

(Taught & Prepared by- Joyraj Gogoi & Hurismita Sarma, both GT)

Unit I: Greek and Medieval Political Tradition (Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is justice according to Plato?
2. What is Plato's idea of the Ideal State?
3. What is meant by philosopher-king?
4. What is Aristotle's concept of justice?
5. What is a constitution according to Aristotle?
6. What is meant by polity in Aristotle's theory?
7. What is revolution according to Aristotle?
8. Who wrote *The Prince*?
9. What is Machiavelli's view on morality in politics?
10. What is meant by realism in political thought?
11. What is the role of education in Plato's Ideal State?
12. What is meant by civic virtue?

MCQs

1. Plato's Ideal State is based on:
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Justice
 - c) Wealth
 - d) Power
2. The philosopher-king is:
 - a) Military ruler
 - b) Wise ruler guided by reason
 - c) Elected leader
 - d) Religious head
3. Plato supported:
 - a) Private property for all
 - b) Communism for guardian class

- c) Absolute monarchy
 - d) Democracy
4. Aristotle classified governments into:
- a) Two types
 - b) Three pure and three corrupt forms
 - c) Four forms
 - d) One type
5. Aristotle's ideal government is:
- a) Democracy
 - b) Monarchy
 - c) Polity
 - d) Tyranny
6. Aristotle's concept of justice includes:
- a) Equality only
 - b) Distributive and corrective justice
 - c) Power
 - d) Wealth
7. Machiavelli is associated with:
- a) Idealism
 - b) Realism
 - c) Liberalism
 - d) Marxism
8. In *The Prince*, Machiavelli advises rulers to:
- a) Always be moral
 - b) Be practical and strategic
 - c) Follow religion strictly
 - d) Avoid power
9. Machiavelli separates:
- a) Religion and society
 - b) Morality and politics
 - c) Economy and politics
 - d) Law and justice
10. Plato's communism applies to:
- a) All citizens
 - b) Only rulers and guardians
 - c) Only workers
 - d) Only slaves
11. Aristotle believed humans are:
- a) Economic animals
 - b) Political animals
 - c) Religious beings
 - d) Social reformers

12. Machiavelli emphasized:
- a) Ethical politics
 - b) Power and statecraft
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Equality

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Plato's concept of justice.
2. Explain Plato's idea of the Ideal State.
3. Write a short note on Plato's theory of communism.
4. Discuss Aristotle's classification of constitutions.
5. Write a short note on Aristotle's idea of distributive justice.
6. Explain Aristotle's views on revolution.
7. Write a short note on Machiavelli's concept of political realism.
8. Discuss Machiavelli's views on morality and politics.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Critically examine Plato's theory of justice and its relevance.
2. Analyse Plato's concept of the Ideal State and philosopher-king.
3. Discuss Aristotle's theory of constitution and classification of governments.
4. Examine Aristotle's concept of justice and its significance in political theory.
5. Analyse Aristotle's views on revolution and political stability.
6. Critically evaluate Machiavelli's concept of power and statecraft in *The Prince*.
7. Discuss Machiavelli's separation of morality and politics.
8. Compare the political ideas of Plato and Aristotle on the nature of the state and governance.

Unit II: Social Contract Tradition (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is meant by the social contract in political theory?
2. How does Hobbes describe the state of nature?

3. What is Hobbes' concept of sovereignty?
4. What are natural rights according to Locke?
5. What is Locke's view on property?
6. What is meant by consent in Locke's theory?
7. What is Rousseau's concept of the general will?
8. What is popular sovereignty?
9. What is civil society in social contract theory?
10. What is political legitimacy?
11. What is meant by freedom in Rousseau's thought?
12. What is the right to resistance?

MCQs

1. Hobbes viewed the state of nature as:
 - a) Peaceful
 - b) Cooperative
 - c) A state of war
 - d) Democratic
2. Hobbes advocated:
 - a) Limited government
 - b) Absolute sovereignty
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Federalism
3. Locke believed the state of nature was:
 - a) Chaotic
 - b) Lawless
 - c) Governed by natural law
 - d) Violent
4. Locke's natural rights include:
 - a) Power and wealth
 - b) Life, liberty and property
 - c) Authority and control
 - d) Religion and law
5. Locke justified:
 - a) Absolute monarchy
 - b) Right to revolt
 - c) Military rule
 - d) Dictatorship

6. Rousseau believed sovereignty belongs to:
 - a) King
 - b) Parliament
 - c) People
 - d) Judiciary
7. Rousseau's general will represents:
 - a) Individual interest
 - b) Collective good
 - c) Government policy
 - d) Economic system
8. Social contract leads to:
 - a) Disorder
 - b) Political authority
 - c) Economic growth
 - d) Cultural unity
9. Hobbes believed security is ensured by:
 - a) Division of power
 - b) Strong sovereign authority
 - c) Democracy
 - d) Federalism
10. Rousseau associated freedom with:
 - a) Obedience to general will
 - b) Absolute liberty
 - c) Individual power
 - d) Wealth
11. Locke emphasized government based on:
 - a) Force
 - b) Consent
 - c) Tradition
 - d) Religion
12. The social contract tradition mainly deals with:
 - a) Economic policy
 - b) Origin of the state
 - c) Military strategy
 - d) Religion

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Hobbes' concept of the state of nature.
2. Explain Hobbes' theory of sovereignty.
3. Write a short note on Locke's idea of natural law.

4. Discuss Locke's theory of property.
5. Write a short note on Locke's concept of limited government.
6. Explain Rousseau's concept of general will.
7. Write a short note on Rousseau's idea of popular sovereignty.
8. Discuss the relevance of the social contract tradition in modern political thought.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Critically examine Hobbes' theory of the state of nature and its implications.
2. Analyse Hobbes' concept of absolute sovereignty and its significance.
3. Discuss Locke's theory of natural rights and limited government.
4. Examine Locke's justification of the right to revolt.
5. Analyse Rousseau's concept of general will and its role in democracy.
6. Discuss Rousseau's theory of state and freedom.
7. Compare Hobbes and Locke on the nature of political authority.
8. Compare Locke and Rousseau on liberty and sovereignty.

Unit III: Liberal Political Tradition (Bentham, J. S. Mill, T. H. Green)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What is meant by the principle of utility?
2. What is Bentham's felicific calculus?
3. Define negative liberty.
4. What is positive liberty?
5. What is meant by harm principle?
6. What is representative democracy?
7. What is meant by individual autonomy?
8. What is moral freedom according to Green?
9. What is the role of the state in Green's theory?
10. What is empiricism in liberal thought?
11. What is meant by legal reform in Bentham's philosophy?

12. What is meant by equality of opportunity?

MCQs

1. Bentham's utilitarianism is based on:
 - a) Duty
 - b) Utility
 - c) Rights
 - d) Tradition
2. Felicific calculus is used to measure:
 - a) Power
 - b) Happiness
 - c) Authority
 - d) Liberty
3. J. S. Mill's harm principle states that:
 - a) State should control all actions
 - b) Freedom can be limited to prevent harm to others
 - c) Liberty should be absolute
 - d) Government should be authoritarian
4. Mill's concept of liberty emphasizes:
 - a) Collective control
 - b) Individual freedom
 - c) State dominance
 - d) Religious authority
5. Mill supported women's rights in:
 - a) Economy only
 - b) Politics and society
 - c) Religion only
 - d) Military
6. T. H. Green's idea of freedom is:
 - a) Negative
 - b) Positive
 - c) Absolute
 - d) Legal
7. Green believed the state should:
 - a) Remain neutral
 - b) Promote moral development
 - c) Limit all freedoms
 - d) Support monarchy
8. Bentham rejected:
 - a) Utility
 - b) Natural rights
 - c) Law
 - d) Democracy

9. Representative government implies:
 - a) Direct rule
 - b) Rule by elected representatives
 - c) Military rule
 - d) Monarchy
10. Mill viewed individuality as:
 - a) Dangerous
 - b) Essential for progress
 - c) Irrelevant
 - d) Secondary
11. Empiricism emphasizes:
 - a) Abstract ideas
 - b) Experience and observation
 - c) Religious doctrine
 - d) Authority
12. Green's philosophy is associated with:
 - a) Utilitarianism
 - b) Idealism
 - c) Marxism
 - d) Realism

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Bentham's felicific calculus and its significance.
2. Explain Bentham's critique of natural rights.
3. Write a short note on Mill's concept of negative liberty.
4. Discuss the harm principle in Mill's political thought.
5. Write a short note on Mill's views on women's emancipation.
6. Explain Green's concept of positive freedom.
7. Write a short note on Green's idea of the ethical state.
8. Discuss the evolution of liberalism from Bentham to Green.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Critically examine Bentham's utilitarianism and its implications for liberal democracy.
2. Analyse Bentham's contribution to legal and political reform.
3. Discuss J. S. Mill's theory of liberty with special reference to the harm principle.

4. Examine Mill's views on representative government and political participation.
5. Analyse Mill's arguments in favour of women's rights and gender equality.
6. Critically evaluate T. H. Green's theory of positive liberty.
7. Discuss Green's idealist philosophy and its relevance to modern liberalism.
8. Compare the liberal ideas of Bentham, Mill and Green with reference to liberty and the role of the state.

Unit IV: Contemporary Political Thoughts (Arendt, Fanon, Foucault)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. What does Hannah Arendt mean by "vita activa"?
2. Define "plurality" in Arendt's theory.
3. What is meant by "public sphere" in Arendt's thought?
4. What is Fanon's idea of "colonial violence"?
5. What is meant by "internalized racism"?
6. Define "decolonization" in Fanon's framework.
7. What does Foucault mean by "power/knowledge"?
8. What is a "disciplinary society"?
9. What is meant by "biopower"?
10. What is surveillance in Foucauldian analysis?
11. What is meant by political agency?
12. What is structural domination?

MCQs

1. Arendt distinguishes labour, work and:
 - a) Power
 - b) Action
 - c) Authority
 - d) Discipline
2. For Arendt, political action is:
 - a) Private activity
 - b) Public interaction
 - c) Economic exchange
 - d) Military rule

3. Fanon argued that decolonization is:
 - a) Peaceful reform
 - b) Gradual evolution
 - c) Violent transformation
 - d) Cultural exchange
4. Fanon's analysis focuses on:
 - a) Class struggle only
 - b) Psychological effects of colonialism
 - c) Electoral politics
 - d) Institutional design
5. Foucault's idea of power is:
 - a) Centralized and fixed
 - b) Diffused and relational
 - c) Only legal
 - d) Only economic
6. The Panopticon is associated with:
 - a) Arendt
 - b) Fanon
 - c) Foucault
 - d) Marx
7. According to Foucault, discipline produces:
 - a) Freedom
 - b) Obedient bodies
 - c) Equality
 - d) Democracy
8. Arendt emphasizes politics as a space of:
 - a) Violence
 - b) Appearance and speech
 - c) Economy
 - d) Administration
9. Fanon links racism with:
 - a) Religion
 - b) Colonial domination
 - c) Federalism
 - d) Democracy
10. Power/knowledge suggests that:
 - a) Knowledge is neutral
 - b) Knowledge is linked with power relations
 - c) Power is irrelevant
 - d) Knowledge is fixed
11. Foucault rejects the idea of power as:
 - a) Productive

- b) Relational
 - c) Possessed by one group only
 - d) Dispersed
12. Arendt's citizenship emphasizes:
- a) Passive rights
 - b) Active participation
 - c) Military duty
 - d) Economic control

B. Short Notes

1. Write a short note on Arendt's distinction between labour, work and action.
2. Explain the concept of plurality and its political significance in Arendt's thought.
3. Write a short note on Arendt's idea of the public sphere.
4. Discuss Fanon's theory of decolonization as a transformative process.
5. Write a short note on the psychological dimensions of racism in Fanon.
6. Explain Foucault's concept of power/knowledge.
7. Write a short note on disciplinary mechanisms in modern society.
8. Discuss the relevance of contemporary political thought in analysing power structures today.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Critically examine Hannah Arendt's theory of action and its relevance to modern democratic politics.
2. Analyse Arendt's concepts of citizenship and plurality in the context of contemporary political life.
3. Discuss Frantz Fanon's theory of decolonization and its implications for post-colonial societies.
4. Evaluate Fanon's analysis of racism as both a structural and psychological phenomenon.
5. Analyse Michel Foucault's concept of power as diffused and productive.
6. Discuss Foucault's theory of discipline and its role in shaping modern institutions.
7. Compare Arendt and Foucault on the nature of power and political action.
8. Critically assess the contributions of Arendt, Fanon and Foucault in understanding contemporary politics.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
MAPSCC204

Unit-I Key Concepts

- Rationality
- Efficiency
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Commitment

Unit-II Challenges to Administration

- Administrative Corruption
- Right to Information.
- Minister Civil Servant Relationships
- Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayukta

Unit-III Post-Globalization and Public Administration

- Challenges faced by Public Administration due to Globalization
- Good Governance,
- E-Governance and ICT
- Public Choice Theory

Unit-IV Emerging Issues in Administrative Culture

- Meaning, Concept and Components of Administrative Culture
- Civil Society and Participatory Development
- Role of Voluntary Associations

QUESTIONS BANK

UNIT- I: Key Concepts

MCQs (13)

1. Rationality in administration implies:
 - a) Emotional decision-making
 - b) Logical and reason-based decision-making
 - c) Political influence
 - d) Personal bias
2. Efficiency refers to:
 - a) Maximum waste
 - b) Minimum output
 - c) Optimal use of resources
 - d) Delayed decisions
3. Accountability means:
 - a) Freedom from responsibility
 - b) Answerability for actions

- c) Ignoring duties
- d) Avoiding transparency
- 4. Transparency ensures:
 - a) Secrecy
 - b) Openness in administration
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Delay
- 5. Commitment in public service relates to:
 - a) Lack of interest
 - b) Dedication to duties
 - c) Political pressure
 - d) Inefficiency
- 6. Rational decision-making is associated with:
 - a) Emotions
 - b) Facts and data
 - c) Guesswork
 - d) Bias
- 7. Efficiency improves:
 - a) Cost
 - b) Output quality
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Delay
- 8. Accountability is ensured through:
 - a) Secrecy
 - b) Reporting mechanisms
 - c) Ignorance
 - d) Favoritism
- 9. Transparency reduces:
 - a) Trust
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Efficiency
 - d) Output
- 10. Commitment leads to:
 - a) Poor performance
 - b) Better service delivery
 - c) Delay
 - d) Confusion
- 11. Efficiency is measured by:
 - a) Input-output ratio
 - b) Emotions
 - c) Opinions
 - d) Politics
- 12. Accountability promotes:
 - a) Irresponsibility
 - b) Good governance

- c) Secrecy
 - d) Bias
13. Transparency is a feature of:
- a) Good governance
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Inefficiency
 - d) Delay

একক-I: মূলধাৰণা

বহুবিকল্পী প্ৰশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)

1. প্ৰশাসনত যুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) বুজায়—
 - a) অনুভূতিপ্ৰধানসিদ্ধান্তলোৱা
 - b) যুক্তিআৰুকাৰণৰআধাৰতসিদ্ধান্তলোৱা
 - c) ৰাজনৈতিকপ্ৰভাৱ
 - d) ব্যক্তিগতপক্ষপাত
2. দক্ষতা (Efficiency) বুজায়—
 - a) অধিকঅপচয়
 - b) কমউৎপাদন
 - c) সম্পদৰসৰ্বোত্তমব্যৱহাৰ
 - d) পিছুৱাসিদ্ধান্ত
3. দায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) বুজায়—
 - a) দায়িত্বৰপৰামুক্তি
 - b) নিজৰকাৰ্যৰবাবেউত্তৰদায়ীহোৱা
 - c) কৰ্তব্যঅৱহেলাকৰা
 - d) স্বচ্ছতাএৰাইচলা
4. স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) নিশ্চিতকৰে—
 - a) গোপনীয়তা
 - b) প্ৰশাসনতমুকলিতা
 - c) দুৰ্নীতি
 - d) বিলম্ব
5. জনসেৱাতপ্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি (Commitment) বুজায়—
 - a) আগ্ৰহৰঅভাৱ
 - b) কৰ্তব্যৰপ্ৰতিউৎসৰ্গিতা
 - c) ৰাজনৈতিকচাপ
 - d) অদক্ষতা
6. যুক্তিসংগতসিদ্ধান্তলোৱাজড়িত—
 - a) অনুভূতি
 - b) তথ্যআৰুডাটা
 - c) অনুমান
 - d) পক্ষপাত

7. দক্ষতাইউন্নতকৰে—
 - a) খৰচ
 - b) উৎপাদনৰগুণগতমান
 - c) দুৰ্নীতি
 - d) বিলম্ব
8. দায়বদ্ধতানিশ্চিতকৰাহয়—
 - a) গোপনীয়তা
 - b) ৰিপোর্টিংব্যৱস্থাৰজৰিয়তে
 - c) অজ্ঞতা
 - d) পক্ষপাতিত্ব
9. স্বচ্ছতাইহ্রাসকৰে—
 - a) বিশ্বাস
 - b) দুৰ্নীতি
 - c) দক্ষতা
 - d) উৎপাদন
10. প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিয়েআগবঢ়ায়—
 - a) দুৰ্বলকাৰ্যসম্পাদন
 - b) উন্নতসেৱাপ্ৰদান
 - c) বিলম্ব
 - d) বিভ্ৰান্তি
11. দক্ষতাপৰিমাণকৰাহয়—
 - a) ইনপুট-আউটপুটঅনুপাত
 - b) অনুভূতি
 - c) মতামত
 - d) ৰাজনীতি
12. দায়বদ্ধতাইউৎসাহিতকৰে—
 - a) অদায়িত্বশীলতা
 - b) সুশাসন
 - c) গোপনীয়তা
 - d) পক্ষপাত
13. স্বচ্ছতাইহৈছে—
 - a) সুশাসনৰবৈশিষ্ট্য
 - b) দুৰ্নীতি
 - c) অদক্ষতা
 - d) বিলম্ব

Short Questions (6)

1. Define rationality in administration.
2. What is efficiency?
3. Explain accountability.
4. What is transparency?

5. Define commitment in public service.
6. Differentiate between efficiency and effectiveness.

চুটিপ্রশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. প্রশাসনতযুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
2. দক্ষতা (Efficiency) কি?
3. দায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
4. স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) কি?
5. জনসেৱাতপ্রতিশ্রুতি (Commitment) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
6. দক্ষতা (Efficiency) আৰুকাৰ্যকাৰিতা (Effectiveness)-ৰমাজতপার্থক্যদেখোৱা।

Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the importance of rationality and efficiency in public administration.
2. Explain the role of accountability and transparency in governance.
3. Analyze the concept of commitment and its impact on administrative performance.

দীঘলীয়াপ্রশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. জনপ্রশাসনতযুক্তিসংগততা (Rationality) আৰুদক্ষতা (Efficiency)-ৰগুৰুত্বআলোচনাকৰা।
2. শাসনতদায়বদ্ধতা (Accountability) আৰুস্বচ্ছতা (Transparency)-ৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
3. প্রতিশ্রুতি (Commitment)-ৰধাৰণাটোবিশ্লেষণকৰাআৰুইয়াৰপ্রশাসনিককাৰ্যসম্পাদনতপ্রভাৱআলোচনাকৰা।

UNIT-II: Challenges to Administration

MCQs (13)

1. Administrative corruption refers to:
 - a) Honest practices
 - b) Misuse of public power
 - c) Efficiency
 - d) Transparency
2. RTI stands for:
 - a) Right to Income
 - b) Right to Information
 - c) Right to Investigation
 - d) Right to Integrity
3. The purpose of RTI is:
 - a) Secrecy
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Delay

4. Minister-civil servant relationship should be:
 - a) Conflictual
 - b) Cooperative
 - c) Hostile
 - d) Independent
5. Lokpal is:
 - a) Court
 - b) Anti-corruption body
 - c) Ministry
 - d) NGO
6. Lokayukta functions at:
 - a) National level
 - b) State level
 - c) Local level
 - d) International level
7. Corruption leads to:
 - a) Development
 - b) Inefficiency
 - c) Transparency
 - d) Accountability
8. RTI promotes:
 - a) Secrecy
 - b) Openness
 - c) Delay
 - d) Corruption
9. Ombudsman is:
 - a) Judge
 - b) Complaint redressal authority
 - c) Politician
 - d) Officer
10. Healthy minister-civil servant relations ensure:
 - a) Conflict
 - b) Efficiency
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Delay
11. Lokpal investigates:
 - a) Citizens
 - b) Public officials
 - c) Judges
 - d) Students
12. Corruption affects:
 - a) Trust
 - b) Governance
 - c) Development
 - d) All of the above

13. RTI Act was enacted in India in:

- a) 1990
- b) 2005
- c) 2010
- d) 2015

**একক-II: প্রশাসনৰপ্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ
বহুবিকল্পীপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. প্ৰশাসনিকদুৰ্নীতি (Administrative corruption) বুজায়—
 - a) সদব্যৱহাৰ
 - b) ৰাজহুৱাৰক্ষমতাৰঅপব্যৱহাৰ
 - c) দক্ষতা
 - d) স্বচ্ছতা
2. RTI-ৰপূৰ্ণৰূপকি?
 - a) Right to Income
 - b) Right to Information
 - c) Right to Investigation
 - d) Right to Integrity
3. RTI-ৰউদ্দেশ্যকি?
 - a) গোপনীয়তা
 - b) স্বচ্ছতা
 - c) দুৰ্নীতি
 - d) বিলম্ব
4. মন্ত্ৰী-চিভিলসেৱকৰসম্পৰ্ককেনেকুৱাহোৱাউচিত?
 - a) সংঘাতপূৰ্ণ
 - b) সহযোগিতামূলক
 - c) শত্ৰুতাপূৰ্ণ
 - d) স্বাধীন
5. লোকপাল (Lokpal) হৈছে—
 - a) আদালত
 - b) দুৰ্নীতিবিৰোধীসংস্থা
 - c) মন্ত্ৰালয়
 - d) এনজিঅ’
6. লোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta) কাৰ্যকৰে—
 - a) ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়স্তৰত
 - b) ৰাজ্যিকস্তৰত
 - c) স্থানীয়স্তৰত
 - d) আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়স্তৰত
7. দুৰ্নীতিয়েকিকৰে?
 - a) উন্নয়ন
 - b) অদক্ষতা

- c) স্বচ্ছতা
d) দায়বদ্ধতা
8. RTI প্রচাৰকৰে—
a) গোপনীয়তা
b) মুকলিতা
c) বিলম্ব
d) দুৰ্নীতি
9. Ombudsman হৈছে—
a) ন্যায়াধীশ
b) অভিযোগনিষ্পত্তিকৰ্তা
c) ৰাজনীতিবিদ
d) বিষয়া
10. সুস্থমন্ত্ৰী-চিভিলসেৱকৰসম্পৰ্কনিশ্চিতকৰে—
a) সংঘাত
b) দক্ষতা
c) দুৰ্নীতি
d) বিলম্ব
11. লোকপালেঅনুসন্ধানকৰে—
a) নাগৰিক
b) ৰাজহুৱাবিষয়া
c) ন্যায়াধীশ
d) ছাত্ৰ
12. দুৰ্নীতিয়েপ্ৰভাৱপেলায়—
a) বিশ্বাস
b) শাসন
c) উন্নয়ন
d) ওপৰৰসকলো
13. ভাৰতত RTI আইনপ্ৰণয়নকৰা হৈছিল—
a) 1990
b) 2005
c) 2010
d) 2015

Short Questions (6)

1. What is administrative corruption?
2. Define Right to Information.
3. Explain Lokpal.
4. What is Lokayukta?
5. Describe minister-civil servant relationship.
6. State the importance of RTI.

চুটিপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. প্রশাসনিকদুৰ্নীতি (Administrative corruption) কি?
2. তথ্যৰঅধিকাৰ (Right to Information) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
3. লোকপাল (Lokpal) ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
4. লোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta) কি?
5. মন্ত্ৰী-চিভিলসেৱকৰসম্পৰ্কবৰ্ণনাকৰা।
6. তথ্যৰঅধিকাৰ (RTI)-ৰগুৰুত্বউল্লেখকৰা।

Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the causes and effects of administrative corruption.
2. Explain the role of RTI in promoting transparency.
3. Analyze the importance of Lokpal and Lokayukta in governance.

দীঘলীয়াপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. প্রশাসনিকদুৰ্নীতিৰ (Administrative Corruption) কাৰণআৰুপ্ৰভাৱসমূহআলোচনাকৰা।
2. স্বচ্ছতা (Transparency) বৃদ্ধিততথ্যৰঅধিকাৰ (RTI)-ৰভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
3. শাসনত (Governance) লোকপাল (Lokpal) আৰুলোকায়ুক্ত (Lokayukta)-ৰগুৰুত্ববিশ্লেষণকৰা।

UNIT – III: Post-Globalization and Public Administration

MCQs (13)

1. Globalization refers to:
 - a) Isolation
 - b) Integration of economies
 - c) Nationalism
 - d) Protectionism
2. Good governance includes:
 - a) Corruption
 - b) Transparency
 - c) Delay
 - d) Bias
3. E-Governance uses:
 - a) Manual methods
 - b) ICT tools
 - c) Paper records
 - d) None
4. ICT stands for:
 - a) Information and Communication Technology
 - b) Indian Communication Tool
 - c) Internal Control Technique
 - d) None
5. Public Choice Theory relates to:
 - a) Markets
 - b) Political decision-making

- c) Agriculture
- d) Industry
- 6. Globalization impacts:
 - a) Administration
 - b) Economy
 - c) Society
 - d) All
- 7. E-Governance improves:
 - a) Delay
 - b) Efficiency
 - c) Corruption
 - d) Secrecy
- 8. Good governance promotes:
 - a) Accountability
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Delay
 - d) Inefficiency
- 9. ICT helps in:
 - a) Faster communication
 - b) Slower work
 - c) Secrecy
 - d) Confusion
- 10. Public Choice Theory assumes individuals are:
 - a) Altruistic
 - b) Rational
 - c) Emotional
 - d) Passive
- 11. Globalization creates:
 - a) Opportunities
 - b) Challenges
 - c) Competition
 - d) All
- 12. E-Governance reduces:
 - a) Transparency
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Efficiency
 - d) Accountability
- 13. Good governance is linked with:
 - a) Development
 - b) Corruption
 - c) Secrecy
 - d) Delay

**একক-III: বিশ্বায়নৰপিছতআৰুজনপ্রশাসন
বহুবিকল্পীপ্রশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. বিশ্বায়ন (Globalization) বুজায়—
 - a) পৃথকীকৰণ
 - b) অর্থনীতিৰসংহতি
 - c) জাতীয়তাবাদ
 - d) সংৰক্ষণবাদ
2. সুশাসনত (Good Governance) অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত—
 - a) দুৰ্নীতি
 - b) স্বচ্ছতা
 - c) বিলম্ব
 - d) পক্ষপাত
3. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্স (E-Governance) ব্যৱহাৰকৰে—
 - a) হাতেকলমেপদ্ধতি
 - b) ICT সঁজুলি
 - c) কাগজৰৰেকৰ্ড
 - d) একোনহয়
4. ICT-ৰপূৰ্ণৰূপ—
 - a) Information and Communication Technology
 - b) Indian Communication Tool
 - c) Internal Control Technique
 - d) একোনহয়
5. পাব্লিকচয়েছথিয়ৰি (Public Choice Theory) জড়িত—
 - a) বজাৰ
 - b) ৰাজনৈতিকসিদ্ধান্তগ্ৰহণ
 - c) কৃষি
 - d) উদ্যোগ
6. বিশ্বায়নেপ্ৰভাৱপেলায়—
 - a) প্ৰশাসন
 - b) অর্থনীতি
 - c) সমাজ
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
7. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্সেউন্নতকৰে—
 - a) বিলম্ব
 - b) দক্ষতা
 - c) দুৰ্নীতি
 - d) গোপনীয়তা
8. সুশাসনেউৎসাহিতকৰে—
 - a) দায়বদ্ধতা
 - b) দুৰ্নীতি
 - c) বিলম্ব
 - d) অদক্ষতা

9. ICT-ইসহায়কৰে—
 - a) দ্রুতযোগাযোগ
 - b) ধীৰকাম
 - c) গোপনীয়তা
 - d) বিভ্রান্তি
10. পাব্লিকচেয়েছথিয়ৰিধৰিলয়যেব্যক্তিসকল—
 - a) পৰোপকাৰী
 - b) যুক্তিসংগত
 - c) অনুভূতিপ্ৰধান
 - d) নিষ্ক্ৰিয়
11. বিশ্বায়নেসৃষ্টিকৰে—
 - a) সুযোগ
 - b) প্ৰত্যাঙ্কন
 - c) প্ৰতিযোগিতা
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
12. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্সেহাসকৰে—
 - a) স্বচ্ছতা
 - b) দুৰ্নীতি
 - c) দক্ষতা
 - d) দায়বদ্ধতা
13. সুশাসনসংযুক্ত—
 - a) উন্নয়ন
 - b) দুৰ্নীতি
 - c) গোপনীয়তা
 - d) বিলম্ব

Short Questions (6)

1. Define globalization.
2. What is good governance?
3. Explain e-governance.
4. What is ICT?
5. Define Public Choice Theory.
6. List challenges of globalization.

চুটিপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. বিশ্বায়ন (Globalization) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
2. সুশাসন (Good Governance) কি?
3. ই-গভৰ্ণেন্স (E-Governance) ব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
4. ICT কি?
5. পাব্লিকচেয়েছথিয়ৰি (Public Choice Theory) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।

6. বিশ্বায়নৰ (Globalization) প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহতালিকাদিয়া।

Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the impact of globalization on public administration.
2. Explain the concept and importance of good governance.
3. Analyze the role of e-governance and ICT in modern administration.

দীঘলীয়াপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. বিশ্বায়নৰ (Globalization) জনপ্ৰশাসনতপ্ৰভাৱআলোচনাকৰা।
2. সুশাসনৰ (Good Governance) ধাৰণাআৰুগুৰুত্বব্যাক্যকৰা।
3. আধুনিকপ্ৰশাসনতই-গভৰ্ণেন্স (E-Governance) আৰু ICT-ৰভূমিকাবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

UNIT – IV: Emerging Issues in Administrative Culture

MCQs (13)

1. Administrative culture refers to:
 - a) Social traditions
 - b) Values and norms in administration
 - c) Political systems
 - d) Economy
2. Components of administrative culture include:
 - a) Values
 - b) Beliefs
 - c) Attitudes
 - d) All
3. Civil society includes:
 - a) Government
 - b) NGOs
 - c) Corporations
 - d) Courts
4. Participatory development means:
 - a) Top-down approach
 - b) People's involvement
 - c) Government control
 - d) Private sector
5. Voluntary associations are:
 - a) Government bodies
 - b) Non-profit groups
 - c) Political parties
 - d) Courts
6. Administrative culture influences:
 - a) Decision-making
 - b) Policies
 - c) Behavior
 - d) All

7. Civil society promotes:
 - a) Democracy
 - b) Participation
 - c) Accountability
 - d) All
8. Participatory development ensures:
 - a) Exclusion
 - b) Inclusion
 - c) Delay
 - d) Bias
9. Voluntary associations contribute to:
 - a) Development
 - b) Welfare
 - c) Awareness
 - d) All
10. Administrative culture is shaped by:
 - a) History
 - b) Society
 - c) Politics
 - d) All
11. Civil society acts as:
 - a) Watchdog
 - b) Government
 - c) Judiciary
 - d) Police
12. Participatory development enhances:
 - a) Efficiency
 - b) Ownership
 - c) Sustainability
 - d) All
13. Voluntary organizations are important for:
 - a) Governance
 - b) Development
 - c) Social change
 - d) All

**একক-IV: প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতিৰউদীয়মানবিষয়সমূহ
বহুবিকল্পীপ্রশ্নসমূহ (MCQs)**

1. প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতি (Administrative culture) বুজায়—
 - a) সামাজিকপৰম্পৰা
 - b) প্রশাসনতমূল্যআৰুনিয়ম
 - c) ৰাজনৈতিকব্যৱস্থা
 - d) অর্থনীতি

2. প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতিকউপাদানসমূহঅন্তর্ভুক্ত—
 - a) মূল্য (Values)
 - b) বিশ্বাস (Beliefs)
 - c) মনোভাব (Attitudes)
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
3. নাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil society) অন্তর্ভুক্ত—
 - a) চৰকাৰ
 - b) এনজিঅ' (NGOs)
 - c) কৰ্পোৰেচন
 - d) আদালত
4. অংশগ্রহণমূলকউন্নয়ন (Participatory development) বুজায়—
 - a) ওপৰৰপৰাতললৈপদ্ধতি (Top-down approach)
 - b) মানুহৰসম্পৃক্তি
 - c) চৰকাৰৰনিয়ন্ত্ৰণ
 - d) ব্যক্তিগতথণ্ড
5. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱীসংস্থা (Voluntary associations) হৈছে—
 - a) চৰকাৰীসংস্থা
 - b) অলাভজনকগোট
 - c) ৰাজনৈতিকদল
 - d) আদালত
6. প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতিয়েপ্রভাৱপেলায়—
 - a) সিদ্ধান্তগ্রহণ
 - b) নীতি
 - c) আচৰণ
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
7. নাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil society) উৎসাহিতকৰে—
 - a) গণতন্ত্র
 - b) অংশগ্রহণ
 - c) দায়বদ্ধতা
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
8. অংশগ্রহণমূলকউন্নয়নেনিশ্চিতকৰে—
 - a) বঞ্চনা
 - b) অন্তর্ভুক্তি
 - c) বিলম্ব
 - d) পক্ষপাত
9. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱীসংস্থাইঅৱদানৰাখে—
 - a) উন্নয়ন
 - b) কল্যাণ
 - c) সজাগতা
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো

10. প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতিগঠনকৰে—
 - a) ইতিহাস
 - b) সমাজ
 - c) ৰাজনীতি
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
11. নাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil society) কামকৰে—
 - a) চকীদাৰ (Watchdog) হিচাপে
 - b) চৰকাৰ
 - c) ন্যায়ব্যৱস্থা
 - d) আৰক্ষী
12. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলকউন্নয়নেউন্নতকৰে—
 - a) দক্ষতা
 - b) মালিকানা
 - c) টেকসইতা
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো
13. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱীসংস্থাগুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ—
 - a) শাসন
 - b) উন্নয়ন
 - c) সামাজিকপৰিৱৰ্তন
 - d) ওপৰৰসকলো

Short Questions (6)

1. Define administrative culture.
2. What are its components?
3. Explain civil society.
4. What is participatory development?
5. Define voluntary associations.
6. Role of civil society in governance.

চুটিপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Short Questions)

1. প্রশাসনিকসংস্কৃতি (Administrative Culture) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
2. ইয়াৰউপাদানসমূহ (Components) কি কি?
3. নাগৰিকসমাজ (Civil Society) ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।
4. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলকউন্নয়ন (Participatory Development) কি?
5. স্বেচ্ছাসেৱীসংস্থা (Voluntary Associations) সংজ্ঞাদিয়া।
6. শাসনত (Governance) নাগৰিকসমাজৰ (Civil Society) ভূমিকাকি?

Long Questions (3)

1. Discuss the concept and components of administrative culture.
2. Explain the role of civil society in participatory development.
3. Analyze the contribution of voluntary associations in governance.

দীঘলীয়াপ্ৰশ্নসমূহ (Long Questions)

1. প্ৰশাসনিকসংস্কৃতি (Administrative Culture)-ৰধাৰণাআৰুউপাদানসমূহআলোচনাকৰা।
2. অংশগ্ৰহণমূলকউন্নয়নত (Participatory Development) নাগৰিকসমাজৰ (Civil Society) ভূমিকাব্যাখ্যাকৰা।
3. শাসনত (Governance) স্বেচ্ছাসেৱীসংস্থা (Voluntary Associations)-ৰঅৱদানবিশ্লেষণকৰা।

PG 2nd Semester
MAPSC203 (Core)
Dynamics of India's Foreign Policy
3 Hours; 80 Marks

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions/very short questions (1X10=10)

1. The principle of Panchsheel was first articulated in agreement with:
 - a) USA
 - b) USSR
 - c) China
 - d) UK

2. Who is the present Prime Minister of Bangladesh?

3. India's relations with Pakistan are mainly shaped by disputes over:
 - a) Trade tariffs
 - b) Kashmir issue
 - c) Water sharing with China
 - d) Cultural exchanges

4. The **ASEAN** organization was established in the year?

5. What is the full form of **SAGAR**?

6. What is China's "salami slicing" strategy?

7. Name the member countries of QUAD.

8. What is the 2+2 Dialogue between India and the USA?

9. Asia-Africa growth corridor is a joint initiative of-
 - a. India-USA
 - b. India-Japan
 - c. China-Japan
 - d. India-Russia

10. Indo-Pacific strategy aims at-
 - a. Land warfare
 - b. Space research

c. Maritime cooperation

d. Cultural cooperation

Section B: Short Answer Questions (6X5=30)

(7 Questions; answer any 5)

1. Define the concept of Non-Alignment and its present day relevance.
2. Explain the significance of ASEAN in India's foreign policy.
3. Outline the key areas of India-EU cooperation.
4. What is energy security? Explain its importance for India.
5. Critically discuss about the key features of India's nuclear doctrine.
6. Define international terrorism and examine its major causes.
7. Analyse the importance of cultural diplomacy in India's foreign policy.

Section C: Long Answer Questions (10X4=40)

(6 Questions; answer any 4)

1. Examine the major determinants and objectives of India's foreign policy with suitable examples.
2. Discuss India's relations with its neighbours—Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh—highlighting key challenges and prospects.
3. Discuss India's strategic interests and security concerns in the Indian Ocean Region, highlighting emerging challenges.
4. Critically evaluate the strategic and geo-political significance of the “Special Strategic and Global Partnership” between India and Japan in the context of evolving Indo-Pacific order.
5. Critically examine the evolution of India-China relations since the 1962 Sino-Indian war highlighting the shifts from conflict, engagement and recent tension.
6. 3. Examine the historical foundation of India-Russia relation with reference to the “Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation”.

UGPSDS DSC2

201

Indian Government and Politics

Unit 1: Indian Constitution — Its Making and Core Ideas

A. Very Short Questions / MCQ

1. In which year was the Constituent Assembly of India formed?
2. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
3. On which date did the Constituent Assembly first meet?
4. On which date did the Constitution of India come into force?
5. Which Act provided the basis for the formation of the Constituent Assembly?
6. How many members were originally there in the Constituent Assembly?
7. What is meant by the term “secularism” in the Indian Constitution?
8. Which part of the Constitution contains the Fundamental Rights?
9. Name one basic feature of the Indian Constitution.
10. What is the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
11. Which word in the Preamble reflects concern for equality and welfare?
12. India is described as what kind of democracy in the Constitution?

MCQ:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed in:
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1946
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1950

2. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was:
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Rajendra Prasad
 - c) B. R. Ambedkar
 - d) Sardar Patel

3. The Constitution of India came into force on:
 - a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 26 January 1949
 - c) 26 November 1949
 - d) 26 January 1950

4. The Constituent Assembly was created under the:
 - a) Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - b) Government of India Act, 1919
 - c) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
 - d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

5. The Preamble begins with the words:
 - a) We the People of India
 - b) India that is Bharat
 - c) Sovereign Democratic Republic
 - d) Justice, Liberty, Equality

6. Secularism means:
 - a) Rule by religion
 - b) State support to one religion
 - c) Equal respect for all religions
 - d) Rejection of all religions

7. Social justice mainly refers to:
 - a) Military equality
 - b) Fair treatment in society
 - c) Religious conversion
 - d) Foreign policy

8. Fundamental Rights are mentioned in:
 - a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV

9. The President of the Constituent Assembly was:
 - a) B. R. Ambedkar
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

10. One basic feature of the Indian Constitution is:

- a) Monarchy
- b) Dictatorship
- c) Federalism
- d) Theocracy

11. Democracy in India means:

- a) Rule by one person
- b) Rule by the military
- c) Rule by the people
- d) Rule by judges

12. The idea of social justice is closely linked with:

- a) Privilege
- b) Equality
- c) Colonialism
- d) Censorship

B. Short Notes Questions

1. Discuss the historical background of the making of the Indian Constitution.
2. Write a short note on the formation of the Constituent Assembly.
3. Explain the role of the Constituent Assembly in framing the Constitution of India.
4. Write a short note on the Preamble as the key to the Constitution.
5. Discuss the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
6. Explain the meaning and significance of democracy in the Indian Constitution.
7. Write a short note on secularism as an ideological basis of the Indian Constitution.
8. Discuss social justice as one of the core ideals of the Indian Constitution.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Examine the historical circumstances that led to the formation of the Constituent Assembly in India.
2. Discuss the composition, functions and importance of the Constituent Assembly.
3. Explain the major basic features of the Indian Constitution.

4. Analyse the Preamble as a reflection of the philosophy of the Indian Constitution.
5. Discuss democracy, secularism and social justice as the ideological foundations of the Indian Constitution.
6. Evaluate the significance of the Indian Constitution as a living document based on core constitutional values.

Unit 2: Citizenship and Rights

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(25 Questions with Answer Key)

1. Citizenship provisions in India are contained in which part of the Constitution?
 - a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV**Answer: b**
2. Articles related to citizenship range from:
 - a) Article 1–4
 - b) Article 5–11
 - c) Article 12–35
 - d) Article 36–51**Answer: b**
3. The Constitution of India came into force on:
 - a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 26 January 1950
 - c) 2 October 1948
 - d) 1 January 1951**Answer: b**
4. Which of the following is NOT a mode of acquiring Indian citizenship?
 - a) Birth
 - b) Descent
 - c) Religion
 - d) Naturalization**Answer: c**
5. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in:
 - a) Part II
 - b) Part III
 - c) Part IV

d) Part V

Answer: b

6. The Right to Equality is covered under Articles:

a) 12–17

b) 14–18

c) 19–22

d) 23–24

Answer: b

7. Which Article abolishes untouchability?

a) Article 14

b) Article 15

c) Article 17

d) Article 19

Answer: c

8. The Right to Freedom is guaranteed under Articles:

a) 14–18

b) 19–22

c) 23–24

d) 25–28

Answer: b

9. Which Article guarantees freedom of religion?

a) Article 19

b) Article 21

c) Article 25

d) Article 32

Answer: c

10. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are mentioned in:

a) Part III

b) Part IV

c) Part V

d) Part VI

Answer: b

11. DPSPs are:

a) Legally enforceable

b) Non-justiciable

c) Judicial orders

d) Amendable only once

Answer: b

12. Which Article provides the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

a) Article 21

b) Article 19

c) Article 32

d) Article 226

Answer: c

13. The concept of Fundamental Rights is borrowed from:

a) Britain

- b) USA
- c) France
- d) Canada

Answer: b

14. Directive Principles are inspired by:

- a) USA Constitution
- b) Irish Constitution
- c) French Constitution
- d) Soviet Constitution

Answer: b

15. Which right was removed from Fundamental Rights and made a legal right?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right to Property
- d) Right to Religion

Answer: c

16. Article 21 deals with:

- a) Freedom of speech
- b) Protection of life and personal liberty
- c) Cultural rights
- d) Religious freedom

Answer: b

17. Cultural and Educational Rights are provided under Articles:

- a) 19–22
- b) 23–24
- c) 29–30
- d) 32–35

Answer: c

18. Which Article prohibits trafficking and forced labour?

- a) Article 23
- b) Article 24
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 26

Answer: a

19. Group rights in India are mainly associated with:

- a) Individuals only
- b) Communities and minorities
- c) Corporations
- d) Foreign nationals

Answer: b

20. Which Article protects minority educational institutions?

- a) Article 28
- b) Article 29
- c) Article 30
- d) Article 31

Answer: c

21. Citizenship in India is:
a) Dual
b) Single
c) Federal
d) Regional
Answer: b
22. The Citizenship Act was enacted in:
a) 1947
b) 1950
c) 1955
d) 1962
Answer: c
23. Preventive detention is related to:
a) Right to Equality
b) Right to Freedom
c) Right against Exploitation
d) Cultural Rights
Answer: b
24. Which of the following is a Directive Principle?
a) Right to Education
b) Equal pay for equal work
c) Freedom of speech
d) Right to religion
Answer: b
25. Group rights debates in India often involve:
a) Industrial policy
b) Minority protection vs national integration
c) Taxation
d) Foreign trade
Answer: b

Section B: Short Answer Questions

(6 Marks each)

1. Define citizenship and explain its significance in a democratic state.
2. What are the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship in India?
3. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
4. Explain the importance of Article 21.
5. What is the role of Article 32 in protecting rights?
6. Discuss the concept of non-justiciability of DPSPs.
7. What are cultural and educational rights?
8. Explain the idea of group rights in India.
9. What are the main challenges in balancing individual and group rights?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

(10 Marks each)

1. Critically examine the concept of citizenship in India with reference to constitutional provisions and legal developments.
2. Analyze the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Discuss the significance of Fundamental Rights in safeguarding democracy in India.
4. Examine the role of the judiciary in protecting Fundamental Rights in India.
5. Critically evaluate the concept of group rights in India, with special reference to minorities and cultural autonomy.
6. Analyze the tension between individual rights and group rights in the Indian context.
7. Examine the Directive Principles as instruments of social and economic justice.
8. Discuss the importance of cultural and educational rights in preserving diversity in India.
9. Evaluate the constitutional framework of rights in India in light of contemporary human rights discourse.

Unit III: Political Institutions (Executive, Parliament, Judiciary)

A. Very Short Questions / MCQs

1. Who is the head of the Indian Executive?
2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
3. What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha?
4. Who presides over the Rajya Sabha?
5. How many houses are there in the Indian Parliament?
6. What is the highest court of India?
7. Who is the Chief Executive authority in India?
8. What is the minimum age required to become a Member of Lok Sabha?

9. Who can remove the President of India?
10. What is Judicial Review? (one line)
11. Which organ of government makes laws?
12. Who is the head of the Indian Judiciary?

MCQs

1. The real executive power in India lies with:
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Governor
 - d) Chief Justice
2. The President of India is elected by:
 - a) People directly
 - b) Parliament only
 - c) Electoral College
 - d) Supreme Court
3. The Rajya Sabha is a:
 - a) Temporary House
 - b) Permanent House
 - c) Dissolvable House
 - d) Local Body
4. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved by:
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) Chief Justice
 - c) President
 - d) Speaker
5. The Supreme Court was established in:
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1948
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1952
6. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:
 - a) President
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) Judiciary

7. The Speaker belongs to:
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Executive
 - c) Legislature
 - d) Election Commission
8. Judicial Review means:
 - a) Review by Parliament
 - b) Review by Executive
 - c) Review of laws by Judiciary
 - d) Review of elections
9. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of:
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Cabinet
10. The minimum age for Rajya Sabha membership is:
 - a) 25
 - b) 30
 - c) 35
 - d) 40
11. Which organ executes laws?
 - a) Legislature
 - b) Executive
 - c) Judiciary
 - d) Election Commission
12. The independence of judiciary means:
 - a) Control by Parliament
 - b) Free from Executive influence
 - c) Controlled by President
 - d) Dependent on Legislature

B. Short Notes

1. Explain the role and powers of the Prime Minister.
2. Write a short note on the President of India.
3. Discuss the composition and functions of the Lok Sabha.

4. Write a short note on the Rajya Sabha and its importance.
5. Explain the law-making process in the Indian Parliament.
6. Write a short note on the structure of the Indian Judiciary.
7. Explain the concept and importance of Judicial Review in India.

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the structure and functions of the Indian Executive.
2. Explain the role of the Prime Minister as the real head of the Executive.
3. Analyse the composition and powers of the Indian Parliament.
4. Discuss the relationship between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
5. Examine the structure and functions of the Supreme Court of India.
6. Evaluate the role of the Judiciary in protecting the Constitution and fundamental rights.

Unit 4: Federalism and Local Government

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(25 Questions with Answer Key)

1. India is described as a “Union of States” in:
 - a) Article 1
 - b) Article 2
 - c) Article 3
 - d) Article 4**Answer: a**
2. The federal structure of India is established by:
 - a) Parliamentary law
 - b) Constitutional provisions
 - c) Judicial decisions
 - d) Executive orders**Answer: b**
3. Which of the following is a feature of federalism?
 - a) Unitary government
 - b) Division of powers
 - c) Centralized authority

d) Single legislature

Answer: b

4. The division of powers between Centre and States is mentioned in:

a) Seventh Schedule

b) Eighth Schedule

c) Ninth Schedule

d) Tenth Schedule

Answer: a

5. The Union List, State List, and Concurrent List are part of:

a) Directive Principles

b) Fundamental Rights

c) Seventh Schedule

d) Finance Commission

Answer: c

6. Residuary powers in India are vested in:

a) States

b) Local bodies

c) Parliament

d) Judiciary

Answer: c

7. Which Article deals with inter-state water disputes?

a) Article 262

b) Article 280

c) Article 356

d) Article 368

Answer: a

8. The concept of “quasi-federalism” in India implies:

a) Complete decentralization

b) Strong Centre with federal features

c) Weak Centre

d) No state autonomy

Answer: b

9. Which of the following is NOT a federal feature of India?

a) Written Constitution

b) Division of powers

c) Single citizenship

d) Independent judiciary

Answer: c

10. The Sarkaria Commission dealt with:

a) Election reforms

b) Centre-State relations

c) Judicial reforms

d) Local governance

Answer: b

11. Article 356 is related to:

a) Financial emergency

- b) President's Rule
- c) Amendment of Constitution
- d) Trade regulations

Answer: b

12. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act relates to:

- a) Municipalities
- b) Panchayati Raj
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Finance Commission

Answer: b

13. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act relates to:

- a) Panchayats
- b) Municipalities
- c) Judiciary
- d) Elections

Answer: b

14. Panchayati Raj Institutions operate at:

- a) One level
- b) Two levels
- c) Three levels
- d) Four levels

Answer: c

15. Gram Sabha consists of:

- a) Elected representatives only
- b) All adult members of a village
- c) Government officials
- d) Judges

Answer: b

16. Which body is at the top of Panchayati Raj system?

- a) Gram Sabha
- b) Gram Panchayat
- c) Zila Parishad
- d) Block Samiti

Answer: c

17. The Eleventh Schedule relates to:

- a) Union powers
- b) State powers
- c) Panchayati Raj functions
- d) Fundamental Rights

Answer: c

18. The Finance Commission is constituted under:

- a) Article 280
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 32

Answer: a

19. Which of the following reflects cooperative federalism?
a) Conflict between Centre and States
b) Collaboration between different levels of government
c) Central domination
d) Judicial supremacy
Answer: b
20. The concept of autonomy in Indian polity relates to:
a) Foreign policy
b) State independence within the Union
c) Judicial control
d) Economic planning
Answer: b
21. Which schedule deals with municipalities?
a) Ninth Schedule
b) Tenth Schedule
c) Twelfth Schedule
d) Seventh Schedule
Answer: c
22. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee is associated with:
a) Judicial reforms
b) Panchayati Raj system
c) Electoral reforms
d) Finance reforms
Answer: b
23. The basic unit of local self-government in rural areas is:
a) Zila Parishad
b) Panchayat Samiti
c) Gram Panchayat
d) Municipal Corporation
Answer: c
24. Which of the following is a challenge to Indian federalism?
a) Linguistic diversity
b) Cultural unity
c) Economic equality
d) Strong judiciary
Answer: a
25. Decentralization of power means:
a) Concentration of power at Centre
b) Distribution of power to lower levels
c) Judicial control
d) Military rule
Answer: b

Section B: Short Answer Questions

(6 Marks each)

1. Define federalism and its key features.
2. What are the federal provisions in the Indian Constitution?
3. Explain the concept of quasi-federalism in India.
4. What is meant by autonomy in Indian polity?
5. Discuss the role of the Seventh Schedule.
6. Explain the significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
7. What is the structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions?
8. Define Gram Sabha and its importance.
9. What are the major challenges to decentralization in India?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

(10 Marks each)

1. Critically examine the federal features of the Indian Constitution.
2. Discuss the nature of Indian federalism with reference to the concept of quasi-federalism.
3. Analyze Centre-State relations in India with reference to legislative, administrative, and financial dimensions.
4. Examine the question of autonomy in Indian polity, with special reference to NE India.
5. Evaluate the role of the Sarkaria Commission in improving Centre-State relations.
6. Discuss the evolution and significance of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India.
7. Analyze the impact of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment on rural governance.
8. Critically assess the functioning of local self-government in India.
9. Discuss the challenges and prospects of decentralization in India.
10. Examine the role of local governance in strengthening democracy at the grassroots level.
