भावना से लोकसंग्रह की अभिप्रेरित है ।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. गोस्वामी जी की भक्ति-भावना मूलतः लोकसंग्रह की भावना से अभिप्रेरित है ।
  - ☐ 2. लोकसंग्रह की गोस्वामी जी की भक्ति-भावना मूलतः भावना से अभिप्रेरित है ।
  - ☐ 3. गोस्वामी जी की भक्ति-भावना मूलतः है लोकसंग्रह की भावना से अभिप्रेरित ।
  - ☐ 4. भक्ति-भावना गोस्वामी जी की मूलतः लोकसंग्रह की भावना से अभिप्रेरित है ।

Q.11 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द का विलोम बताएँ ।  
जिस मनुष्य के भीतर भाव होता है, वही काव्य की रचना कर सकता है ।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. ध्वंस
  - ☐ 2. लभ्य
  - ☐ 3. लिखना
  - ☐ 4. संरक्षण

Q.12 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को उचित कारक द्वारा पूर्ण करें ।  
इस लेख \_\_\_\_ दिए गए विषय \_\_ समझना होगा ।

- Ans
- ☐ 1. को, से
  - ☐ 2. द्वारा, की
  - ☒ 3. में, को
  - ☐ 4. से, का

Q.13 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में वर्तनी की त्रुटियाँ पहचानें और शुद्ध वाक्य लिखें ।  
गाँव में अधिकतर लोग बेरोजगार हैं, इसीलिए यहाँ निर्धनता ने पैर पसार लिए हैं ।

- Ans
- ☐ 1. गाव में अधिकतर लोग बेराजगार हैं, इसलीए यहाँ निर्धनता ने पैर पसार लीए हैं ।
  - ☒ 2. गाँव में अधिकतर लोग बेरोजगार हैं, इसलिये यहाँ निर्धनता ने पैर पसार लिए हैं ।
  - ☐ 3. गाँव मे अधिकतर लोग बैरोजगार हैं, इसलिये यहा नीर्धनता ने पैर पसर लिए हैं ।
  - ☐ 4. गाँव में आधिकतर लोग बरोजगर है, ईसलिये याहाँ निर्धानता में पैर पसार लिए है ।

Q.14 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को उचित कारक द्वारा पूर्ण करें।  
पेड़ \_\_\_ पत्तों \_\_\_ मक्खियाँ बैठी हैं।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. में, से
  - ☒ 2. से, को
  - ☒ 3. के, पर
  - ☒ 4. की, द्वारा

Q.15 वाक्य-विन्यास की दृष्टि से दिये गये वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप पहचानें—  
सगुण भक्ति के आराध्य देवताओं में भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का सर्वोपरि है स्थान।

- Ans
- ☒ 1. सगुण भक्ति के देवताओं में आराध्य भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का स्थान सर्वोपरि है।
  - ☒ 2. सगुण भक्ति के आराध्य देवताओं में भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का स्थान सर्वोपरि है।
  - ☒ 3. भक्ति के आराध्य देवताओं में सगुण भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का स्थान सर्वोपरि है।
  - ☒ 4. देवताओं में सगुण भक्ति के आराध्य भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का स्थान सर्वोपरि है।

#### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

भारतेंदु द्वारा प्रवर्तित आधुनिक काल में एक ओर पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न है, तो दूसरी ओर अपने लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट लालसा है। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के आयोजन से यदि एक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है, तो नाटक और लोक-काव्यों के प्रचार-प्रसार से दूसरे उद्देश्य की। यही कारण है कि इस युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम में तीन अंग बराबर मिलेंगे -- पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन, नाट्य-लेखन और अभिनय, तथा कजली-लावनी जैसे स्थानीय लोक-माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन। यह लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की चिंता भारतेंदु-युगीन हिन्दी लेखक को पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रवाह में बहने नहीं देती। विचारों और संस्कारों दोनों के यथावश्यक पोषण तथा परिमार्जन का यह निश्चय ही कुशल ढंग कहा जाएगा। यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि हिंदी क्षेत्र में 'पारसी नाटक मंडलियों' की स्थिति से ये लेखक परेशान थे। उनकी लोकप्रियता से उन्हें इस स्पर्द्धा थी, पर उसके फूहड़पन से वह उतने ही क्षुब्ध थे। 1871 के आसपास बम्बई से आरम्भ इस व्यावसायिक रंगमंच-प्रणाली में अधिकतर दो प्रकार के नाटक अपनाए-- धार्मिक और इश्क-सम्बंधी। इन पारसी कंपनियों का दौर प्रायः 1930 तक बना रहा, जब सिनेमा के बढ़ते प्रभाव में ये समाप्त हो गईं। पारसी नाटकों का विरोध करने के बावजूद भी यह उनके मन में स्पष्ट हो गया था कि अधिकांश में निरक्षर जनता के बीच पैठने के लिए रंगमंच तथा लोक- माध्यमों से उपयुक्त कोई और प्रणाली नहीं है।

#### SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 भारतेंदु युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम का अंग निम्न में से नहीं है--

- Ans
- ☒ 1. हिंदी खड़ी बोली का परिष्कार
  - ☒ 2. पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन
  - ☒ 3. नाट्य लेखन और अभिनय
  - ☒ 4. कजली-लावनी आदि लोक माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन

#### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

भारतेंदु द्वारा प्रवर्तित आधुनिक काल में एक ओर पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न है, तो दूसरी ओर अपने लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट लालसा है। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के आयोजन से यदि एक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है, तो नाटक और लोक-काव्यों के प्रचार-प्रसार से दूसरे उद्देश्य की। यही कारण है कि इस युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम में तीन अंग बराबर मिलेंगे -- पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन, नाट्य-लेखन और अभिनय, तथा कजली-लावनी जैसे स्थानीय लोक-माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन। यह लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की चिंता भारतेंदु-युगीन हिन्दी लेखक को पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रवाह में बहने नहीं देती। विचारों और संस्कारों दोनों के यथावश्यक पोषण तथा परिमार्जन का यह निश्चय ही कुशल ढंग कहा जाएगा। यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि हिंदी क्षेत्र में 'पारसी नाटक मंडलियों' की स्थिति से ये लेखक परेशान थे। उनकी लोकप्रियता से उन्हें इस स्पर्द्धा थी, पर उसके फूहड़पन से वह उतने ही क्षुब्ध थे। 1871 के आसपास बम्बई से आरम्भ इस व्यावसायिक रंगमंच-प्रणाली में अधिकतर दो प्रकार के नाटक अपनाए-- धार्मिक और इश्क-सम्बंधी। इन पारसी कंपनियों का दौर प्रायः 1930 तक बना रहा, जब सिनेमा के बढ़ते प्रभाव में ये समाप्त हो गईं। पारसी नाटकों का विरोध करने के बावजूद भी यह उनके मन में स्पष्ट हो गया था कि अधिकांश में निरक्षर जनता के बीच पैठने के लिए रंगमंच तथा लोक- माध्यमों से उपयुक्त कोई और प्रणाली नहीं है।

#### SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 भारतेंदु पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न किस माध्यम से कर रहे थे?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. नाटक और लोक काव्यों के प्रचार से
  - ☒ 2. हिंदी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार से
  - ☒ 3. साहित्य लेखन के माध्यम से
  - ☒ 4. पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन से

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

भारतेंदु द्वारा प्रवर्तित आधुनिक काल में एक ओर पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न है, तो दूसरी ओर अपने लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट लालसा है । पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के आयोजन से यदि एक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है, तो नाटक और लोक-काव्यों के प्रचार-प्रसार से दूसरे उद्देश्य की । यही कारण है कि इस युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम में तीन अंग बराबर मिलेंगे -- पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन, नाट्य-लेखन और अभिनय, तथा कजली-लावनी जैसे स्थानीय लोक-माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन । यह लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की चिंता भारतेंदु-युगीन हिन्दी लेखक को पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रवाह में बहने नहीं देती । विचारों और संस्कारों दोनों के यथावश्यक पोषण तथा परिमार्जन का यह निश्चय ही कुशल ढंग कहा जाएगा । यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि हिंदी क्षेत्र में 'पारसी नाटक मंडलियों' की स्थिति से ये लेखक परेशान थे । उनकी लोकप्रियता से उन्हें इस स्पृद्धा थी, पर उसके फूहड़पन से वह उतने ही क्षुब्ध थे । 1871 के आसपास बम्बई से आरम्भ इस व्यावसायिक रंगमंच-प्रणाली में अधिकतर दो प्रकार के नाटक अपनाए-- धार्मिक और इश्क-सम्बंधी । इन पारसी कंपनियों का दौर प्रायः 1930 तक बना रहा, जब सिनेमा के बढ़ते प्रभाव में ये समाप्त हो गईं । पारसी नाटकों का विरोध में करने के बावजूद भी यह उनके मन में स्पष्ट हो गया था कि अधिकांश में निरक्षर जनता के बीच पैठने के लिए रंगमंच तथा लोक- माध्यमों से उपयुक्त कोई और प्रणाली नहीं है ।

### SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 पारसी नाटक मंडलियों में किस प्रकार के नाटकों का बोलबाला था?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. इश्क सम्बंधी और राष्ट्रप्रेम आधारित
  - ☒ 2. राजनीतिक और सामाजिक
  - ☒ 3. धार्मिक और इश्क सम्बंधी
  - ☒ 4. सामाजिक और व्यंग्यात्मक

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

भारतेंदु द्वारा प्रवर्तित आधुनिक काल में एक ओर पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न है, तो दूसरी ओर अपने लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट लालसा है । पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के आयोजन से यदि एक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है, तो नाटक और लोक-काव्यों के प्रचार-प्रसार से दूसरे उद्देश्य की । यही कारण है कि इस युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम में तीन अंग बराबर मिलेंगे -- पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन, नाट्य-लेखन और अभिनय, तथा कजली-लावनी जैसे स्थानीय लोक-माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन । यह लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की चिंता भारतेंदु-युगीन हिन्दी लेखक को पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रवाह में बहने नहीं देती । विचारों और संस्कारों दोनों के यथावश्यक पोषण तथा परिमार्जन का यह निश्चय ही कुशल ढंग कहा जाएगा । यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि हिंदी क्षेत्र में 'पारसी नाटक मंडलियों' की स्थिति से ये लेखक परेशान थे । उनकी लोकप्रियता से उन्हें इस स्पृद्धा थी, पर उसके फूहड़पन से वह उतने ही क्षुब्ध थे । 1871 के आसपास बम्बई से आरम्भ इस व्यावसायिक रंगमंच-प्रणाली में अधिकतर दो प्रकार के नाटक अपनाए-- धार्मिक और इश्क-सम्बंधी । इन पारसी कंपनियों का दौर प्रायः 1930 तक बना रहा, जब सिनेमा के बढ़ते प्रभाव में ये समाप्त हो गईं । पारसी नाटकों का विरोध में करने के बावजूद भी यह उनके मन में स्पष्ट हो गया था कि अधिकांश में निरक्षर जनता के बीच पैठने के लिए रंगमंच तथा लोक- माध्यमों से उपयुक्त कोई और प्रणाली नहीं है ।

### SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 पारसी कंपनियों की समाप्ति का सबसे बड़ा कारण क्या था?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. सिनेमा का बढ़ता प्रभाव
  - ☒ 2. अच्छे कलाकारों का अभाव
  - ☒ 3. साहित्यिक नाटकों का उत्थान
  - ☒ 4. जनता की रुचि का अवसान

### Comprehension:

दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नांकित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए--

भारतेंदु द्वारा प्रवर्तित आधुनिक काल में एक ओर पश्चिम की नई चेतना से संपर्क का यत्न है, तो दूसरी ओर अपने लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की उतनी ही उत्कृष्ट लालसा है । पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के आयोजन से यदि एक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होती है, तो नाटक और लोक-काव्यों के प्रचार-प्रसार से दूसरे उद्देश्य की । यही कारण है कि इस युग के लेखकीय कार्यक्रम में तीन अंग बराबर मिलेंगे -- पत्रकारिता का निरंतर आयोजन, नाट्य-लेखन और अभिनय, तथा कजली-लावनी जैसे स्थानीय लोक-माध्यमों का संवर्द्धन । यह लोक-जीवन से जुड़े रहने की चिंता भारतेंदु-युगीन हिन्दी लेखक को पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रवाह में बहने नहीं देती । विचारों और संस्कारों दोनों के यथावश्यक पोषण तथा परिमार्जन का यह निश्चय ही कुशल ढंग कहा जाएगा । यहाँ उल्लेखनीय है कि हिंदी क्षेत्र में 'पारसी नाटक मंडलियों' की स्थिति से ये लेखक परेशान थे । उनकी लोकप्रियता से उन्हें इस स्पृद्धा थी, पर उसके फूहड़पन से वह उतने ही क्षुब्ध थे । 1871 के आसपास बम्बई से आरम्भ इस व्यावसायिक रंगमंच-प्रणाली में अधिकतर दो प्रकार के नाटक अपनाए-- धार्मिक और इश्क-सम्बंधी । इन पारसी कंपनियों का दौर प्रायः 1930 तक बना रहा, जब सिनेमा के बढ़ते प्रभाव में ये समाप्त हो गईं । पारसी नाटकों का विरोध में करने के बावजूद भी यह उनके मन में स्पष्ट हो गया था कि अधिकांश में निरक्षर जनता के बीच पैठने के लिए रंगमंच तथा लोक- माध्यमों से उपयुक्त कोई और प्रणाली नहीं है ।

### SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 भारतेंदु युग के लेखकों ने पारसी कम्पनियों से क्या शिक्षा ग्रहण की?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. जनता तक पैठ बनाने के लिए रंगमंच उपयुक्त माध्यम है ।
  - ☒ 2. जनता की रुचि धर्म और इश्क में अधिक है ।
  - ☒ 3. जनता तक पहुँचने के लिए उनकी भाषा अपनानी चाहिए ।
  - ☒ 4. जनता को फूहड़ आयोजनों से आसक्ति है ।

### Section : Discipline1

Q.1 Which regional bloc includes India as a founding member?

- Ans
- ☒ 1. ASEAN
  - ☒ 2. SAARC
  - ☒ 3. SCO
  - ☒ 4. BRICS

**Q.2 Which of the following is NOT a traditional approach to political theory?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Historical
  - ☐ 2. Legal
  - ☒ 3. Behavioural
  - ☐ 4. Philosophical

**Q.3 Mahatma Gandhi's idea of *swaraj* differed from Nehru's in that:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Gandhi opposed any form of collective or village self-rule
  - ☐ 2. Gandhi equated freedom strictly with Western-style liberal democracy
  - ☒ 3. Gandhi defined freedom as self-rule rooted in moral and spiritual autonomy, not merely state power
  - ☐ 4. Gandhi reduced freedom to individual property rights and capitalism

**Q.4 The 'difference principle' asserts that:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. equal opportunity is unimportant
  - ☐ 2. property should be distributed equally
  - ☐ 3. inequality must be eliminated completely
  - ☒ 4. inequality must benefit the least advantaged

**Q.5 "The Postmodern Condition" is a book written by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Michel Foucault
  - ☒ 2. Jean Francois Lyotard
  - ☐ 3. Richard Rorty
  - ☐ 4. Jacques Derrida

**Q.6 Which of the following options best defines Political Theory?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. The historical evolution of dynastic rule
  - ☒ 2. A normative and philosophical inquiry into political values, institutions
  - ☐ 3. The study of power politics and warfare strategies
  - ☐ 4. The use of statistical tools to predict election outcomes

**Q.7 'A History of Political Theory' was written by:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Karl Popper
  - ☐ 2. David Easton
  - ☐ 3. Harold Laswell
  - ☒ 4. George H Sabine

**Q.8 When did India become a member of the United Nations?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. 30 December 1945
  - ☐ 2. 30 November 1945
  - ☐ 3. 30 September 1945
  - ☒ 4. 30 October 1945

**Q.9 What type of liberty does Isaiah Berlin associate with justice in liberal democracies?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Positive liberty
  - ☒ 2. Negative liberty
  - ☐ 3. Metaphysical liberty
  - ☐ 4. Economic liberty

**Q.10 India's nuclear doctrine is based on which principle?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Massive Retaliation
  - ☐ 2. Pre-emptive Use
  - ☐ 3. First Use
  - ☒ 4. No First Use



|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.11 | Which Indian operation was launched to stop the road construction by China in Doklam in 2017?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Operation Madad <div></div> 2. Operation Rakshak <div></div> 3. Operation Cactus <div></div> 4. Operation Juniper </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Q.12 | The power of the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate disputes between the central government and state governments comes under:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Constitutional jurisdiction <div></div> 2. Original jurisdiction <div></div> 3. Appellate jurisdiction <div></div> 4. Advisory jurisdiction </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Q.13 | Which international agreement has limited India's policy space in protecting small-scale farmers and food security through public stockholding programmes?                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Paris Climate Accord <div></div> 2. TRIPS Agreement <div></div> 3. WTO Agreement on Agriculture <div></div> 4. GATS </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Q.14 | Sheldon Wolin characterised political theory as a form of 'visionary' activity. What did he mean by this?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Political theory provides imaginative perspectives to rethink political life beyond the status quo. <div></div> 2. Political theory should restrict itself to existing political institutions. <div></div> 3. Political theory is synonymous with utopian speculation. <div></div> 4. Political theory predicts future political events with accuracy. </div> |
| Q.15 | The Narmada Bachao Andolan protested against:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. urban expansion <div></div> 2. forest encroachment <div></div> 3. anti-dam displacement <div></div> 4. pollution in Ganga </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Q.16 | Who among the following introduced the concept of 'three dimensions of power'?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Antonio Gramsci <div></div> 2. Michel Foucault <div></div> 3. Steven Lukes <div></div> 4. Max Weber </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Q.17 | Which of the following Indian leaders emphasised that freedom is not only political but also social and economic?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel <div></div> 2. Mahatma Gandhi <div></div> 3. BR Ambedkar <div></div> 4. Jawaharlal Nehru </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Q.18 | How does Michel Foucault define disciplinary power?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Power operating through persuasion <div></div> 2. Military power <div></div> 3. Knowledge creates power <div></div> 4. Power through surveillance, control and normalisation in institutions </div>                                                                                                                                                           |
| Q.19 | What did Ronald Dworkin mean when he referred to rights as 'trumps'?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div> <div></div> 1. Rights have priority over collective goals. <div></div> 2. Rights are absolute with no exceptions. <div></div> 3. Societal common interest and Individual rights must be balanced. <div></div> 4. Rights are created by the state. </div>                                                                                                                     |



**Q.20 The Self-Respect Movement was a social reform movement founded in:**

- Ans**
-  1. 1922
  -  2. 1925
  -  3. 1928
  -  4. 1920

Section : **Discipline2**

**Q.1 Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States?**

- Ans**
-  1. Part XI
  -  2. Part XVIII
  -  3. Part II
  -  4. Part IV

**Q.2 Which parliamentary device allows discussion on urgent public matters but without voting?**

- Ans**
-  1. Calling Attention
  -  2. No-Confidence Motion
  -  3. Adjournment Motion
  -  4. Zero Hour

**Q.3 The term 'Constructivism' was coined for International Relations by:**

- Ans**
-  1. Alexander Wendt
  -  2. Emile Durkheim
  -  3. Nicholas Greenwood Onuf
  -  4. Alfred Schutz

**Q.4 Which of the following scholars is associated with structural functionalism?**

- Ans**
-  1. Karl Marx
  -  2. Max Weber
  -  3. John Locke
  -  4. David Easton

**Q.5 Which system allows the head of a government to be removed by a vote of no confidence?**

- Ans**
-  1. Authoritarian
  -  2. Federal
  -  3. Presidential
  -  4. Parliamentary

**Q.6 Which Article of the Indian Constitution explicitly states that the 'executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President'?**

- Ans**
-  1. Article 53
  -  2. Article 55
  -  3. Article 52
  -  4. Article 74

**Q.7 Which of the following best reflects Aristotle's view on the relationship between ethics and politics?**

- Ans**
-  1. Politics should be free from moral considerations.
  -  2. Ethics is concerned with private life; politics with conquest.
  -  3. Politics is the practical application of ethical virtue aimed at the good life.
  -  4. Ethics and politics are distinct but equally important.

**Q.8 Which thinker is most closely associated with Offensive Realism, and how does it differ from other Realist variants?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Stephen Walt; it emphasizes soft power
  - ☐ 2. Kenneth Waltz; it supports economic realism
  - ☒ 3. John Mearsheimer; it posits that states are power-maximisers
  - ☐ 4. Hedley Bull; it supports world government

**Q.9 In the domain of health as social infrastructure, the National Rural Health Mission (2005) was significant because it:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. centralised health policymaking entirely under the Union Government
  - ☐ 2. privatised health services to improve efficiency
  - ☐ 3. removed health from the Concurrent List of the Constitution
  - ☒ 4. expanded decentralised, community-based health care through Accredited Social Health Activists

**Q.10 Which of the following statements accurately describes Plato's theory of justice?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Justice is doing good to friends and harm to enemies.
  - ☒ 2. Justice is doing one's own duty as per one's station of life.
  - ☐ 3. Justice is what the strong can do, and the weak must endure.
  - ☐ 4. Justice obtains when inequality benefits the least-advantaged.

**Q.11 Political Science became more scientific with the advent of:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Marxist critique
  - ☐ 2. Post-modern skepticism
  - ☒ 3. Behavioural revolution
  - ☐ 4. Classical realism

**Q.12 Which of the following best reflects the postcolonial approach in International Relations?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Analysis of how colonial histories shape global inequalities
  - ☐ 2. Focus on military alliances and global power balances
  - ☐ 3. Advocacy for universal theories of state behaviour
  - ☐ 4. Emphasis on market forces and institutional liberalism

**Q.13 Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution indicates a strong centre in the Indian federal system?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Dual citizenship
  - ☐ 2. Separate constitutions for each state
  - ☒ 3. Single Constitution and the power of Parliament to reorganise states
  - ☐ 4. Equal powers to both the Union and the states

**Q.14 Under which theoretical approach of International Relations does the Democratic Peace Theory fall?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Constructivism
  - ☐ 2. Realism
  - ☐ 3. Marxism
  - ☒ 4. Institutional Liberalism

**Q.15 The "rule-application" function in political systems typically refers to:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. judicial review of legislation
  - ☒ 2. implementation and enforcement of laws
  - ☐ 3. citizen participation through elections
  - ☐ 4. lawmaking by legislatures

**Q.16 Which of the following best explains the interdisciplinary nature of International Relations?**

- Ans**
-  1. Integration of political theory and constitutional law
  -  2. Integration of state behaviour and diplomacy
  -  3. Integration of politics, economics, history and sociology
  -  4. Avoidance of cross-disciplinary perspectives

**Q.17 In which forms of government is the second chamber absolutely essential to the functioning of the legislature?**

- Ans**
-  1. Federal
  -  2. Presidential
  -  3. Unitary
  -  4. Parliamentary

**Q.18 How does political culture affect Indian elections?**

- Ans**
-  1. It shapes identity-based voting.
  -  2. It ensures uniformity.
  -  3. It discourages unity.
  -  4. It eliminates diversity.

**Q.19 Which of the following best describes 'Anarchy' in International Relations theory?**

- Ans**
-  1. Domination by the most powerful state
  -  2. Absence of international law
  -  3. Complete chaos among states
  -  4. Lack of a central governing authority above states

**Q.20 Which of the following is NOT a core assumption of classical realism as articulated by Hans Morgenthau?**

- Ans**
-  1. Interest is defined in terms of power.
  -  2. The international system's anarchic structure determines state behaviour.
  -  3. Prudence is the supreme virtue in politics.
  -  4. Politics is governed by objective laws rooted in human nature.

### Section : Discipline3

**Q.1 Which of the following is NOT a function of Gram Panchayat?**

- Ans**
-  1. Administration of justice
  -  2. Construction of village roads
  -  3. Regulation of agricultural marketing
  -  4. Maintenance of sanitation

**Q.2 Max Weber's model of bureaucracy is based on which kind of authority?**

- Ans**
-  1. Rational-legal
  -  2. Charismatic
  -  3. Delegated
  -  4. Traditional

**Q.3 Which major Supreme Court case in India established the Rule of Law as part of the basic structure of the Constitution?**

- Ans**
-  1. ADM Jabalpur Vs. Shivkant Shukla
  -  2. Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India
  -  3. Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
  -  4. Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Q.4</b>  | <b>Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions in India?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 2002 </div> <div>  2. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978 </div> <div>  3. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 </div> <div>  4. 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 </div>                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Q.5</b>  | <b>Which of the following is NOT a function of the Rajya Sabha?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Reviewing legislation </div> <div>  2. Debating national issues </div> <div>  3. Initiating money bills </div> <div>  4. Representing states </div>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Q.6</b>  | <b>Which of the following is one distinct feature of administration in developing countries?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Full public participation in budgeting </div> <div>  2. Merit-based appointments </div> <div>  3. Bureaucratic domination over civil society </div> <div>  4. Decentralised local governance </div>                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Q.7</b>  | <b>Who defined Public Administration as the detailed and systematic execution of public laws, and that every particular application of general law is an act of administration?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Woodrow Wilson </div> <div>  2. F W Taylor </div> <div>  3. Marshall E Dimock </div> <div>  4. L D White </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Q.8</b>  | <b>Which of the following features reflect the unique nature of the Indian federalism?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Complete autonomy of the states in all legislative matters </div> <div>  2. Absence of any written constitution to regulate Centre-State relations </div> <div>  3. Equal distribution of powers between the Centre and States </div> <div>  4. A strong central government with flexibility for state autonomy </div> |
| <b>Q.9</b>  | <b>Who pioneered Public Administration as a discipline?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Plato </div> <div>  2. Karl Marx </div> <div>  3. Woodrow Wilson </div> <div>  4. John Locke </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Q.10</b> | <b>Which of the following thinkers is most closely associated with the classical articulation of the 'Rule of Law' in the British context?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Jeremy Bentham </div> <div>  2. Montesquieu </div> <div>  3. John Locke </div> <div>  4. AV Dicey </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Q.11</b> | <b>Public Administration is primarily concerned with the implementation of:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. judicial decisions </div> <div>  2. economic reforms </div> <div>  3. public policies </div> <div>  4. political ideologies </div>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Q.12</b> | <b>What does Public Administration study?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div>  1. Government management </div> <div>  2. Military tactics </div> <div>  3. Private business </div> <div>  4. Cultural policies </div>                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Q.13 Which feminist scholar is recognised as a key figure in feminist public administration theory?**

- Ans**
-  1. Henri Fayol
  -  2. Camilla Stivers
  -  3. Luther Gulick
  -  4. Mary Parker Follett

**Q.14 In the Third World State, Hamza Alavi argues that postcolonial states have a unique administrative character due to:**

- Ans**
-  1. excessive privatisation
  -  2. military-industrial complex
  -  3. overdeveloped bureaucracies inherited from the colonial rule
  -  4. weak central authority and informal structures

**Q.15 Augustine's view on human nature is best described as:**

- Ans**
-  1. politically virtuous
  -  2. perfect and rational
  -  3. naturally anarchic
  -  4. fallen and in need of grace

**Q.16 Which of the following best captures Aristotle's theory of the 'best practicable state'?**

- Ans**
-  1. A utopian vision of a perfect community
  -  2. A purely democratic state with absolute rule of the majority
  -  3. A mixed constitution balancing monarchy, aristocracy and democracy
  -  4. A technocratic regime run by experts

**Q.17 The relationship between the President and the Prime Minister of India is defined by:**

- Ans**
-  1. presidential supremacy in policymaking
  -  2. the Prime Minister being accountable to the President
  -  3. equal and independent authority in all matters
  -  4. the President acting on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers

**Q.18 Which ancient Greek philosopher is credited with laying the foundation for Western political philosophy?**

- Ans**
-  1. Socrates
  -  2. Cicero
  -  3. Plato
  -  4. Aristotle

**Q.19 Henri Fayol's principle of 'Esprit de Corps' refers to which of the following?**

- Ans**
-  1. Team spirit and harmony
  -  2. Centralisation of authority
  -  3. Individual performance
  -  4. Financial discipline

**Q.20 Which theory emphasises formal structure, hierarchy, and rules in administration?**

- Ans**
-  1. Human Relations Theory
  -  2. Contingency Theory
  -  3. Bureaucratic Theory
  -  4. Systems Theory

|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.1 | Which of the following best defines the concept of human rights?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Rights given under international treaties only</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Universal, inalienable rights inherent to all human beings</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Rights granted only to citizens by the state</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Privileges enjoyed by the upper class</div> </div>        |
| Q.2 | In ethical decision-making, which of the following is most essential for a public servant to ensure accountability and transparency?                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Secrecy in procedures</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Adherence to public service values and codes of conduct</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Delegation without supervision</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Personal gain</div> </div>                                                                          |
| Q.3 | Which of the following is a key challenge faced by civil society organisations in India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Lack of judicial support</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Restrictions under FCRA</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. No legal recognition</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Absence of media coverage</div> </div>                                                                                                     |
| Q.4 | According to Michael Walzer's theory of "spheres of justice," unethical behaviour in institutions arises when:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. power is concentrated in the judiciary</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. goods from one sphere are used to dominate another sphere</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. markets dominate the political sphere</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. there is no separation of powers</div> </div>                             |
| Q.5 | Which ethical value contributes to building trust in teams?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Intimidation</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Transparency</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Coercion</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Secrecy</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                          |
| Q.6 | In contrast to developed nations, administrative reforms in developing countries often focus on:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. strengthening regulatory capacity and basic service delivery</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. eliminating parliamentary accountability structures</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. downsizing already minimal bureaucracies</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. promoting laissez-faire governance models</div> </div> |
| Q.7 | Transparency in governance aims to:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. promote secrecy</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. build public trust</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. protect whistleblowers</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. reduce accountability</div> </div>                                                                                                                     |
| Q.8 | Which of the following Indian Acts provide the statutory basis for the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Public Interest Protection Act, 1991</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Human Rights Enforcement Act, 1995</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. National Rights Oversight Act, 2000</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993</div> </div>                                                    |
| Q.9 | Which system is used for the election of members to the Lok Sabha in India?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans | <div> <div></div> <div>1. Proportional representation</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>2. Mixed-member proportional system</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>3. Single transferable vote</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>4. First-Past-The-Post system</div> </div>                                                                                    |

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.10 | Who among the following is considered one of the key intellectual figures behind New Public Administration (NPA)?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Woodrow Wilson</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Frederick Taylor</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. Dwight Waldo</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Luther Gulick</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Q.11 | Which Article mandates the establishment of District Planning Committees (DPCs) to consolidate plans of Panchayats and Municipalities?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Article 243U</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>2. Article 243ZD</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Article 244A</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Article 243G</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Q.12 | Which of the following is a constitutional body established for the conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. District Magistrate</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Zila Parishad</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. State Election Commission</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Election Commission of India</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                              |
| Q.13 | The Cambridge Analytica–Facebook scandal raised which central ethical dilemma in democratic governance?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✓</div> <div>1. The use of personal data in manipulating electoral choices without informed consent</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. The balance between media freedom and state regulation</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. The inefficiency of social media platforms in global trade</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. The rise of e-commerce over traditional markets</div> </div> |
| Q.14 | The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha is provided under which constitutional provision?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Article 333 and 334</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>2. Article 330</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Article 323 and 324</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Article 328 and 329</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Q.15 | Which committee in India was specifically tasked with reviewing national security management and suggested creation of a National Security Council?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Justice Verma Committee (2013)</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Sarkaria Commission (1983)</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Punchhi Commission (2007)</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>4. Kargil Review Committee (1999)</div> </div>                                                                                                                                    |
| Q.16 | Which Indian case led to guidelines on sexual harassment at the workplace?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✓</div> <div>1. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>3. Indira Sawhney v. Union of India</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Golaknath v. State of Punjab</div> </div>                                                                                                                           |
| Q.17 | What is enacting citizenship?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <div>✗</div> <div>1. Passive compliance</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>2. Economic contribution</div> </div> <div> <div>✓</div> <div>3. Active civic participation</div> </div> <div> <div>✗</div> <div>4. Military service</div> </div>                                                                                                                                                                  |

**Q.18** What type of violence is particularly linked to gender-based human rights issues in India?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Political
  - ☒ 2. Domestic
  - ☐ 3. Economic
  - ☐ 4. Religious

**Q.19** Which of the following is NOT explicitly stated in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution but is considered a foundational principle?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Federalism
  - ☐ 2. Secular
  - ☐ 3. Sovereign
  - ☐ 4. Socialist

**Q.20** What event marked the official end of the apartheid?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The first democratic, all-race elections in South Africa
  - ☐ 2. The release of Nelson Mandela from prison
  - ☐ 3. The repeal of apartheid laws
  - ☐ 4. The beginning of negotiations between ANC and government

Section : **Discipline5**

**Q.1** According to Karl Marx, civil society in capitalist societies is primarily linked to which of the following?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Economic relations and class structure
  - ☐ 2. National security
  - ☐ 3. Spiritual and religious life
  - ☐ 4. Ethical self-realisation

**Q.2** Situated knowledge, a concept developed by Donna Haraway, refers to which of the following?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Neutrality in scientific research
  - ☐ 2. Laboratory-based facts
  - ☒ 3. Knowledge is shaped by context and perspective
  - ☐ 4. Absolute truth based on universal laws

**Q.3** Which regional party has been central to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Shiv Sena
  - ☒ 2. Telugu Desam Party (TDP)
  - ☐ 3. Aam Aadmi Party
  - ☐ 4. Rashtriya Janata Dal

**Q.4** Which of the following challenges continues to limit the effectiveness of party reforms in India, despite interventions by the Election Commission and judiciary?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Complete transparency in candidate selection
  - ☐ 2. Mandatory audits by political ethics committees
  - ☐ 3. Declining use of money and muscle power in elections
  - ☒ 4. Lack of internal democracy and opaque funding mechanisms

**Q.5** A political reservation policy that only guarantees numerical presence of women in local bodies, without addressing structural barriers, is most likely to result in:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. limited symbolic representation without altering power hierarchies
  - ☐ 2. genuine gender mainstreaming within party structures
  - ☐ 3. automatic emergence of women-led grassroots movements
  - ☐ 4. equal electoral participation across caste and class lines



**Q.6 Judith Butler's concept of *gender performativity* suggests that:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. gender is a biological fact expressed in social life
  - ☐ 2. gender roles are determined exclusively by state and legal systems
  - ☐ 3. sexual orientation and gender are interchangeable terms
  - ☒ 4. gender identities are constructed and reiterated through repeated social acts, rather than being innate

**Q.7 Which methodological approach in feminist research prioritises narratives and lived experiences over numerical generalisations?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Experimental psychology
  - ☒ 2. Ethnography
  - ☐ 3. Econometric modelling
  - ☐ 4. Quantitative survey analysis

**Q.8 Which of the following situations best exemplifies the idea of 'enacting citizenship' as theorised in contemporary political thought?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. A citizen renewing their passport through an online government portal
  - ☐ 2. A bureaucrat implementing provisions of the Citizenship Act
  - ☒ 3. Refugees organising protests demanding legal recognition and rights
  - ☐ 4. An elected representative delivering a speech in Parliament

**Q.9 Which thinker argued that *justice* is not about abstract principles but is rooted in recognition and respect for cultural difference?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Ronald Dworkin
  - ☒ 2. Nancy Fraser
  - ☐ 3. Thomas Hobbes
  - ☐ 4. John Stuart Mill

**Q.10 Environmental movements within International Political Economy challenge:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. technological innovation
  - ☒ 2. unregulated economic growth
  - ☐ 3. sustainable development goals
  - ☐ 4. industrial efficiency

**Q.11 What does the concept of “feminization of poverty” refer to, in the context of gender and development?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Government-sponsored welfare programmes for women
  - ☐ 2. Rise of women-led businesses in the informal sector
  - ☐ 3. More female participation in capitalist labour markets
  - ☒ 4. Increase in the number of poor women due to gendered economic policies

**Q.12 What does the term intersectionality refer to in gender studies?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. A legal framework for marriage laws
  - ☒ 2. An approach that looks at how various forms of oppression—like caste, class, and religion—interact with gender
  - ☐ 3. A psychological theory of identity formation
  - ☐ 4. The study of road traffic and gender

**Q.13 Making spaces within borderlands often involves:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. identity negotiation
  - ☐ 2. abandonment
  - ☐ 3. cultural homogenisation
  - ☐ 4. legal enforcement

**Q.14 Under the Election Commission of India, a party is recognised as a national party if it satisfies which of the following conditions?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Wins 10% of seats in any single state assembly
  - ☐ 2. Wins at least 2% of seats in a single state assembly
  - ☒ 3. Secures 6% of votes in four or more states and wins at least four Lok Sabha seats
  - ☐ 4. Has representation in the Rajya Sabha

**Q.15** What is the primary objective of ethical governance in a democratic political system?

- Ans**
-  1. To reduce citizen participation
  -  2. To concentrate power in the executive
  -  3. To promote integrity, transparency, and accountability in public institutions
  -  4. To delay decision-making for legal compliance

**Q.16** Which of the following is NOT a criterion for a political party to be recognised as a national party by the Election Commission of India?

- Ans**
-  1. It must be recognised as a state party in at least four states.
  -  2. It must have a registered office in at least five states.
  -  3. It must win at least 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.
  -  4. It must secure at least 6% of valid votes in four or more states in a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly.

**Q.17** Which Constitutional Amendment was introduced to curb defections?

- Ans**
-  1. 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment
  -  2. 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  -  3. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  -  4. 82<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

**Q.18** What does the concept of “performing the border” primarily emphasise?

- Ans**
-  1. Legal enforcement
  -  2. Trade regulation
  -  3. Symbolic and spatial practices
  -  4. Military control

**Q.19** According to political theorist Michael Sandel, ethical governance requires:

- Ans**
-  1. keeping politics and ethics completely separate
  -  2. maximising state surveillance to ensure security
  -  3. avoiding debates over public values in democratic forums
  -  4. promoting moral reasoning and civic responsibility in politics

**Q.20** The concept of 'party system' was first systematically theorised by:

- Ans**
-  1. Seymour Martin Lipset
  -  2. Alexis de Tocqueville
  -  3. Max Weber
  -  4. Giovanni Sartori

Section : **Discipline6**

**Q.1** Which concept emphasises voluntary participation independent of the state?

- Ans**
-  1. Military
  -  2. Bureaucracy
  -  3. Civil society
  -  4. Judiciary

**Q.2** Which of the following is considered a civil right?

- Ans**
-  1. Right to education
  -  2. Right to employment
  -  3. Right to vote
  -  4. Freedom of speech and expression

**Q.3 Which global trend has intensified the crisis in welfare states?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Globalisation and capital mobility
  - ☐ 2. Increase in agricultural subsidies
  - ☐ 3. Rise of nationalism
  - ☐ 4. Expansion of public sector employment

**Q.4 What is the primary goal of global environmental governance in the context of international political economy?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. To impose uniform industrial regulations globally
  - ☒ 2. To coordinate international efforts in managing environmental issues sustainably
  - ☐ 3. To promote trade liberalisation in developing countries
  - ☐ 4. To eliminate all fossil fuel use by 2030

**Q.5 The moral justification of the Welfare State is based on the idea that:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. citizens must depend solely on charity
  - ☒ 2. human dignity requires access to basic needs
  - ☐ 3. the state should only enforce contracts
  - ☐ 4. inequality should be accepted as natural

**Q.6 Which philosopher saw civil society as a realm of ethical life?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Locke
  - ☐ 2. Hobbes
  - ☐ 3. Machiavelli
  - ☒ 4. Hegel

**Q.7 The concept of the Welfare State primarily emphasises which of the following?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. State's promotion of social justice and economic equality
  - ☐ 2. Minimal state intervention in economic affairs
  - ☐ 3. Complete abolition of private property
  - ☐ 4. Restriction of individual liberties for collective goals

**Q.8 What is the primary goal of a liberal democratic welfare state?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Balancing individual freedom with social justice
  - ☐ 2. Ensuring economic equality through state ownership
  - ☐ 3. Promoting religious values
  - ☐ 4. Establishing a totalitarian regime

**Q.9 Who defined justice as "giving each man his due"?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Rousseau
  - ☐ 2. Plato
  - ☒ 3. Aristotle
  - ☐ 4. Hobbes

**Q.10 Which economist argued that the welfare state is necessary to correct 'market failures' and ensure efficiency alongside equity?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Milton Friedman
  - ☒ 2. John Maynard Keynes
  - ☐ 3. Joseph Schumpeter
  - ☐ 4. Friedrich Hayek

**Q.11 Which thinker is closely associated with the politics of difference?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Thomas Hobbes
  - ☐ 2. John Locke
  - ☐ 3. Karl Marx
  - ☒ 4. Iris Marion Young

**Q.12 Positive liberalism primarily emphasises:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. freedom to accumulate unlimited wealth
  - ☒ 2. freedom to realise human potential
  - ☐ 3. freedom from moral obligations
  - ☐ 4. freedom from government interference

**Q.13 Who among the following theorists emphasised acts of citizenship over legal status?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Giorgio Agamben
  - ☐ 2. Seyla Benhabib
  - ☒ 3. Engin Isin
  - ☐ 4. Hannah Arendt

**Q.14 Which of the following best captures Max Weber's classic definition of the state?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. An organisation that claims a monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory
  - ☐ 2. A collective entity that withers away in the higher phase of communism
  - ☐ 3. A neutral arbiter ensuring distributive justice in society
  - ☐ 4. An institution that guarantees social rights to all citizens

**Q.15 Which of the following is a key feature of the welfare state under positive liberalism?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Promotion of laissez-faire economy
  - ☒ 2. Provision of social services
  - ☐ 3. Protection of property rights
  - ☐ 4. Minimal government intervention

**Q.16 Which thinker is most closely associated with advocating for positive liberty in the context of collective well-being and moral autonomy?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
  - ☐ 2. Isaiah Berlin
  - ☐ 3. John Locke
  - ☐ 4. JS Mill

**Q.17 Which concept is central to the idea of justice in political theory?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Power
  - ☐ 2. Sovereignty
  - ☒ 3. Distribution
  - ☐ 4. Authority

**Q.18 Which of the following is an example of a civil society organisation?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Municipal Corporation
  - ☒ 2. Local environmental NGO
  - ☐ 3. Parliament
  - ☐ 4. Supreme Court

**Q.19 Which of the following books was NOT written by J S Mill?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. The Subjection of Women
  - ☒ 2. On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation
  - ☐ 3. Considerations on Representative Government
  - ☐ 4. On Liberty

**Q.20 The state and civil society are interdependent because:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. they oppose public involvement
  - ☐ 2. they operate in separate spheres
  - ☐ 3. they share funding
  - ☒ 4. they rely on mutual legitimacy

**Q.1** In a forest conservation project, upper-caste village leaders are granted authority to manage natural resources, while Dalit communities — who depend on these forests for fuel and food — are denied access under the pretext of 'environmental protection'. What does this scenario reveal from the perspective of a Dalit ecological critique?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Over-regulation of rural economies
  - ☒ 2. Poor funding of ecological initiatives
  - ☒ 3. Exclusionary nature of caste-neutral environmentalism
  - ☒ 4. Lack of biodiversity protection

**Q.2** What is democracy's core principle?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Economic autarky
  - ☒ 2. People's rule
  - ☒ 3. Single-leader rule
  - ☒ 4. Rule of anyone with must election

**Q.3** Which principle emphasises the autonomy of civil society from state control?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Pluralism
  - ☒ 2. Totalitarianism
  - ☒ 3. Authoritarianism
  - ☒ 4. Neutrality

**Q.4** Which of the following best explains the phenomenon of 'democratic backsliding' in contemporary politics?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. The automatic increase of welfare policies in all democracies
  - ☒ 2. The replacement of democratic constitutions with monarchies
  - ☒ 3. The gradual erosion of institutional checks, judicial independence, and civil liberties while retaining electoral processes
  - ☒ 4. The steady expansion of electoral participation in developing countries

**Q.5** What is 'citizen sovereignty' as described by Vanberg?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Appointment of leaders without elections
  - ☒ 2. The right of the executive branch to act without restraint
  - ☒ 3. Citizens' collective authority to define the rules under which they live
  - ☒ 4. Parliamentary sovereignty in all matters

**Q.6** What is the focus of interactional cosmopolitanism?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Reforming global institutions
  - ☒ 2. Promoting nationalism
  - ☒ 3. Assigning duties to individuals
  - ☒ 4. Supporting state sovereignty

**Q.7** Which democratic theorist conceptualised political community as being formed through communicative action and deliberative reasoning?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Isaiah Berlin
  - ☒ 2. Jurgen Habermas
  - ☒ 3. Robert Dahl
  - ☒ 4. John Rawls

**Q.8** According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, the ideal ruler should be trained in which of the following areas of knowledge?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Astrology and mysticism
  - ☒ 2. Only military strategy
  - ☒ 3. Philosophy, economics, law, and statecraft
  - ☒ 4. Ritual and religious practices only

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.9  | Which ancient Indian text is considered foundational for political and ethical knowledge?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Bhagavad Gita         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Upanishads         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Arthashastra         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Manusmriti         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Q.10 | Moral cosmopolitanism is grounded in the belief that:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. justice must only be interpreted through cultural relativism         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. ethical obligations are confined to citizens within national borders         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. political responsibility is exclusively institutional and hierarchical         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. all human beings possess equal moral worth irrespective of citizenship         </div>                               |
| Q.11 | Terry Lynn Karl's concept of 'foundational pacts' refers to which of the following?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Treaties between countries to promote democracy         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Legal contracts for economic development         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Electoral campaign promises         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Agreements among political elites that shape the character of democratic transitions         </div>                                                                                                     |
| Q.12 | The Capabilities Approach, as developed by Amartya Sen, focuses on:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. expanding individual freedoms to lead the kind of life one values         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. maximising economic growth alone         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. distributing material wealth equally         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. enforcing uniform legal systems across countries         </div>                                                                                                                      |
| Q.13 | The concept of 'community' in political theory generally refers to which of the following?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. A purely contractual agreement of individuals         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. A group sharing identity, values and belonging         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. A voluntary association of economic corporations         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. A centralised organ of coercive authority         </div>                                                                                                                       |
| Q.14 | Which of the following best captures the central feature of <i>pramāṇa</i> theory in Indian epistemology?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Knowledge must always be reduced to economic relations.         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Knowledge is produced through multiple valid means such as perception, inference, analogy and testimony.         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Knowledge is valid only if derived from religious revelation (<i>śruti</i>).         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Knowledge is entirely subjective and cannot claim universality.         </div> |
| Q.15 | Which of the following thinkers critiques civil society for being a site of exclusion that reproduces dominant social hierarchies?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Benjamin Constant         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Jürgen Habermas         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Alexis de Tocqueville         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Chantal Mouffe         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Q.16 | Who are the authors of the book 'How Democracies Die'?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Anne Applebaum and Fareed Zakaria         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Yascha Mounk and Larry Diamond         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Steven Levitsky and Daniel Ziblatt         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Francis Fukuyama and Samuel Huntington         </div>                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Q.17 | Who among the following emphasised “Swaraj” as not merely political independence, but also moral and spiritual self-rule?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. M K Gandhi         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Ram Manohar Lohia         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Jawaharlal Nehru         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. B R Ambedkar         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

**Q.18 Which of the following is a key proposal of the World Social Forum regarding democratizing global governance?**

**Ans**  1. A global sovereign parliament composed of national leaders  
 2. A new Bretton Woods agreement led by G7 countries  
 3. Binding legal status for multinational corporations  
 4. An alternative to elite-driven globalisation through participatory, grassroots engagement

**Q.19 In the context of global migration governance, which of the following is a core limitation of the 1951 Refugee Convention?**

**Ans**  1. It does not account for climate-induced displacement  
 2. It prohibits detention of irregular migrants  
 3. It only applies to economic migrants  
 4. It mandates open borders for all asylum seekers

**Q.20 Which concept introduced by Crenshaw highlights overlapping systems of oppression?**

**Ans**  1. Racial realism  
 2. Intersectionality  
 3. Structuralism  
 4. Colourblindness

Section : **Discipline8**

**Q.1 Liberal feminism advocates for:**

**Ans**  1. equal legal and political rights for women  
 2. preservation of traditional roles of women  
 3. abolition of all male-dominated institutions  
 4. permanent subordination of women to men

**Q.2 कौन-सी अवधारणा लोकतांत्रिक वैधता और व्यवस्थित बहिष्कार के सह-अस्तित्व को संदर्भित करती है, जो अक्सर विशिष्ट समूहों के खिलाफ सामान्यीकृत हिंसा की ओर ले जाती है?**

**Ans**  1. मौलिक लोकतंत्र  
 2. असाधारण उदारवाद  
 3. द्वैध राज्य  
 4. लोकतांत्रिक अधिनायकवाद

**Q.3 Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Principles of the Panchsheel Agreement?**

**Ans**  1. Cultural cooperation  
 2. Mutual non-aggression  
 3. Peaceful coexistence  
 4. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty

**Q.4 What is a key critique of the Democratic Peace Theory?**

**Ans**  1. It promotes violence  
 2. It ignores economic interests and cultural tensions  
 3. It is based on autocratic values  
 4. It supports authoritarian regimes

**Q.5 Which of the following is one of the key principles of the Gujral Doctrine?**

**Ans**  1. Forming military alliances with neighbours  
 2. Increasing military presence in neighbouring countries  
 3. Unilateral accommodation to neighbours without expecting reciprocity  
 4. Expecting strict reciprocity in all relations

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Q.6  | The emergence of regional parties in India is attributed to:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. regional aspirations and failures by national parties         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. centralising tendencies of national parties         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ethnic fragmentation         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. decline of civil society         </div>                                                                                                                     |
| Q.7  | A marginalised group is given token representation in a national assembly, but their motions are consistently vetoed, debates dismissed, and media coverage denied. From a critical perspective, what form of violence does this situation represent?                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Judicial exclusion         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Cultural appropriation         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Symbolic violence through representational containment         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Electoral malpractice         </div>                                                                                                                                              |
| Q.8  | Which perspective views Indian politics as shaped by caste, religion, and ethnicity?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Marxist approach         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rational choice theory         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Liberal approach         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Cultural approach         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Q.9  | The Mathura rape case led to legal reforms related to which issue?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Prison privatisation         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Custodial rape         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Third-degree torture         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Preventive detention         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Q.10 | The primary purpose of grassroots governance in India is to:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. ensure uniformity of policies across all states without local input         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. promote decentralised planning and participatory democracy at the local level         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. centralise decision-making at the state and national level         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. strengthen bureaucratic control over rural development         </div> |
| Q.11 | An increase in political participation without a corresponding shift in power relations often results in:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. legal-rational authority displacing cultural identity         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. symbolic inclusion without structural transformation         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. technocratic governance overpowering political dissent         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. collapse of regional representation in policy outcomes         </div>                                            |
| Q.12 | Which thinker emphasised the idea that violence emerges when politics fails?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Thomas Hobbes         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. John Locke         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Hannah Arendt         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Q.13 | Which of the following thinkers is most closely associated with the idea that political theory must be critical of ideology and aim at human emancipation?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ans  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Max Horkheimer         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Hannah Arendt         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Isaiah Berlin         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. John Rawls         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Q.14 | What principle continues to guide India's foreign policy in the emerging world order?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Ans  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Non-alignment         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Strategic dependence         </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Isolationism         </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Strategic autonomy         </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



**Q.15 Which of the following best describes the impact of neoliberal globalisation on democratic politics in the Global South?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. It reduces inequality and strengthens public services.
  - ☒ 2. It prevents international conflict.
  - ☒ 3. It often marginalises vulnerable populations and fosters structural violence.
  - ☒ 4. It strengthens local participatory institutions.

**Q.16 Critical Race Theory (CRT) emerged in the 1970s and 1980s as a critique of:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. traditional feminist theory on gender relations
  - ☒ 2. Aristotelian ideas of natural hierarchy in politics
  - ☒ 3. Marxist emphasis on class without considering race
  - ☒ 4. liberal legalism and race-neutral approaches in law

**Q.17 Who is considered the founder of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Max Horkheimer
  - ☒ 2. Karl Marx
  - ☒ 3. Jürgen Habermas
  - ☒ 4. Theodor Adorno

**Q.18 Which of the following correctly describes Iqbal Narain's three-dimensional framework for analysing state politics in India?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Macro dimension – emphasises federal structures and national influence; Meso dimension – considers the role of regional parties; Micro dimension – studies local political mobilisation and electoral behaviour
  - ☒ 2. Functional dimension – evaluates the roles of institutions in maintaining political equilibrium; Conflictual dimension – highlights social cleavages like caste and religion; Developmental dimension – focuses on economic growth and modernisation
  - ☒ 3. Contextual dimension – covers historical, social, economic traits of a state; Structural dimension – refers to institutional arrangements and elite configurations; Operational dimension – concerns the functioning and performance of political actors and processes
  - ☒ 4. Normative dimension – focuses on how politics should operate; Institutional dimension – examines formal constitutional structures; Behavioural dimension – analyses individual-level political behaviour

**Q.19 Which of the following best explains globalisation in the political sense?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Increasing interconnectedness of states and societies
  - ☒ 2. Expansion of local markets without state control
  - ☒ 3. Withdrawal of international organisations from global issues
  - ☒ 4. Complete cultural homogeneity across the world

**Q.20 Which international summit marked India's active role in the Non-Aligned Movement?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. G20 Summit
  - ☒ 2. Bandung Conference
  - ☒ 3. SAARC Summit
  - ☒ 4. BRICS Summit

## Section : Discipline9

**Q.1 A blockbuster film glorifies a mythological warrior as the sole saviour of the nation, sidelining the roles of women, minorities, and regional resistance movements. What does this portrayal reveal about the function of popular culture in shaping nationalism?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. It promotes inclusive pluralistic narratives.
  - ☒ 2. It constructs selective memory to foster majoritarian nationalism.
  - ☒ 3. It reflects the state's legal definition of national identity.
  - ☒ 4. It challenges dominant nationalist discourse through artistic liberty.

**Q.2 The transformation of the self under colonial rule in India was facilitated by:**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. exclusion of emotional subjectivities from public discourse
  - ☒ 2. a newly institutionalised domain of legal individualism
  - ☒ 3. monolithic state-imposed religious codes
  - ☒ 4. organic community relationships in rural India

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Q.3</b>  | <b>Thomas Kuhn's concept of 'paradigm shift' in scientific revolutions suggests that:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. scientific progress occurs through radical shifts in dominant worldviews </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. all scientific knowledge is false </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. science progresses steadily through accumulation of facts </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. scientific theories are apolitical and purely objective </div> |
| <b>Q.4</b>  | <b>What event shaped India's violent political culture?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Operation Sindoor </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. 9/11 attack </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. 26/11 attack </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Partition </div>                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Q.5</b>  | <b>What does rationalism emphasise as the source of knowledge?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Intuition </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Experience </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Reason </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Faith </div>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Q.6</b>  | <b>The principle of “innocent until proven guilty” is derived from which fundamental right?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Article 14 </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Article 20(3) </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Article 21 </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Article 22 </div>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Q.7</b>  | <b>What concept did Homi Bhabha introduce to explain colonial identity formation?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Hybridity </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Nationalism </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Subalternity </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Orientalism </div>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Q.8</b>  | <b>Who coined the term 'occupancy urbanism' in the Indian context?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Arjun Appadurai </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Gautam Bhan </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Solomon Benjamin </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Partha Chatterjee </div>                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Q.9</b>  | <b>The Supreme Court's stance on electoral disclosure requirements reflects:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. the constitutional validity of NOTA </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. strengthening of negative voting rights </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. expansion of the right to information for voters </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. restriction of judicial oversight over electoral bonds </div>                                          |
| <b>Q.10</b> | <b>Which economic forum highlights India's integration into the global economy?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. OPEC </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. NATO </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. WTO </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. CIS </div>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Q.11</b> | <b>In his analysis of the Indian society, Louis Dumont emphasised which of the following?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Ans</b>  | <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Complete absence of hierarchy </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 2. The egalitarian nature of Indian society </div> <div> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. The opposition between purity and pollution in the caste system </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> 4. The centrality of economic relations </div>                                                  |

**Q.12** Despite the existence of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, many cases are either not registered or are later diluted during investigation. What does this trend most clearly indicate about the functioning of caste atrocity laws in India?

- Ans**
-  1. Legal provisions are inherently flawed and vague.
  -  2. Dominant caste interference weakens procedural justice.
  -  3. Victims often misuse the law for personal revenge.
  -  4. The Act has become obsolete and redundant.

**Q.13** Which Constitutional Provision gives religious freedom and minority rights in India?

- Ans**
-  1. Article 31
  -  2. Article 25
  -  3. Article 14
  -  4. Article 18

**Q.14** What theory states that beliefs are justified if they cohere with a broader system of beliefs?

- Ans**
-  1. Rationalism
  -  2. Foundationalism
  -  3. Empiricism
  -  4. Coherentism

**Q.15** India's approach to its bilateral relationships in the 21<sup>st</sup> century reflects:

- Ans**
-  1. systematic isolation from multilateral trading blocs
  -  2. interest-based diplomacy informed by economic and strategic pragmatism
  -  3. normative prioritisation of South-South cooperation over regional security
  -  4. ideological consistency with Cold War-era alignments

**Q.16** The concept of 'McDonaldisation', referring to the spread of standardised consumer culture through globalisation, was introduced by:

- Ans**
-  1. Anthony Giddens
  -  2. George Ritzer
  -  3. Roland Robertson
  -  4. Arjun Appadurai

**Q.17** Which of the following statements accurately reflects the philosophical debate between empiricism and rationalism in the context of political knowledge?

- Ans**
-  1. Empiricism stresses reason as innate, while rationalism dismisses reason.
  -  2. Empiricism emphasises experience and observation, while rationalism emphasises innate ideas and logic.
  -  3. Rationalism and empiricism are identical in their methods of acquiring political knowledge.
  -  4. Empiricism values tradition, while rationalism values revelation.

**Q.18** How did the partition affect identity politics?

- Ans**
-  1. Centralised rule
  -  2. Eliminated identities
  -  3. Intensified religious identities
  -  4. Promoted equality

**Q.19** Which concept best describes the modern self in political theory?

- Ans**
-  1. Autonomous individual
  -  2. Collective identity
  -  3. Tribal consciousness
  -  4. Divine subject

**Q.20 Which scholar described Partition as a 'founding trauma' for postcolonial South Asian identity?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Urvashi Butalia
  - ☐ 2. Sunil Khilnani
  - ☐ 3. Ramachandra Guha
  - ☐ 4. Dipesh Chakrabarty

Section : **Teaching Methodology**

**Q.1 The constructivist perspective suggests that learning is:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. strict conditioning
  - ☐ 2. passive assimilation of facts
  - ☐ 3. solely teacher-directed
  - ☒ 4. active construction by the learner

**Q.2 What is the term for the study of knowledge and justified belief?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Epistemology
  - ☐ 2. Ontology
  - ☐ 3. Semiology
  - ☐ 4. Axiology

**Q.3 Assessment is a process of:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. summarising knowledge
  - ☐ 2. memorising content
  - ☐ 3. quantifying effort
  - ☒ 4. gathering and interpreting evidence

**Q.4 Which concept explains how boys and girls are treated differently in school settings?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Tokenism
  - ☐ 2. Explicit curriculum
  - ☒ 3. Gender stereotype
  - ☐ 4. Patriarchy

**Q.5 Inclusive education primarily aims to:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. lower academic standards for diverse classrooms
  - ☒ 2. provide equal access and participation for all learners
  - ☐ 3. prioritise academic performance over social inclusion
  - ☐ 4. segregate learners with special needs

**Q.6 Which domain is NOT part of Bloom's Taxonomy?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Affective
  - ☐ 2. Cognitive
  - ☐ 3. Psychomotor
  - ☒ 4. Analytical

**Q.7 Which method is the best and most appropriate for evaluating practical skills?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Project work
  - ☐ 2. Attendance sheet
  - ☐ 3. Written exam
  - ☐ 4. Viva

**Q.8 What does the principle of flexibility emphasise in curriculum planning?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Adapting curriculum to learners' needs and societal changes
  - ☐ 2. Rigid lesson structures for all students
  - ☐ 3. Emphasis only on traditional teaching methods
  - ☐ 4. Teaching only one subject thoroughly

**Q.9 What is the biological difference between male and female called?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Sex
  - ☐ 2. Transgender
  - ☐ 3. Gender
  - ☐ 4. Feminine

**Q.10 Dewey's aesthetic philosophy highlights:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. schooling as unrelated to emotional development
  - ☒ 2. artistic experiences as central to learning
  - ☐ 3. knowledge as purely utilitarian
  - ☐ 4. art as disconnected from everyday life

**Q.11 Dramatisation has been described as a "synthetic art" because it involves:**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. only memorisation of dialogues and stage acting
  - ☐ 2. the use of costumes and props exclusively
  - ☐ 3. competitive performance among students
  - ☒ 4. coordination of speech, body movements, rhythm, and expression

**Q.12 Which of the following classroom scenarios best illustrates universal design for learning (UDL) for children with special needs?**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. A teacher gives the same test to all students without modifications
  - ☐ 2. A teacher gives extra homework to gifted students
  - ☐ 3. A teacher avoids calling on students with speech impairments
  - ☒ 4. A teacher uses audio books, tactile materials, and visual aids during instruction

**Q.13 Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.**

**Statement 1: Knowledge is information that has been processed and integrated into an existing structure.**

**Statement 2: Knowledge is descriptive while information is predictive.**

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Statement 1 is incorrect, and Statement 2 is correct
  - ☒ 2. Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect
  - ☐ 3. Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct
  - ☐ 4. Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

**Q.14 Which step does a teacher NOT need to take for cooperative learning?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Strictly differentiate students on the basis of marks
  - ☐ 2. Plan the groups and tasks
  - ☐ 3. Monitor the activities of the group
  - ☐ 4. The teacher should intervene as required

**Q.15 What type of assessment occurs during the teaching-learning process?**

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Assessment for Learning
  - ☐ 2. Assessment of Learning
  - ☐ 3. Mid-term test
  - ☐ 4. Final exam

**Q.16** Which principle of human development highlights that various developmental aspects, such as physical, cognitive, and social, interrelate and work together holistically?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Principle of differentiation
  - ☐ 2. Principle of sequentiality
  - ☐ 3. Principle of predictability
  - ☒ 4. Principle of integration

**Q.17** Which resource is best suited for kinesthetic learners?

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. Lab activity
  - ☐ 2. Storytelling
  - ☐ 3. Audio podcast
  - ☐ 4. Flashcards

**Q.18** Embedding writing tasks in science class primarily develops:

- Ans**
- ☒ 1. writing-to-learn strategies
  - ☐ 2. kinesthetic skills
  - ☐ 3. musical abilities
  - ☐ 4. memorisation only

**Q.19** Mental abilities such as attention, memory, and processing speed are aspects of which of the following?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Emotional intelligence
  - ☐ 2. Socioemotional development
  - ☐ 3. Personality traits
  - ☒ 4. Executive functioning

**Q.20** What is the role of concept mapping in constructivist planning?

- Ans**
- ☐ 1. Give test items
  - ☐ 2. List facts
  - ☐ 3. Script teaching
  - ☒ 4. Show concept links