

Sr. No. **841**

ENTRANCE TEST-2024

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

POLITICAL SCIENCES

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series

A

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be '**Negative Marking**' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
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12. OMR Answer Sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

1. Who among the following defined political power as 'acting in concert' ?
 - (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Samuel Johnson
 - (C) David Easton
 - (D) Hannah Arendts
2. Behaviouralism suggests that social theories should not be based on :
 - (A) Observable behaviour
 - (B) Ethical beliefs
 - (C) Quantifiable data
 - (D) Hypothesis testing
3. Which one among the following is not true about the state ?
 - (A) It is Sovereign
 - (B) It is a territorial association
 - (C) Exercises delegitimate violence
 - (D) It is an exercise in Legitimation
4. The central functions of the 'minimal state' are :
 - I. Maintenance of domestic order
 - II. To ensure that voluntary agreements are respected
 - III. To provide security from external aggression
 - (A) I and II
 - (B) I and III
 - (C) All of these
 - (D) None of these
5. Robert Nozick was the supporter of :
 - (A) Right-based theory of justice
 - (B) Moral basis for redistribution
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
6. For whom, positive freedom consists of 'being one's own master' ?
 - (A) Laski
 - (B) Isiah Berlin
 - (C) MacIver
 - (D) All of these
7. Who suggests that 'Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive liberty compatible with a similar liberty for others' ?
 - (A) John Locke
 - (B) Adam Smith
 - (C) Robert Nozick
 - (D) John Rawls
8. Who has described non-decision-making as the 'second face of power' ?
 - (A) Max Weber
 - (B) Henry Kissinger
 - (C) Roger Boesche
 - (D) Bachrach and Baratz
9. Which of the following ideas is associated with Aristotle ?
 - (A) Might is Right
 - (B) Golden Mean
 - (C) The Theory of Forms
 - (D) All the three are his ideas
10. According to Plato which are the three elements in human Soul ?
 - (A) Reason, Justice, Spirit
 - (B) Reason, Spirit, Appetite
 - (C) Justice, Spirit, Appetite
 - (D) Reason, Liberty, Justice

11. Which is incorrect regarding Plato regarding guardians ?
 - (A) Disallowed them to have a family
 - (B) Disallowed them individual houses
 - (C) Disallowed them to rule
 - (D) Disallowed them personal property
12. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the classification of the constitution of Aristotle ?
 - (A) Polity is the best form of government
 - (B) Democracy is a perverted form of government
 - (C) Peasant-based democracy is better than extreme democracy
 - (D) In extreme democracy there is huge respect for the law
13. For him, 'there are two ways of contesting, the one by the law, the other by force'; Identify the philosopher :
 - (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Machiavelli
 - (D) Hobbes
14. Thomas Hobbes did not write :
 - (A) De Cive
 - (B) Discourses
 - (C) Leviathan
 - (D) Elements of Law
15. For Machiavelli :
 - (A) The individual liberty can be best preserved in a republican form of government
 - (B) Only those cities and countries that are free can achieve greatness
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these
16. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the idea of political power of John Locke ?
 - (A) Absolute power to the sovereign
 - (B) Right to make laws with penalties of death
 - (C) Employing the force of the community to execute these laws
 - (D) Power to wage wars to preserve community
17. Who among the following is associated with the slogan 'Back to Nature' ?
 - (A) Hobbes
 - (B) Rousseau
 - (C) J.S. Mill
 - (D) Hegel
18. Jeremy Bentham favoured :
 - (A) One's own happiness
 - (B) Happiness of others as well
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of these
19. Which among the following is not correct regarding J.S. Mill's Philosophy ?
 - (A) Women should be granted equal rights
 - (B) Liberty for improvement of moral and mental faculties
 - (C) Restriction on liberty to prevent harm
 - (D) Right to freedom of expression to majority community
20. Which of the following ideas does not belong to Karl Marx ?
 - (A) Organic state
 - (B) Surplus Value
 - (C) Critique of capitalism
 - (D) Historical materialism

21. Among the following characteristics of system approach to study comparative politics, take the odd one out :
- A political system is a set of interactions
 - A political system is a closed system
 - A political system is not a static but a dynamic affair
 - There is an environment of a political system
22. According to Almond, which one among the following is not a property of a system ?
- Comprehensiveness
 - Interdependence
 - Non-amalgamation of cultures
 - Existence of boundaries
23. Following are the types of Almond's tripartite division of political culture, except :
- Ascriptive Political Culture
 - Parochial Political Culture
 - Subject Political Culture
 - Participant Political Culture
24. The concept of Political Socialisation in Comparative Politics was the outcome of which of the following concepts ?
- Politics
 - Equality
 - Laws
 - Political Development
25. Which among the following countries doesn't have a Federal system of government ?
- India
 - UK
 - USA
 - Canada
26. US Vice President Kamala Harris belongs to which political party ?
- Republican Party
 - Democratic Party
 - Labour Party
 - Justice Party
27. Proportional Representation can be achieved by :
- Single Transferable Vote System
 - List System
 - Both (A) & (B)
 - None of these
28. Which of the following is not a feature of a Parliamentary Government ?
- Leadership of the Prime Minister
 - Collective Responsibility
 - Political Hegemony
 - Effective opposition
29. All realist thinkers subscribe to the following assumptions except one of the following :
- States are the main actors on the world stage
 - Powerful non-state actors are equally important
 - Survival is the most important goal in world politics
 - World politics is a self-help system
30. Match the following :
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. H.J. Morgenthau | a. Power and Interdependence : World Politics in Transition |
| 2. K.N. Waltz | b. World-System Analysis |
| 3. R.O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye | c. Politics among Nations |
| 4. Immanuel Wallerstein | d. Theory of International Politics |
- Choose the correct option :
- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | c | d | a | b |
| (B) | c | d | b | a |
| (C) | c | b | a | d |
| (D) | b | d | c | a |

31. Which of the following is not among the six principles of Morgenthau ?
- Abstract moral principles cannot be applied to international politics
 - State should impose its moral aspirations on other states
 - National interest defined in terms of power
 - Autonomy of international politics
32. Doyle's democratic peace thesis was influenced by which of the following concepts ?
- Keohane- complex Interdependence
 - Burton- World Society
 - Ikenberry- liberal internationalism
 - Kant- Perpetual peace
33. Which treaty among the following led to the establishment of the European Union in 1992 ?
- Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Rome
 - Amsterdam Treaty
 - Maastricht Treaty
34. Who among the following announced the 'Open Door Policy' in China in 1978 ?
- Mao Zedong
 - Hu Jintao
 - Xi Jinping
 - Deng Xiaoping
35. Which of the following country's constitutions renounce war as a sovereign right ?
- Japan
 - India
 - China
 - Russia
36. India's Look East Policy was formulated by which one of the following Prime Ministers ?
- Rajiv Gandhi
 - P.V. Narsimha Rao
 - Manmohan Singh
 - Narendra Modi
37. Gandhi ji started following newspapers except one :
- Navjivan*
 - Kesari*
 - Indian Opinion*
 - Young India*
38. The Gandhi-Ambedkar debate on untouchability ended with signing of :
- Poona Pact
 - Rowlatt Act
 - Pitts India Act
 - Act of 1935
39. Who among the following leaders moved the historic 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly on Dec., 13, 1946 ?
- V.B. Patel
 - J.L. Nehru
 - M.K. Gandhi
 - B.R. Ambedkar
40. Who among the following, in 1934 for the first time put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India ?
- Pt. Nehru
 - Gandhi Ji
 - M.N. Roy
 - Moulana Azad

41. Who said that "Public administration consists of all those operations having for their purpose the fulfillment or enforcement of Public Policy" ?
- (A) L.D. White
 - (B) Herbert Simon
 - (C) John A. Vieg
 - (D) E.N. Gladden
42. According to Appleby Public administration differs from Private administration in the following aspects :
- (A) Political character
 - (B) The breadth of scope, impact, and consideration
 - (C) Public accountability
 - (D) All of the above
43. F.W. Taylor advocated the concepts of :
- (A) Standardisation of tools and equipment
 - (B) Humanistic selection, placement and training
 - (C) Development of functional foremanship
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
44. Who among the following did not subscribe to a mechanistic view of the organisation ?
- (A) Henry Fayol
 - (B) F.W.Taylor
 - (C) Elton Mayo
 - (D) Luther Gulick
45. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Development Administration ?
- (A) Change Orientation
 - (B) Centralisation
 - (C) Client Orientation
 - (D) Goal Orientation
46. Following are the features of Weber's 'Bureaucracy', except :
- (A) Informal rules
 - (B) Division of labour
 - (C) Hierarchy of offices
 - (D) Impersonal nature
47. The main Riggsian models of public administration are :
- (A) Agraria-Industria Model
 - (B) Fused Prismatic Diffracted Model
 - (C) Bureaucratic Model
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
48. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Good Governance ?
- (A) Transparency
 - (B) Participation
 - (C) Secrecy
 - (D) Accountability
49. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism ?
- (A) Constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and constituent states
 - (B) Independent Judiciary
 - (C) A written Constitution
 - (D) India as a 'Union of States' is an agreement among the federating Units
50. Under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, it can decide the disputes between :
- (A) The Union and one or more States
 - (B) Two or more States
 - (C) India and one or more neighbouring States
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

51. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law, is mentioned in which of the following parts or article/s of the Constitution ?
 (A) Article 20
 (B) Article 19
 (C) Article 352
 (D) Preamble
52. Which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution provides provisions for the Disqualification on the Ground of Defection :
 (A) 4th Schedule
 (B) 5th Schedule
 (C) 10th Schedule
 (D) 7th Schedule
53. Which one of the following committees is not associated with Panchayati Raj in India ?
 (A) Tarakunde Committee
 (B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 (C) Ashok Mehta Committee
 (D) L.M. Singhvi Committee
54. What is not true about Fundamental Rights ?
 (A) They are not absolute
 (B) They cannot be amended
 (C) They are mentioned in Part 3rd of the Constitution
 (D) They can be suspended with exceptions
55. Droupadi Murmu is serving as :
 (A) India's 14th President
 (B) India's 15th President
 (C) India's 16th President
 (D) India's 18th President
56. Who is the Leader of Opposition in the 16th Lok Sabha in India ?
 (A) Manmohan Singh
 (B) Rahul Gandhi
 (C) Mallikarjun Kharge
 (D) No one
57. Which of the following laws are related to the land reforms in Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (A) Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, 1950
 (B) J & K Agrarian Reforms Act, 1972
 (C) J & K Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976
 (D) All the above
58. The treaty of Amritsar signed on March 16, 1846, possesses :
 (A) Ten articles
 (B) Seven articles
 (C) Eleven articles
 (D) Five articles
59. The Jammu & Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act was passed in :
 (A) 1948
 (B) 1958
 (C) 1989
 (D) 1951
60. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, provides for :
 (A) Amendment of the First Schedule to the Constitution
 (B) Amendment of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) None of these

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1. "Plato is philosophy and philosophy is Plato, for out of Plato come all the things that are still written and debated among men of thought" is a remark of:
 - (A) Chester Maxey
 - (B) George Sabine
 - (C) R. W. Emerson
 - (D) Will Durant
2. 'Nothing was permanent in this sensory world' is borrowed by Plato from:
 - (A) Parmenides
 - (B) Heraclitus
 - (C) Gorgias
 - (D) Protagoras
3. According to Aristotle, the perverted form of Aristocracy is:
 - (A) Oligarchy
 - (B) Tyranny
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) None of the above
4. Which of the following is *incorrect* about Aristotle?
 - (A) He was in favour of Slavery
 - (B) He is regarded as the father of Political Science
 - (C) He founded his own school of Philosophy in Athens named Lyceum
 - (D) He believed in equality between man and woman in public sphere
5. To whom did Niccolo Machiavelli dedicate his political treatise '*The Prince*' ?
 - (A) Rodrigo Borgia
 - (B) Piero Soderini
 - (C) Lorenzo de Medici
 - (D) Marcello Adriani
6. Identify the incorrect pair:
 - (A) Machiavelli: Separation between politics and ethics
 - (B) Hobbes: Absolutism and Individualism
 - (C) Locke: Consent and Toleration
 - (D) Rousseau: Panopticon
7. Amongst the following, whose political philosophy is based on *nominalism*?
 - (A) Rousseau
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Hobbes
 - (D) Green
8. John Locke's State of Nature is:
 - (A) Pre-Social
 - (B) Pre-Political
 - (C) Pre-Social and Pre-Political
 - (D) Social and Political
9. Who among the following used the expression '*forced to be free*' in connection with the notion of individual liberty?
 - (A) Jean Jacques Rousseau
 - (B) John Locke
 - (C) Thomas Hill Green
 - (D) Thomas Hobbes
10. Who criticized Bentham's Philosophy as 'Pig Philosophy'?
 - (A) C. B. Macpherson
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) Thomas Carlyle
 - (D) J.S. Mill

11. Which of the following books is *not* authored by John Stuart Mill?
- (A) System of Logic
 - (B) Principles of Political Economy
 - (C) Utilitarianism
 - (D) The Principles of Morals and Legislation
12. Which of the following capture the argument of Karl Marx?
- (A) State ultimately will wither away
 - (B) 'From each according to his ability to each according to his needs'
 - (C) 'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle'
 - (D) All of the above
13. Who is regarded as the *father* of American Public Administration?
- (A) L. D. White
 - (B) Woodrow Wilson
 - (C) Frank Goodnow
 - (D) Elton Mayo
14. Scientific Management movement took shape as 'Stakhanovite' movement during 1920-1940 in:
- (A) USA
 - (B) USSR
 - (C) Italy
 - (D) France
15. *The Hawthorne Studies (1924-32)* is associated with:
- (A) Classical Theory
 - (B) Scientific Theory
 - (C) Human Relations School
 - (D) None of the above
16. Bounded Rationality Model of decision making is given by:
- (A) Charles Lindblom
 - (B) Yehezkel Dror
 - (C) Herbert Simon
 - (D) Amitai Etzioni
17. 'Development Administration is the engineering of social change' is attributed to:
- (A) Donald Stone
 - (B) Martin Landau
 - (C) George Gant
 - (D) Harry Friedman
18. Which of the following is *incorrect* about New Public Management?
- (A) It came into existence in 1970s
 - (B) The term 'New Public Management' was coined by Christopher Wood
 - (C) It suggests government should change from 'doer' of public activities to a 'distributor' of public benefits
 - (D) It takes 'what' and 'why' from public administration and 'how' from private administration
19. The correct sequence of phases of public policy is:
- (A) Formulation, Agenda Setting, Evaluation, Implementation
 - (B) Implementation, Formulation, Agenda Setting, Evaluation
 - (C) Agenda Setting, Formulation, Implementation, Evaluation
 - (D) Agenda Setting, Implementation, Formulation, Evaluation

20. India's largest National Health Protection Scheme launched in 2018 has been implemented under the name of:
- (A) Adarsh Bharat
 - (B) Ayushman Bharat
 - (C) Nirman Bharat
 - (D) None of the above
21. Who categorised Indian Federation as *bargaining federalism*?
- (A) Morris Jones
 - (B) Ivor Jennings
 - (C) K. C. Wheare
 - (D) None of the above
22. The L. M. Singhvi Committee for '*Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development*' was appointed by:
- (A) Indira Gandhi
 - (B) Morarji Desai
 - (C) V. P. Singh
 - (D) Rajiv Gandhi
23. Which of the following amendments is termed as '*Mini Constitution*'?
- (A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - (B) 44th Constitutional Amendment
 - (C) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (D) 74th Constitutional Amendment
24. Which of the following is *not* a session of the Lok Sabha?
- (A) Budget Session
 - (B) Monsoon Session
 - (C) Summer Session
 - (D) Winter Session
25. The headquarters of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are in:
- (A) Mumbai
 - (B) New Delhi
 - (C) Chennai
 - (D) Kolkata
26. What is the full form of TRAI?
- (A) Television Regulatory Authority of India
 - (B) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
 - (C) Teleservices Regulatory of India
 - (D) Telephone Regulatory of India
27. Which of the following is correct about Competition Commission of India (CCI)?
- (A) It was established by the Central government under the provisions of Competition Act, 2002
 - (B) It is a constitutional body
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
28. Who was the finance minister of India when economic reforms were placed under New Economic Policy in 1991?
- (A) Dr. Manmohan Singh
 - (B) Dr. Narsimha Rao
 - (C) P. Chidambaram
 - (D) Pranab Mukherjee
29. "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it". This was advocated by:
- (A) V. D. Savarkar
 - (B) M. N. Roy
 - (C) B. G. Tilak
 - (D) Madan Mohan Malviya

30. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is compared with:
- Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan*
 - Machiavelli's *The Prince*
 - Hitler's *Mein Kampf*
 - Plato's *Republic*
31. Which of the following books is *not* written by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar?
- Annihilation of Caste
 - Who were the Shudras?
 - Federation versus Freedom
 - The Gandhian Confusion
32. Who awarded Gandhi with the title '*Mahatma*'?
- Rabindranath Tagore
 - M. N. Roy
 - B. R. Ambedkar
 - R. M. Lohia
33. The call for 'Total Revolution' (*Sampoorna Kranti*) was given by:
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Bhagat Singh
 - Jayaprakash Narayan
 - Madan Mohan Malviya
34. Who propagated Revolt of 1857 as the '*First War of Independence*'?
- V.D. Savarkar
 - R. M. Lohia
 - M. N. Roy
 - B.R. Ambedkar
35. '*A tryst with destiny*' is a famous speech illustrative of India's independence made by:
- Sardar V. Patel
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - B. R. Ambedkar
 - None of the above
36. In which of the following sessions Mohammad Ali Jinnah gave the slogan '*Divide and Quit*'?
- Lucknow 1931
 - Karachi 1933
 - Lahore 1940
 - Karachi 1943
37. Which one of the following is *not* a traditional approach to study Political Science?
- Philosophical Approach
 - Historical Approach
 - Legal Approach
 - Behavioural Approach
38. Antonio Gramsci's term for the cultural consensus supporting capitalism is:
- Ascendancy
 - Hegemony
 - Ideology
 - Discourse
39. Which one of the following *doesn't* feature in David Easton's intellectual foundation stones/basic premises of Behaviouralism?
- Regularities
 - Systematisation
 - Quantification
 - Objectivity

40. Which of the following is *not* a core theme of Anarchism?
- (A) Anti-rationalism
 - (B) Utopianism
 - (C) Economic Freedom
 - (D) Anti-Statism
41. '*Justice as Fairness*' is attributed to
- (A) T.H. Green
 - (B) John Rawls
 - (C) Isaiah Berlin
 - (D) J. S. Mill
42. Which of the following identifies freedom as '*freedom from constraints of the state*'?
- (A) F.A. Hayek
 - (B) J.S. Mill
 - (C) Jeremy Bentham
 - (D) All of the above
43. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on:
- (A) 20 February
 - (B) 02 May
 - (C) 10 December
 - (D) 31 July
44. The book '*Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*' is written by:
- (A) Judith Butler
 - (B) Simone de Beauvoir
 - (C) Betty Friedan
 - (D) Mary Wollstonecraft
45. In which country the institution of '*Shadow Cabinet*' exists?
- (A) USA
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) India
 - (D) Britain
46. Which of the following is *incorrect* regarding American President?
- (A) He is the supreme commander of the armed forces of US
 - (B) He can call special sessions of the Congress for consideration of urgent matters
 - (C) He prepares the national budget and submits it to the Congress for approval
 - (D) He can be elected any number of times
47. According to Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba, which of the following is *not* a type of Political Culture?
- (A) Participant Political Culture
 - (B) Homogenous Political Culture
 - (C) Subject Political Culture
 - (D) Parochial Political Culture
48. Who is the incumbent prime minister of Canada?
- (A) Justin Trudeau
 - (B) Emmanuel Macron
 - (C) Charles Michel
 - (D) None of the above
49. Which of the following portrays globalisation as the 'compression of the world and intensification of the consciousness of the world as a whole'?
- (A) Ulrich Beck
 - (B) David Harvey
 - (C) Ronald Robertson
 - (D) Saskia Sassen

50. Democratic Party and Republican Party are main political parties of:
 (A) Britain
 (B) USA
 (C) Australia
 (D) None of the above
51. The composition of Election Commission of India is:
 (A) 3-member body
 (B) 5-member body
 (C) 7-member body
 (D) 9-member body
52. The concept of '*Human Development*' was introduced by:
 (A) Mahbub ul Haq
 (B) Pranab Bardhan
 (C) Jeffrey Sachs
 (D) Abhijeet Banerjee
53. The term '*Neo-Classical Realism*' is coined by:
 (A) Fareed Zakaria
 (B) Stephen Walt
 (C) Gideon Rose
 (D) None of the above
54. Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?
 (A) Cuban Missile Crisis: 1970
 (B) Fall of Berlin Wall: 1989
 (C) Korean War: 1950-1953
 (D) Vietnam War: 1955-1975
55. Critical Theory developed out of:
 (A) Chicago School
 (B) Copenhagen School
 (C) Toronto School
 (D) Frankfurt School
56. Into how many independent states did erstwhile USSR split?
 (A) 10
 (B) 15
 (C) 20
 (D) 25
57. Which country is going to host G20 summit in 2023?
 (A) Germany
 (B) Italy
 (C) Argentina
 (D) India
58. The European Union is a political and economic union of how many member states?
 (A) 22
 (B) 27
 (C) 29
 (D) 33
59. India's neighbourhood policy based on the '*principle of non-reciprocity*' is attributed to:
 (A) Indira Gandhi
 (B) Manmohan Singh
 (C) I.K. Gujral
 (D) Rajiv Gandhi
60. The Panchsheel Agreement (1954) was signed between:
 (A) India and China
 (B) India and Nepal
 (C) India and Myanmar
 (D) India and Bhutan

ROUGH WORK

Sr. No.

ENTRANCE TEST-2021

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question Booklet Series

A

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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1. Which of the following combination of philosopher and the idea regarding politics is odd ?
 - (A) Aristotle : Master Science
 - (B) Laswell : Who gets What, When and How?
 - (C) Max Weber : Vocation
 - (D) Dahl : Authoritative Allocation of Values
2. Who among the following is credited with making a distinction between Theoretical and Applied Politics ?
 - (A) Garner
 - (B) Sidgwick
 - (C) Fredrick Pollock
 - (D) Stephen Leacock
3. Who among the following is not the exponent of Philosophical Approach to Political Science ?
 - (A) Sabine
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Sidgwick
4. According to which theory, "The State is a growth, an evolution, the result of gradual process running throughout all the known history" ?
 - (A) Divine Origin Theory
 - (B) Historical-Evolutionary Theory
 - (C) Social Contract Theory
 - (D) None of these
5. Which of the following statements captures the meaning of Positive Liberty ?
 - (A) Liberty means absence of restraints
 - (B) The Government is best which governs the least
 - (C) Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demand the state
 - (D) Authority of the state and liberty of the individual are opposed to each other
6. Which of the following is not a feature of equality ?
 - (A) Absence of special privileges
 - (B) Adequate opportunities for development
 - (C) Absence of gross inequalities
 - (D) It must be absolute
7. Which is not the feature of elitist theory of democracy ?
 - (A) It criticized the classical theory of democracy
 - (B) It supported universal adult franchise
 - (C) It opposed parliamentary democracy
 - (D) Masses must be given more votes
8. According to Harold Laski, rights are :
 - (A) The right conditions of life which are essential for the development of the individual
 - (B) Those conditions of social life without which no man can seek to be himself at his best
 - (C) Claims recognized by society and enforced by state
 - (D) All the above
9. Who has argued for Plato's Republic that, 'burn all the libraries for their lies the value in this book' ?
 - (A) Sabine
 - (B) Emerson
 - (C) Barker
 - (D) Dunning
10. Plato's Communism is meant for :
 - (A) Rulers and Soldiers
 - (B) Guardians and Artisans
 - (C) Workers and Rulers
 - (D) All of these

11. Which one is not correct regarding Aristotle's notion of slavery ?
 - (A) Slavery is expedient and right
 - (B) Slavery is natural
 - (C) Slaves should not be Greeks but of an inferior race with less spirit
 - (D) None of the above
12. According to Aristotle, which of the following is the bad form of government ?
 - (A) Oligarchy
 - (B) Monarchy
 - (C) Aristocracy
 - (D) Polity
13. Which of the following ideas of Machiavelli earned him the title of being the founder of modern politics ?
 - (A) Nationalism
 - (B) Secularism
 - (C) Republicanism
 - (D) Socialism
14. Whose scientific method influenced Hobbes's construction of 'Leviathan' ?
 - (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Machiavelli
 - (C) Newton
 - (D) Galileo
15. Which of the following is not a feature of Hobbes's 'state of nature' ?
 - (A) A condition of life without any central authority
 - (B) Humans are in a perpetual danger
 - (C) The competition among people however is limited
 - (D) Humans are incapable of living in harmony
16. For whom, 'the state of nature is to be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of license' ?
 - (A) John Locke
 - (B) Immanuel Kant
 - (C) Thomas Hobbes
 - (D) J. J. Rousseau
17. According to Rousseau, 'General will' is not :
 - (A) The Will of Sovereign
 - (B) Always right
 - (C) Identical with will of majority
 - (D) Indivisible
18. Who among the following argued that 'individuals will obey the state because the probable mischiefs of obedience are less than the probable mischiefs of resistance' ?
 - (A) T. H. Green
 - (B) Jeremy Bentham
 - (C) James Mill
 - (D) J. S. Mill
19. The famous notion of 'harm principle' was articulated by :
 - (A) Jeremy Bentham
 - (B) James Mill
 - (C) J. J. Rousseau
 - (D) J. S. Mill
20. Karl Marx borrowed the concept of 'class' from :
 - (A) Hegel
 - (B) Proudhon
 - (C) Saint-Simon
 - (D) Adam Smith
21. Which among the following is defined as the 'dynamic process through which information about the performance of the system is communicated back to the system in such a way as to affect the subsequent behaviour of the system' ?
 - (A) Input
 - (B) Feedback
 - (C) Output
 - (D) Support

22. For Gabriel Almond which one of the following is not the dimension to measure input functions ?
- (A) Manifest-latent
 - (B) Specific-diffuse
 - (C) Covert-overt
 - (D) Instrumental-affective
23. According to Prof. Dicey, the British Parliament is supreme because :
- (A) It can make or unmake any law
 - (B) No person can override its legislation
 - (C) Its power extends to every part of King's dominions
 - (D) All of the above
24. The 'Fusion of power' is a characteristic feature of which of the following political systems ?
- (A) Parliamentary system
 - (B) Presidential System
 - (C) Monarchial System
 - (D) Semi-presidential
25. What does the term 'swing' mean in voting ?
- (A) Long term voter attachment to a given party
 - (B) Percentage of voters switching parties from one election to the next
 - (C) Tendency of a given social class to vote for a party that promotes its economic interest
 - (D) None of these
26. The First Past the Post System is still used in the following countries except :
- (A) Canada
 - (B) India
 - (C) United States
 - (D) Australia
27. Single Transferable Voting System was invented by :
- (A) Clement Atlee
 - (B) James Monroe
 - (C) Thomas Hare
 - (D) Winston Churchill
28. The idea of extending the concept of security from state security to individual human beings was first articulated by :
- (A) UNDP 1994
 - (B) Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues in 1982
 - (C) Human Security Now 2003
 - (D) 2005 World Summit Outcome Document
29. Who among the following regarded the distinction between domestic and international politics as the 'Great Divide' ?
- (A) Hans Morgenthau
 - (B) Kenneth Waltz
 - (C) Ian Clark
 - (D) Joseph Nye
30. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the principles of Morgenthau's Realism ?
- (A) Universal moral principles can be used to judge state actions
 - (B) National Interest defined in terms of power
 - (C) Politics is an autonomous sphere
 - (D) Political realism refuses to identify the moral aspirations of a particular nation with moral laws that govern the universe
31. Which of the following according to Wallerstein is not a feature of 'Periphery' ?
- (A) Non-democratic governments
 - (B) Raw Material
 - (C) High Investment
 - (D) No Welfare Services

32. Who has given the concept of 'Development of Underdevelopment' ?
- (A) Raul Prebisch
(B) Wallerstein
(C) Robert Cox
(D) A G Frank
33. European Union came into existence under which of the following treaties ?
- (A) Paris Treaty
(B) Rome Treaties
(C) Lisbon Treaty
(D) Maastricht Treaty
34. China formally entered WTO in the year :
- (A) 2002
(B) 2001
(C) 2003
(D) 2004
35. Which of the following is not a feature of 'Gujral Doctrine' ?
- (A) Non-reciprocity
(B) No country should interfere in the internal affairs of another
(C) Mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty
(D) Peaceful settlement of disputes multilaterally
36. The Centre for Policy Research published the report 'Non-alignment 2.0' in the year :
- (A) 2010
(B) 2011
(C) 2012
(D) 2013
37. Which among the following is odd one regarding the elements of Kautilya's State ?
- (A) Swami
(B) Amatya
(C) Danda
(D) Ari
38. Who among the following described Tilak as the 'maker of modern India' ?
- (A) Gandhi
(B) Nehru
(C) Patel
(D) Ambedkar
39. In which of the following years Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party ?
- (A) 1923
(B) 1921
(C) 1936
(D) 1935
40. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the ideas of Ram Manohar Lohia ?
- (A) He supported full freedom in property matters
(B) He favoured the communist ownership of property
(C) He believed real freedom was possible either in the capitalist or communist systems
(D) He believed equality and prosperity are twins
41. Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding Nehru's idea of democracy ?
- (A) Diminution of bureaucratic control
(B) Institutionalize equitable governance, transparency and accountability
(C) Open to the ideal of formal power-sharing
(D) Freedom of expression and criticism

42. The book, 'Why Socialism ?' is written by :
 (A) J. P. Narayan
 (B) Ambedkar
 (C) M .N. Roy
 (D) Nehru
43. Who among the following wrote from the Andaman jail that, 'just as I feel that I should rebel against foreign rule over Hinduism, I feel I should rebel against the caste discrimination and untouchability' ?
 (A) Gandhi
 (B) Savarkar
 (C) Ambedkar
 (D) M. N. Roy
44. Which among the following is incorrect regarding Maulana Azad ?
 (A) He was the proponent of the idea of Composite Nationalism
 (B) He established the Urdu weekly newspaper *Al-hilal*
 (C) He openly supported Muslim League
 (D) He was first Education Minister of Independent India
45. Who among the following was the first thinker to emphasize the need for a separate study of Public Administration ?
 (A) Dwight Waldo
 (B) L. D. White
 (C) Marshall Dimock
 (D) Woodrow Wilson
46. Which of the following is correct with regard to Herbert Simon's views regarding the difference between public and private administration ?
 (A) Principle of Uniformity
 (B) The former is bureaucratic whereas the latter is business like
 (C) Political Character
 (D) Public Accountability
47. Which one is not the technique of Taylor's Scientific Management ?
 (A) Functional Foremanship
 (B) Motion Study
 (C) Time Study
 (D) Rule of Thumb
48. Which among the following is not associated with Herbert Simon's 'decision making' concept ?
 (A) Bounded rationality
 (B) Zone of Acceptance
 (C) Programmed decisions
 (D) Zone of indifference
49. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Development Administration ?
 (A) Client orientation
 (B) Change orientation
 (C) Non-ecological
 (D) Citizen participation
50. Who among the following is associated with Mixed-Scanning Model of Policy making ?
 (A) Charles Lindbloom
 (B) Herbert Simon
 (C) Amitai Etzioni
 (D) Paul Appleby
51. The term 'New Public Management' was coined by :
 (A) Christopher Hood
 (B) F. Riggs
 (C) D. Waldo
 (D) Vincent Ostrom

52. Which of the following is the basic theme of 'New Public Management' ?
- (A) Management by efficiency
 - (B) Allow Public Managers Manage
 - (C) More Focus on Public Sector
 - (D) None of these
53. Who is regarded as the father of development administration ?
- (A) Robert Golembeski
 - (B) U. L. Goswami
 - (C) George Giant
 - (D) F. Riggs
54. The doctrine of the 'Basic Structure of Indian Constitution' was enunciated by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases ?
- (A) Minerva Mills case
 - (B) Keshavananda Bharti Case
 - (C) Golaknath Case
 - (D) Shankari Prasad Case
55. In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' :
- (A) Figures in the Preamble
 - (B) Figures in Part III of Constitution
 - (C) Figures in Article 368
 - (D) Doesn't figure anywhere
56. The 'Doctrine of Pith and Substance' in Indian Constitution relates to :
- (A) Article 1
 - (B) Article 360
 - (C) Article 246
 - (D) Article 324
57. The SEBI was given statutory powers in :
- (A) 1990
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 1993
 - (D) 1994
58. Who is the current Chairman of SEBI ?
- (A) Ajay Tyagi
 - (B) S. K. Mohanty
 - (C) K.V.R. Murty
 - (D) Anand Mohan Bajaj
59. The headquarters of the TRAI are located in :
- (A) Mumbai
 - (B) Bangalore
 - (C) Delhi
 - (D) Gujarat
60. The theme of the 2020 National e-Governance Conference was :
- (A) India 2020 : Digital Transformation
 - (B) India 2020 : Digital India
 - (C) Make in India
 - (D) Shining India

ROUGH WORK

Sr. No. 1057

ENTRANCE TEST-2020

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series

A

Roll No. :

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1. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched ?
 - (A) Arthur Bentley : The Process of Government
 - (B) Charles Merriam : New Aspects of Politics
 - (C) David Easton : The Structure of Scientific Revolutions
 - (D) Graham Wallas : Human Nature in Politics
2. Who among the following emphasized the revival of philosophical tradition in Political Theory ?
 - (A) Leo Strauss
 - (B) David Easton
 - (C) Harold Lasswell
 - (D) All of these
3. 'Politics : Who Gets What, When, How' was first published in the Year ?
 - (A) 1936
 - (B) 1954
 - (C) 1944
 - (D) 1926
4. 'Politics is not a science but an art' was declared by :
 - (A) Maitland
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) Bismark
 - (D) Charles Fourier
5. Who viewed Civil Society as a sphere of Universal Egoism ?
 - (A) Gramsci
 - (B) Hegal
 - (C) Tocqueville
 - (D) None of these
6. Point out the incorrect match :
 - (A) Richard Dworkin : Resource Equality
 - (B) John Rawls : Chain Connection
 - (C) Robert Nozick : Justice in Transfer
 - (D) Simon de Beauvior : Organic Intellectual
7. Milton Friedman is associated with :
 - (A) Egalitarian view of Justice
 - (B) Marxist view of Justice
 - (C) Libertarian view of Justice
 - (D) Communitarian view of Justice
8. Spheres of Justice (1983) builds a case for :
 - (A) Communitarian view of Justice
 - (B) Anarchist view of Justice
 - (C) Libertarian view of Justice
 - (D) Marxist view of Justice
9. Who called Natural Rights 'nonsense upon stilts' ?
 - (A) John Locke
 - (B) Jeremy Bentham
 - (C) James Mill
 - (D) Thomas Aquinas
10. Which of the following is a negative check to arrest temptation amongst guardians, according to Plato ?
 - (A) Education
 - (B) State controlled healthcare
 - (C) Communism of property and family life
 - (D) All of these
11. 'A Dialogue Concerning Justice' is the subtitle of :
 - (A) Republic
 - (B) Politics
 - (C) The Social Contract
 - (D) Leviathan
12. Which of the following statement(s) is incorrect about Aristotle ?
 - (A) The school founded by Aristotle was called Lyceum
 - (B) Aristotle disparages democratic form of government
 - (C) Aristotle made a distinction between Natural Slaves and Legal Slaves
 - (D) Aristotle's views about Slavery are widely reflected in contemporary democratic systems

13. Which of the following works is not authored by Niccollo Machiavelli ?
 (A) The Discourses on Livy
 (B) Emile
 (C) The Prince
 (D) The Art of War
14. The Poverty of Philosophy was written by Karl Mark in response to the arguments of :
 (A) William Godwin
 (B) Hegel
 (C) P J Proudhon
 (D) All of these
15. Which of the following is incorrect about J S Mill ?
 (A) J S Mill found flaws in Bentham's cardinal measurement of utility
 (B) J S Mill termed Bentham as the prophet of empty liberty and abstract individual
 (C) J S Mill came up with 'Harm Principle' to justify the interference of state in individual liberty
 (D) Unlike Bentham, Mill makes a difference between lower and higher pleasures
16. Which of the following is false about John Locke ?
 (A) Government arises out of the consent of the governed
 (B) People retain the right of rebellion when the government breaks contract
 (C) Natural rights are the product of social contract
 (D) *Raison d'etre* of the government is to protect natural rights
17. Which of the following is true about Machiavelli ?
 (A) He presented a realistic account of politics
 (B) He described men as ungrateful, fickle, selfish, liars and deceivers
 (C) He believed that four emotions dictate human conduct : love, hatred, fear and contempt
 (D) All of these
18. Point out the incorrect statement about JJ Rousseau :
 (A) General Will is not the same as the will of all
 (B) General Will is fully represented in a representative democracy
 (C) In obeying General Will people obey themselves
 (D) Those who refuse to obey the law must be 'forced to be free'
19. Point out the correct statement(s) about Thomas Hobbes :
 (A) He preferred absolutism to anarchy
 (B) He viewed freedom as the silence of laws
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
20. Which of the following is false about the Aristotle's classification of governments ?
 (A) Oligarchy is the perverted form of government by many
 (B) Aristocracy is the government by few to serve common interests
 (C) Monarchy is pure government by one person
 (D) Democracy is a corrupt government by many
21. Which of the following contemporary regimes display authoritarian tendencies, according to the EIU Democracy Index 2019 ?
 (A) Communist regime in Peoples Republic of China
 (B) Kim Jong-un's government in North Korea
 (C) Military regime of Fateh al Sisi in Egypt
 (D) All of these
22. Authoritarian rule is not intrinsic to :
 (A) Communism
 (B) Religious Fundamentalism
 (C) Liberal Democracies
 (D) Military Dictatorships

23. Which of the following is/are true about the Canadian Polity ?
- (A) Monarch is the part of federal legislature
 - (B) Parliament comprises of two houses i.e., House of Commons and Senate
 - (C) Constitutional Conventions form essential rules of the Constitution
 - (D) All of these
24. Which of the following is not true about Proportional Representation ?
- (A) It seeks fair representation of minority groups
 - (B) It leads to majoritarianism
 - (C) Hare System is a Proportional Representation type
 - (D) It seeks to reflect diversity in public support
25. When power is diffused throughout the government and the parties, Arend Lijphart terms it :
- (A) Representative democracy
 - (B) Consensus democracy
 - (C) Polyarchy
 - (D) Majority democracy
26. Which of the following factor(s) increased the power of executive in British Parliamentary system ?
- (A) Absence of referendum
 - (B) Weak second chamber
 - (C) First past the post electoral system
 - (D) All of these
27. Which of the following is/are not true about the US polity ?
- (A) Senate is the Lower House of the US Congress
 - (B) The leader of House of Representatives is the US President
 - (C) US Supreme Court lacks the power of Judicial Review
 - (D) All of these
28. Which of the following cannot be termed as a consequence of globalization in developing nation-states ?
- (A) Weakening of indigenous culture
 - (B) Emergence of coalition governments
 - (C) Undermining of national sovereignty
 - (D) Widening of inequalities between rich and poor
29. Which of the following is incorrectly paired ?
- (A) Kenneth Waltz : Structural Realism
 - (B) Hans Morgenthau : Classical Realism
 - (C) John Mearsheimer : Liberal Institutionalism
 - (D) Joseph Nye : Neo-Liberalism
30. Point out the incorrect match :
- (A) Soft power : Joseph Nye
 - (B) Offensive Realism : Robert Keohane
 - (C) Core and Periphery : Wallerstein
 - (D) Universal and Perpetual peace : Immanuel Kant
31. Which of the following events did not lead to the escalation of Cold War tensions between the US and Soviet Union ?
- (A) U2 incident
 - (B) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (C) Signing of SALT-1
 - (D) Vietnam War
32. The United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) ceased to exist in :
- (A) December 1993
 - (B) December 1991
 - (C) August 1990
 - (D) December 1989
33. Which among the following former Soviet Republics joined the NATO after disintegration from the USSR ?
- (A) Armenia
 - (B) Estonia
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these

34. Which of the following is false with regard to the history of European Union ?
- Establishment of ECSC in 1951-52
 - Creation of EC by merging the ECSC, the EEC and Euratom in 1967
 - Maastricht Treaty leads to the creation of EU in 1993
 - Austria and Greece joined the EU in 1995
35. Mao Zedong launched the socio-political movement to purge millions of bourgeois remnants in China in 1966. It was called :
- Cultural Revolution
 - Total Revolution
 - Great Leap Forward
 - Great Purge
36. The China's strategy of increasing its foothold around the Indian Ocean is termed as :
- Cold Start Doctrine
 - String of Pearls
 - Necklace of Diamonds
 - Strategic Depth
37. Who among the following believed that the abolition of untouchability rested on the self-enlightenment of people ?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - Shri Narayan Guru
 - B. R. Ambedkar
 - Jyotirao Phule
38. J. P. Narayan elucidated his views on democratic transition in India in his book :
- India in Transition
 - A Plea for Reconstruction of Indian Polity
 - Wheel of History
 - Six Glorious Epochs of Indian History
39. "Hindu and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literary traditions. They neither intermarry nor interdine, and indeed they belong to two different civilizations" Who said this ?
- Abul Kalam Azad
 - Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 - Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - V. D. Savarkar
40. Identify the incorrect statement about V. D. Savarkar :
- He based Indian nationalism in the cultural ethos of the Hindu religion
 - He was an exponent of Hindutva
 - He subscribed to the territorial concept of nationhood
 - He was an atheist
41. Who conceptualized *sapta kranti* (seven revolutions) ?
- R. M. Lohia
 - Kautilya
 - Ambedkar
 - B. G. Tilak
42. Which of the following is true about J. L. Nehru ?
- He was an exponent of *laissez faire* State
 - He had faith in the principle of 'Unity in Homogeneity'
 - He profoundly believed in Brahmanical social order
 - He was an internationalist
43. With regard to B. G. Tilak, point out the incorrect statement :
- He equated the methods of moderates with political mendicancy
 - He used Hindu religious symbols to mobilize masses
 - He was killed in a police lathicharge in 1928
 - He was defended by Jinnah in a sedition case against the British

44. Which of the following is not true about B. R. Ambedkar ?
- (A) He viewed caste system as the most debilitating institution in Indian society
 - (B) He believed that through political and legal reforms (in exclusion of social reforms) untouchability could not be eradicated
 - (C) He looked at the Vedas with awe and respect
 - (D) He rejected Gandhian method of solving caste-based oppression
45. Which of the following is not true about Scientific Management Theory ?
- (A) To apply the rule of thumb in place of a true science of work
 - (B) Division of labour between management and workers
 - (C) Application of scientific procedure in the selection and training of workforce
 - (D) Its founder is J. P. Taylor
46. The change in the behaviour of the people by their awareness of being observed is called as :
- (A) Hawthorne effect
 - (B) Bandwagon effect
 - (C) Mirror effect
 - (D) None of these
47. Which of the following is true about Human Relations theory ?
- (A) Workers are to be viewed as human beings and not just mechanical producers
 - (B) Happier workers are key to success for an organization
 - (C) Worker cannot be motivated by only economic benefits
 - (D) All of these
48. Who among the following administrative thinkers is incorrectly matched with the work he authored ?
- (A) Herbert Simon : Administrative Behaviour
 - (B) Henri Fayol : General and Industrial Management
 - (C) Abraham Maslow : Politics and Administration
 - (D) Chester Barnard : The Functions of the Executive
49. Christopher Hood underscores the following principles of New Public Management :
- (A) Shift of focus from procedure to outcomes
 - (B) Unambiguous and explicit performance indicators
 - (C) Employing private sector management techniques in government sector for bringing efficiency
 - (D) All of these
50. New Public Management is not aimed at :
- (A) Ensuring financial discipline and economy in organization
 - (B) Making public sector market-oriented and competitive
 - (C) Doing away with private sector management practices
 - (D) Performance evaluation and quality improvement
51. Which of the following factors contributed to the emergence of Development Administration ?
- (A) The birth of new nation-states after the World War II
 - (B) The establishment of the Comparative Administration Group
 - (C) Demands of socio-economic development newly decolonized States
 - (D) All of these

52. In terms of its functions, Public Policies are basically of following type(s) :
- Regulatory
 - Restrictive
 - Facilitating
 - All of these
53. The provisions relating to the composition and powers of the Supreme Court of India are incorporated in which part of the Indian Constitution ?
- Part VII
 - Part VI
 - Part V
 - Part IV
54. Which of the following observations about Indian federalism is incorrectly paired ?
- Quasi-federalism : K C Wheare
 - Cooperative Federalism : Granville Austin
 - Bargaining Federalism : Morris Jones
 - None of these
55. 'Indian Constitution : The Cornerstone of a Nation' was authored by :
- Myron Weiner
 - Granville Austin
 - K C Wheare
 - Atul Kohli
56. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats in Panchayats for members belonging to SCs and STs ?
- Article 243A
 - Article 243D
 - Article 243Z
 - Article 343
57. In 1992, SEBI was made :
- Statutory body
 - Autonomous body
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
58. With regard to New Economic Policy in India, which of the following is incorrect ?
- It encouraged inflow of FDIs
 - It provided for liberalization of economy
 - It strengthened License Raj
 - It paved way for deregulation of markets
59. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?
- I Do What I Do : Raghuram Rajan
 - The Paradoxical Prime Minister : Shashi Tharoor
 - Democrats and Dissenters : Ramchander Guha
 - The Modi Effect : Dr. Rakesh Sinha
60. AITUC was formed in :
- October 1924
 - October 1920
 - January 1921
 - September 1927

1. Who among the following argued that man was pre-political but not pre-social in the state of nature ?
 (A) Thomas Hobbes
 (B) John Locke
 (C) J J Rousseau
 (D) Hegel
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of power ?
 (A) Power is situational
 (B) Power is relational
 (C) Power is behavioral
 (D) All of these
3. What is true about normative approach to political theory ?
 (A) It is Prescriptive
 (B) It is Descriptive
 (C) It is Objective
 (D) It is Empirical
4. Who among the following is a neo-Marxist ?
 (A) Antonio Gramsci
 (B) Karl Marx
 (C) Fredrich Engels
 (D) Charles Fourier
5. John Austin is associated with :
 (A) Pluralistic theory
 (B) Monistic theory
 (C) Historical theory
 (D) None of these
6. Select the incorrect match :
 (A) Power Elite: W Wright Mills
 (B) Iron Law of Oligarchy: Robert Michels
 (C) Governing and Non-governing Elite : V Pareto
 (D) Culture Industry: Gaetano Mosca
7. Robert Nozick is associated with :
 (A) Egalitarian view of Justice
 (B) Marxist view of Justice
 (C) Libertarian view of Justice
 (D) Communitarian view of Justice
8. Which of the following is true about pluralistic theory ?
 (A) State is a monolithic entity
 (B) State is an association of associations
 (C) State monopolizes all power
 (D) All of these
9. Under Article 249 of the Indian Constitution who is empowered to issue a resolution for making legislation on a subject mentioned in the State List ?
 (A) Lok Sabha
 (B) President
 (C) Rajya Sabha
 (D) Chief Justice of India
10. Article 39A was included to Directive Principles of State Policy under which amendment ?
 (A) 48th Amendment
 (B) 44th Amendment
 (C) 42th Amendment
 (D) 52nd Amendment
11. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty ?
 (A) The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work
 (B) The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people
 (C) The State shall protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest
 (D) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
12. What is the correct order of words mentioned in the Preamble ?
 (A) Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic
 (B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
 (C) Sovereign Socialist Democratic Secular Republic
 (D) Socialist Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic

13. Point out the incorrect match with regard to the date of composition of following Commissions on Centre-State Relations ?
 (A) Sarkaria Commission: 1983
 (B) Punchi Commission: 2007
 (C) Rajmanner Committee: 1969
 (D) Anandpur Sahib Resolution: 1988
14. What is true about Judicial Review and Judicial Activism in India ?
 (A) Judicial Review and Judicial Activism are one and the same thing
 (B) Judicial Review is adopted from the US Constitution
 (C) Judicial Activism is explicitly enshrined in the Constitution
 (D) All of these
15. Who among the following was never a Chief Election Commissioner of India ?
 (A) Sunil Arora
 (B) Harishankar Brahma
 (C) S Y Qureshi
 (D) Sanjay Baru
16. Which of the following committees was not formed for Electoral Reforms ?
 (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan Committee
 (B) Dinesh Goswami Committee
 (C) Jeevan Reddy Committee
 (D) Rangarajan Committee
17. Article 370 is in which part of the Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Part VI
 (B) Part XX
 (C) Part XXI
 (D) Part XXII
18. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?
 (A) My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir : Jagmohan
 (B) Nice Guys Finish Second : B K Nehru
 (C) Heir Apparent : Karan Singh
 (D) The Accidental Prime Minister : N N Vohra
19. What was the strength of the Constituent Assembly that framed the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir ?
 (A) 112
 (B) 89
 (C) 75
 (D) 389
20. What is true about J&K State Legislative Council ?
 (A) It is popularly elected house
 (B) Its strength is 89
 (C) The term of its members is life-long
 (D) Some members of the House are nominated by the Governor
21. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir nominates _____ members for Legislative Council from amongst the members of Panchayats and Municipalities.
 (A) 4
 (B) 3
 (C) 6
 (D) 2
22. What was the negative check on the guardians that Plato envisaged in his Ideal State ?
 (A) Education
 (B) Communism of Property
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) None of these
23. In Aristotle's classification of governments, identify the 'pure' form of 'government by few' ?
 (A) Monarchy
 (B) Polity
 (C) Aristocracy
 (D) Plutocracy
24. Aristotle was born in :
 (A) Stagira in 384 BC
 (B) Macedon in 384 BC
 (C) Athens in 428 BC
 (D) Stagira in 428 BC
25. Machiavelli stood for ?
 (A) Secularization of Politics
 (B) Aggrandizement Policy of the State
 (C) Amoral basis of Politics
 (D) All of these

26. What is correct about the State of Nature as propounded by Hobbes ?
 (A) It was characterized by peace, goodwill and mutual understanding
 (B) It was the period of war of all against all
 (C) People enjoyed Natural Rights in the State of Nature
 (D) All of these
27. The Social Contract was written by :
 (A) Thomas Hobbes
 (B) John Locke
 (C) J J Rousseau
 (D) Jean Bodin
28. What is incorrect about The Prince ?
 (A) It is a classic masterpiece on the Art of Politics
 (B) It was authored by Machiavelli
 (C) It emphasizes making politics subservient to ethics
 (D) It was influenced by the political conditions of Italy
29. Who said that man should be 'forced to be free' ?
 (A) Thomas Hobbes
 (B) John Locke
 (C) John Stuart Mill
 (D) J J Rousseau
30. 'From each according to ability, to each according to need' is a slogan popularized by :
 (A) Montesque
 (B) Karl Marx
 (C) Immanuel Kant
 (D) Adam Smith
31. What is true about General Will ?
 (A) General Will is Will of All
 (B) General Will is Actual Will of All
 (C) General Will is Real Will of All
 (D) General Will is Will of Majority
32. 'Utilitarianism' is a book authored by :
 (A) James Mill
 (B) Jeremy Bentham
 (C) J S Mill
 (D) None of these
33. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?
 (A) Magna Carta : 1215
 (B) Bill of Rights : 1927
 (C) Petition of Rights : 1628
 (D) Glorious Revolution : 1688
34. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?
 (A) Theresa May : Labour Party
 (B) David Cameron : Conservative Party
 (C) Jeremy Corbyn : Labour Party
 (D) Tony Blair : Labour Party
35. What is true about the House of Commons ?
 (A) It is lower House of the EU Parliament
 (B) It is popularly elected house of the British Parliament
 (C) It is nominated house of the British Parliament
 (D) It is Upper House of the British Parliament
36. Who among the following was not an architect of the US Constitution ?
 (A) James Madison
 (B) Thomas Jefferson
 (C) Alexander Hamilton
 (D) Robert Walpole
37. The first three Articles of US Constitution deal with :
 (A) Separation of powers
 (B) Preamble to the US Constitution
 (C) Judicial Review
 (D) Bill of Rights
38. What is incorrect about the US federalism ?
 (A) It is highly centralized
 (B) It is based on dual citizenship
 (C) It is based on division of powers
 (D) It is based on checks and balances
39. What is correct about the powers of the US President ?
 (A) He is the chief executive of the government
 (B) He is leader of the ruling party in the House of Representatives
 (C) He has absolute veto over the affairs of the States
 (D) He can dismiss Chief Justice of US Supreme Court at will

40. What is false about the Swiss Constitution ?
 (A) It is federal in character
 (B) It provides for division of powers
 (C) It is written and enacted
 (D) It is flexible Constitution
41. What is false about the US Supreme Court ?
 (A) It exercises power of Judicial Review
 (B) The Court normally consists of the Chief Justice and eight associate justices
 (C) It enjoys original jurisdiction over disputes arising between States
 (D) It is headquartered in New York
42. Which of the following is not a device of direct democracy in Switzerland ?
 (A) Referendum
 (B) Initiative
 (C) Recall
 (D) Guillotine
43. Judicial Supremacy is a feature of :
 (A) British Constitution
 (B) US Constitution
 (C) Both (A) & (B)
 (D) None of these
44. What is true about the United States Senate ?
 (A) It is lower house of the US Congress
 (B) The term of its members is 6 years
 (C) The President of the US is the presiding officer of the Senate
 (D) All of these
45. Which of the following is true about structural realism ?
 (A) Human nature has little to do with how states behave
 (B) Anarchy in the international system fuels security dilemma
 (C) Structural constraints determine the behavior of national actors
 (D) All of these
46. Which of the following was not a model given by Morton Kaplan in his Systems Theory ?
 (A) Balance of power system
 (B) Loose Bi-polar system
 (C) Tight Uni-polar system
 (D) Hierarchical system
47. 'Complex Interdependence' is associated with :
 (A) John Mearsheimer
 (B) Joseph Nye & Robert Keohane
 (C) Kenneth Waltz
 (D) Hans J Morgenthau
48. Which of the following is incorrectly matched ?
 (A) Accumulation on a World Scale: Samir Amin
 (B) Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America: A G Frank
 (C) How Europe Underdeveloped Africa: Water Rodney
 (D) Imperialism and Unequal Development: Raul Prebisch
49. Fulton Speech was given by Winston Churchill on :
 (A) 05 March 1946
 (B) 15 March 1946
 (C) 05 April 1945
 (D) 05 March 1947
50. What is true about NAM as a foreign policy choice ?
 (A) It is neutrality
 (B) It is passive isolationism
 (C) It is permanent neutralization
 (D) It is actively independent but non-confrontational
51. What is full form of UNCTAD ?
 (A) United Nations Congress on Trade in Advanced Defense
 (B) United Nations Cooperation on Trade and Development
 (C) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 (D) United Nations Commission on Technology and Development

52. Chronologically which of the following events happened last during the Cold War era ?
 (A) Cuban Missile Crisis
 (B) Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
 (C) Formation of NATO
 (D) Fall of Berlin Wall
53. Which of the following is the incorrect comparison of the UN agencies with its headquarter ?
 (A) UNESCO : Paris
 (B) UNICEF : New York
 (C) ILO : Geneva
 (D) WHO : London
54. What is false about Agenda 21 ?
 (A) It is associated with UN Conference on Environment and Development
 (B) It aims to achieve global sustainable development
 (C) It was adopted in the Stockholm Conference of 1972
 (D) It was adopted in 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
55. Who among the following was an Asian Secretary General of the United Nations ?
 (A) Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 (B) U Thant
 (C) Trygve Lie
 (D) Dag Hammarskjöld
56. Globalization and its Discontents is authored by :
 (A) Thomas Friedman
 (B) John Gray
 (C) Joseph Stiglitz
 (D) Manfred B. Steger
57. Which of the following is not a principle of Behaviouralism as given by David Easton ?
 (A) Systematization
 (B) Quantification
 (C) Pure Science
 (D) Relevance
58. According to Systems Theory, which of the following provides strength to the political system to convert peoples' expectations into policy decisions ?
 (A) Demands
 (B) Supports
 (C) Regime
 (D) Environment
59. Political socialization is a :
 (A) Psychological process
 (B) Sociological process
 (C) Socio-economic process
 (D) None of these
60. Equality, Capacity and Differentiation aspects of political development are associated with :
 (A) Fred Riggs
 (B) Samuel Huntington
 (C) Lucien Pye
 (D) David Apter

1. Which of the following is not correct regarding US Congress ?
 - (A) It is the legislative branch of the federal government
 - (B) It is established under Article 1 of the Constitution
 - (C) It is a bi-cameral Legislature
 - (D) Each State sends two members to the House of Representatives
2. Which of the following is correct regarding Judicial Review in USA ?
 - (A) The concept of Judicial review was developed in 1805
 - (B) Article 3 of the Constitution deals with Judicial review
 - (C) Judicial review is automatic and mechanical
 - (D) The power of Judicial review was used for first time by US Supreme Court in 1803 to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
3. Which of the following is not a feature of Swiss Constitution ?
 - (A) A written Constitution
 - (B) Bill of Rights
 - (C) Flexibility
 - (D) Direct Democracy
4. Which one of the following is not a device of Direct democracy in Switzerland ?
 - (A) Landsgemeinde
 - (B) Recall
 - (C) Referendum
 - (D) Fillibursting
5. Who among the following thinkers is associated with 'Democratic Peace Thesis' ?
 - (A) M. Doyle
 - (B) David Held
 - (C) David Hawey
 - (D) Richard Falk
6. Who offered the "Structural Realism" Version of Realist thought ?
 - (A) E.H. Carr
 - (B) Hans Morgenthau
 - (C) Machiavelli
 - (D) Kenneth Waltz
7. According to Morgenthau, Politics can be understood in :
 - (A) Relational terms
 - (B) Moral terms
 - (C) Religious terms
 - (D) Political terms
8. Which of the following is not a technique of Balance of Power ?
 - (A) Alliances
 - (B) Compensation
 - (C) Democratisation
 - (D) Armament and Disarmament
9. The most dangerous event during Cold War where the world virtually was on the brink of the Third World War :
 - (A) Korean Crisis
 - (B) Afghan War
 - (C) Cuban Missile Crisis
 - (D) Suez Canal Crisis
10. Which of the following is correct about 17th NAM Summit ?
 - (A) The Summit was held in Jakarta
 - (B) The Summit was attended by Modi from India
 - (C) The Summit was attended by Vice-President of India-Hamid Ansari
 - (D) The Summit theme was lasting peace through joint global governance



11. In which of the following years did the UN General Assembly call for the establishment of NIEO ?
 (A) 1967
 (B) 1969
 (C) 1975
 (D) 1976
12. Which of the following dates is celebrated as international South-South Cooperation day ?
 (A) 10 November
 (B) 12 September
 (C) 15 December
 (D) 22 October
13. Which of the following is not an element of National Power ?
 (A) Geography
 (B) Population
 (C) International Morality
 (D) Technology
14. "The state has no higher duty than of maintaining itself", regarding the notion of National Interest, this idea was propounded by :
 (A) Morgenthau
 (B) E.H. Carr
 (C) Henry Kissinger
 (D) Hegel
15. UN intervention during the Gulf war to force Saddam Hussain's Iraqi army to pull off from Kuwait was an example of :
 (A) Peace Building
 (B) Peace Keeping
 (C) Peace Enforcement
 (D) Conflict Management
16. Which of the following is correct regarding 19th SAARC Summit ?
 (A) The Summit was held in Nepal
 (B) The Summit was attended by all members
 (C) The Summit was held in Bhutan
 (D) The Summit was boycotted by India
17. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Behaviouralism as given by David Easton ?
 (A) Observation
 (B) Techniques
 (C) Regularities
 (D) Verification
18. Structural-Functional approach was first used in which of the following social sciences ?
 (A) Sociology
 (B) Economics
 (C) History
 (D) Anthropology
19. Political Unification, Industrialisation, national welfare and abundance as elements of political development were given by :
 (A) G. Almond
 (B) Lucian Pye
 (C) K. Organski
 (D) Edward Schills
20. The Political Culture where citizens are somewhat informed and aware of their government and occasionally participate in the political process is, according to Almond, called as :
 (A) Parochial Political Culture
 (B) Subject Political Culture
 (C) Participant Political Culture
 (D) Civic Culture

21. Political theory consists of three elements— The factual, the causal, the valuational: Whose statement is this ?
- Andrew Hacker
 - George Sabine
 - Andrew Heywood
 - John Palementez
22. The concept of Power is so central to the study of Politics that Politics has been described as 'Science of Power' by :
- Max Weber
 - Robert Dahl
 - Harold Lasswell
 - R.H. Tawney
23. Social Contract Theory deals with :
- Nature of State
 - Functions of State
 - Purpose of State
 - Origin of State
24. According to Marxists, the State is a :
- Divine Institution
 - Natural Institution
 - Man Made Institution
 - Result of Evolution
25. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
- Sovereignty implies freedom in internal affairs
 - Sovereignty implies freedom in foreign affairs
 - Sovereignty is the desire of people for independence
 - Sovereignty means freedom in both internal as well as external affairs
26. Pluralist Theory of democracy is also known as :
- Empirical Theory
 - Participatory Theory
 - Substantive Theory
 - Elitist Theory
27. The Book 'Capitalism Socialism and Democracy' deals with :
- Pluralist Theory of Democracy
 - Elitist Theory of Democracy
 - Liberal Theory of Democracy
 - All of the above
28. Who among the following favoured Negative Liberty over Positive liberty ?
- T.H. Green
 - Immanuel Kant
 - Isiah Berlin
 - Harold Laski
29. On the matters of distribution of revenue between Centre and the States, the Constitution of India has largely followed the :
- Canadian Constitution
 - American Constitution
 - Swiss Constitution
 - Govt. of India Act 1935
30. The Article which provided for the Abolition of Titles is contained in which Article of the Indian Constitution ?
- Article 15
 - Article 18
 - Article 16
 - Article 17

31. The name of the candidate for the office of the President of India may be proposed by :
- Any 5 Citizens
 - Any 5 members of Parliament
 - Any 10 members of Electoral College
 - 15 members of Electoral College
32. Which of the following Parliament Committee is known as 'Ombudsman' ?
- Public Accounts Committee
 - Petition Committee
 - Public Undertaking Committee
 - Estimates Committee
33. Who is the current Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India ?
- Dipak Mishra
 - T.S. Thakur
 - J.S. Khehar
 - H.L. Dattu
34. New All India Services Under Article 312 are recommended by :
- Lok Sabha
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Speaker
 - Vice-President
35. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Chief Election Commission of India ?
- He is appointed for five years
 - He cannot be reappointed to the Post
 - He cannot hold any office of Profit after retirement
 - His salary and allowances are drawn from the consolidated fund of India
36. 'Politician-Criminal' Nexus was lamented by which of the following Committees ?
- Indrajit Gupta Committee
 - Sohani Committee
 - N.N. Vohra Committee
 - All of the above
37. When was the Judiciary separated from the Executive in J & K State ?
- 15 August 1967
 - 15 August 1968
 - 26 September 1968
 - 26 September 1969
38. Which of the following sections of J&K Constitution reads, "*The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor*" ?
- 35
 - 37
 - 36
 - 44
39. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution for J&K implies :
- Cooperative Federalism
 - Bargaining Federalism
 - Symmetrical Federalism
 - Asymmetrical Federalism
40. The state of J & K experienced a coalition government for the first time in :
- 1986
 - 1967
 - 1993
 - 2002

41. Which of the following is incorrect of Plato's notion of Justice ?
- (A) Justice is external and artificial
 - (B) Justice is internal to Human body
 - (C) Doing the task for which one is best fitted and suited to perform
 - (D) Justice is treating equals equally and unequals unequally
42. The idea of 'Shadows and Cave' is associated with :
- (A) Communism
 - (B) Justice
 - (C) Philosopher King
 - (D) All of the above
43. Which according to Aristotle is a Just constitution ?
- (A) Tyranny
 - (B) Oligarchy
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Monarchy
44. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the notion of Citizenship propounded by Aristotle ?
- (A) A Citizen is one who has property
 - (B) A Citizen is one who possesses leisure
 - (C) A Citizen is one who enjoys political rights
 - (D) His notion of citizenship was more democratic than Plato
45. The 'Prince' written by Machiavelli consists of :
- (A) 25 Chapters
 - (B) 26 Chapters
 - (C) 27 Chapters
 - (D) 28 Chapters
46. Which of the following is inconsistent with Machiavelli's Thought ?
- (A) Human Beings are Selfish
 - (B) The Prince should pay attention towards moral progress
 - (C) The Prince must play like lion and fox
 - (D) None of the above
47. Which of the following Natural rights was dealt at length by John Locke ?
- (A) Right to Life
 - (B) Right to Liberty
 - (C) Right to Property
 - (D) All of the above
48. According to Thomas Hobbes, the Sovereign is not Party to the Contract because :
- (A) He is not bound by the Contract
 - (B) He has no limitation
 - (C) He must be outside the system to keep it functional
 - (D) All of the above
49. 'His state of nature represents a triumph of reason rather than a hard necessity' :
- (A) Hobbes
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Rousseau
 - (D) Kant
50. The Book "Social Contract" was written by :
- (A) R. Hooker
 - (B) Hobbes
 - (C) Locke
 - (D) Rousseau
51. Jeremy Bentham's philosophy was criticised as "Pig Philosophy" by :
- (A) J.S. Mill
 - (B) Thomas Carlyle
 - (C) T.H. Green
 - (D) Karl Marx
52. The notion of 'Historical Materialism' was borrowed by Marx from :
- (A) Rousseau
 - (B) Kant
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Proudhon



53. The Cabinet in Britain is responsible to :
 (A) King
 (B) Queen
 (C) House of Lords
 (D) House of Commons
54. Sovereignty of Parliament in Britain means :
 (A) The Parliament can make, amend, or repeal any law
 (B) The Parliament can make constitutional laws by the same procedure as ordinary laws
 (C) Laws made by the Parliament cannot be declared invalid by the Judiciary
 (D) The king is the nominal executive while the cabinet is the real executive
55. Which of the following is incorrect regarding British Monarchy ?
 (A) It is described as limited hereditary Monarchy
 (B) The King is the real Executive authority
 (C) The Cabinet is the real Executive Authority
 (D) There is a constitutional Monarchy in British
56. Every Act of Govt. in Britain is carried in the name of :
 (A) Parliament
 (B) King
 (C) Queen
 (D) Cabinet
57. The US constitution is so brief that one among the following Political Scientists remarked that it could be read in 20 minutes :
 (A) Lord Bryce
 (B) A.V. Dicey
 (C) Gabriel Almond
 (D) Garner
58. Which of the following is not a feature of American Constitution ?
 (A) Republicanism
 (B) Due Process of Law
 (C) Spoils System
 (D) Procedure established by law
59. Donald Trump became America's :
 (A) 40th President
 (B) 44th President
 (C) 45th President
 (D) 46th President
60. Which of the following is not a similarity between US and Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Written Constitution
 (B) Separation of Powers
 (C) Supremacy of Federal Government
 (D) Double Citizenship

Sr. No.0828.....

ENTRANCE TEST-2017

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question Booklet Series

B

Total Questions : 60

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be 'Negative Marking' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

SEAL

1. Who is associated with the idea of 'Cave and Shadows'?
(A) Socrates (B) Plato
(C) Aristotle (D) Machiavelli
2. The central idea of Plato's Republic is:
(A) Liberty (B) Equality
(C) Harmony (D) Justice
3. The concept of 'best practicable state' is the contribution of:
(A) Plato (B) Socrates
(C) Aristotle (D) Cicero
4. The idea of 'Lion and Fox' is associated with:
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle
(C) Marx (D) Machiavelli
5. Who is associated with the notions of 'Absolute Sovereignty'?
(A) Hobbes (B) Locke
(C) Rousseau (D) Marx
6. Locke distinguished between:
(A) Legislative and Judicial Power
(B) Absolute and Constitutional Monarchy
(C) State and Government
(D) State and Sovereignty
7. The 'General Will' according to Rousseau is:
(A) Never Right
(B) Always Right
(C) Generally Right
(D) Both Right and Wrong
8. Who is the author of the book 'Utilitarianism'?
(A) James Mill (B) J.S. Mill
(C) Bentham (D) Hume
9. "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign", who said this?
(A) Bentham (B) J.S. Mill
(C) Marx (D) Plato
10. According to Marx, the class distinctions in the society are based on:
(A) Family status (B) Hostile interests
(C) Religion (D) Social status
11. Political realism maintains the autonomy of:
(A) Social sphere (B) Political sphere
(C) National sphere (D) International sphere
12. Who among the following is the pioneer of the theory of neo-realism?
(A) Kenneth Waltz (B) Hans Morgenthau
(C) Barry Buzan (D) Raul Prebisch
13. The 'Universal Actor' in Kaplan's Systems Approach is:
(A) USA (B) UNO
(C) UK (D) WTO
14. Who said: "power is the ability to influence the minds and actions of other persons"?
(A) Waltz (B) Mearsheimer
(C) Dahl (D) Morgenthau

15. Who has regarded 'Imperialism as the highest stage of Capitalism'?
(A) Marx (B) Lenin
(C) Stalin (D) None
16. Who coined the term 'Cold War'?
(A) Morgenthau (B) Bernard Baruch
(C) Kissinger (D) Stalin
17. The disintegration of USSR has ushered in an era of:
(A) Bipolar world (B) Multipolar world
(C) Unipolar world (D) Anarchy
18. The first conference of NAM was held at:
(A) Belgrade (B) Jakarta
(C) Lusaka (D) Cairo
19. UN Charter was signed by:
(A) 41 nations (B) 51 nations
(C) 55 nations (D) 56 nations
20. Who defined globalisation as a process of 'time-space compression'?
(A) David Ikenberry (B) Barry Buzan
(C) David Harvey (D) None
21. The term 'politics' in the field of Comparative Politics connotes:
(A) Political activity (B) Political process
(C) Political power (D) All the above
22. Who is associated with the 'input-output' analysis in the field of Comparative Politics?
(A) Huntington (B) Riggs
(C) Lucian Pye (D) David Easton
23. According to Almond which is not an 'output' function of a political system?
(A) Rule making
(B) Rule application
(C) Political communication
(D) Rule adjudication
24. Who coined the term 'Political Socialization'?
(A) G. Almond (B) David Apter
(C) Karl Deutsch (D) Herbert Hyman
25. According to Lucian Pye, which is not the characteristic of 'Political Development'?
(A) Equality (B) Capacity
(C) Homogeneity (D) Differentiation
26. Who classified 'Political Culture' into three types?
(A) Sidney Verba (B) Huntington
(C) G. Almond (D) None of the above
27. Multi-party system is found in:
(A) USA (B) Britain
(C) China (D) France
28. Pressure Groups are a feature of:
(A) Guided democracies
(B) Liberal democracies
(C) Communist systems
(D) Dictatorships
29. Which is not among the main features of the parliamentary form of government?
(A) Limited government
(B) Collective responsibility
(C) Sovereign parliament
(D) Separation of powers

30. Judicial review is an important feature of:
 (A) USA (B) UK
 (C) India (D) Both (A) & (C)
31. The Indian Constitution describes India as:
 (A) A union of states (B) Quasi-federal state
 (C) Confederation (D) None of the above
32. The Emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from:
 (A) USA (B) UK
 (C) Germany (D) France
33. The phrase 'equality before law' used in Article 14 of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from:
 (A) USA (B) UK
 (C) Germany (D) France
34. The President of India is elected by:
 (A) Universal adult franchise
 (B) All members of parliament
 (C) Direct election
 (D) Indirect election by means of single transferable vote
35. Financial Emergency in India can be imposed by Article:
 (A) 356 (B) 360
 (C) 361 (D) 364
36. Who is known as the father of local self government in India?
 (A) Lord Mayo (B) Lord Ripon
 (C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Wellesley
37. Who described India as a 'bargaining federalism'?
 (A) Granville Austin (B) Ivor Jennings
 (C) Morris Jones (D) Rajni Kothari
38. Which article of the Indian Constitution speaks of the 'need to organise village Panchayats'?
 (A) 40 (B) 48
 (C) 15 (D) 55
39. Indian federalism closely resembles:
 (A) USA (B) Canada
 (C) Australia (D) Nigeria
40. The chairman of the States Reorganisation Commission was:
 (A) K.M. Pannikar (B) Fazal Ali
 (C) H.N. Kunzru (D) P.V. Rajamanar
41. The Constitution of J&K came into effect on:
 (A) 26 January 1956 (B) 20 January 1957
 (C) 26 January 1957 (D) 15 August 1957
42. When was the Delhi Agreement signed?
 (A) 1953 (B) 1951
 (C) 1952 (D) 1954
43. In J&K 'Right to Property' is a:
 (A) Fundamental right (B) Legal right
 (C) Social right (D) None
44. Governor's rule can be imposed in J&K under:
 (A) Section 92 of State Constitution
 (B) Article 360 of Indian Constitution
 (C) Article 356 of Constitution
 (D) Not applicable
45. Part X of the State Constitution deals with:
 (A) Right to Property (B) Elections
 (C) Land reforms (D) Panchayat Raj
46. The executive of the state of J&K consists of:
 (A) Council of Ministers
 (B) Governor and Cabinet
 (C) Governor and Council of Ministers
 (D) Governor

47. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed died on:
 (A) 10 February 2016 (B) 7 January 2016
 (C) 11 January 2016 (D) 15 February 2016
48. Who is the present Speaker of J&K legislative assembly?
 (A) Nazir Ahmad Khan
 (B) Chowdhary Zulfkar Ali
 (C) Lal Singh
 (D) Kavinder Gupta
49. When the Kashmir issue was first raised in the UN Security Council?
 (A) October 1948 (B) January 1948
 (C) August 1947 (D) April 1945
50. The Muslim Conference was founded in:
 (A) October 1932 (B) April 1933
 (C) June 1934 (D) December 1938
51. Who said that 'politics is primarily concerned with who gets what, when and how'?
 (A) Harold Lasswell (B) David Easton
 (C) Robert Dahl (D) Garner
52. Which Political Scientist stated that, "Political Science begins and ends with the state"?
 (A) J.W. Garner (B) R.M. MacIver
 (C) Harold Lasswell (D) J.L. Laski
53. Who is generally regarded as the intellectual godfather of Behaviourism?
 (A) David Easton (B) Charles Merriam
 (C) W.B. Munro (D) Robert Dahl
54. State according to MacIver is:
 (A) A class structure
 (B) A welfare institution
 (C) A positive good
 (D) An instrument of emancipation
55. Who defined a state as "a people organised for law within a definite territory"?
 (A) Burgess (B) Wilson
 (C) Garner (D) Bluntschli
56. 'State is a necessary evil' is the fundamental tenet of:
 (A) Marxism (B) Individualism
 (C) Gandhism (D) Socialism
57. Universal Adult Franchise was vehemently opposed by:
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) Rousseau
 (C) Laski (D) Marx
58. Who defined democracy as 'the government in which everyone has a chance and knows he has it'?
 (A) Dicey (B) Bryce
 (C) Blackstone (D) Lowell
59. Who criticised Natural Rights as 'Nonsense upon Stilts'?
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) Bentham
 (C) Hobbes (D) Locke
60. Behaviouralism is an attack upon:
 (A) Systematic Theory (B) Marxism
 (C) Normative Theory (D) Positivism

ENTRANCE TEST-2016**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES****M.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Total Questions : 60

Question Booklet Series

A

Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Roll No. :

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Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be 'Negative Marking' for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain Positive Score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for administration.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

SEAL

1. Political theory deals with:
 - (A) The study of political institutions
 - (B) Search for good state and good society
 - (C) Generalizations about political behaviour
 - (D) All of the above
2. Scientific method does not emphasise :
 - (A) Empiricism
 - (B) Values
 - (C) Facts
 - (D) Objectivity
3. State according to Marxist view is :
 - (A) An instrument of class domination
 - (B) A common trustee of whole society
 - (C) The State is to eliminate existing order
 - (D) There is no difference between Marxist and Libertarian views of State
4. Which one is incorrect about Power ?
 - (A) The ability to get what we want
 - (B) Power and influence as conceptual categories are same
 - (C) The ability to control decisions of others
 - (D) Power is different from authority
5. Which of the following is not a feature of Sovereignty ?
 - (A) It is the supreme power in the society
 - (B) Sovereignty has an external Domain
 - (C) Sovereignty represents class interest
 - (D) Sovereignty has an internal Domain
6. Who among the following is an advocate of Elite Theory of Democracy ?
 - (A) Pareto
 - (B) Mosca
 - (C) Michels
 - (D) All of the above
7. Liberty is :
 - (A) Obedience to law
 - (B) Omnipresent coercive apparatus of the State
 - (C) Unrestricted freedom
 - (D) High State interference

8. Which of the following transformed the concept of citizenship ?
(A) Reformation (B) Renaissance
(C) Industrial Revolution (D) All of the above
9. The Constitution for Indian States is provided in the Constitution of India itself except for :
(A) West Bengal (B) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Punjab (D) Andhra Pradesh
10. Under the Preamble of Indian Constitution, we the people secure to all citizens :
(A) Justice: Social, Economic and Political
(B) Liberty of Thought, Expression and Belief
(C) Equality of Status and of Opportunity
(D) All of the above
11. Which of the following does not constitute executive power of the President of India under Article 53 ?
(A) Legislative Power (B) Veto Power
(C) Administrative Power (D) Military Power
12. The Council of States in India shall consist of :
(A) Members nominated by the President of India
(B) The representatives of each State
(C) The representatives of Union Territories
(D) All of the above
13. Punchi Commission was appointed to review :
(A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha relations
(B) Inter-State relations
(C) Centre-State relations
(D) None of the above
14. The Supreme Court of India has advisory jurisdiction on :
(A) Any matter of public importance referred to it by the President of India
(B) Matters referred to it by the Governor Reserve Bank of India
(C) Matters referred to it by the State Governors
(D) None of the above

15. The power of judicial review in India is exercised by :
- (A) A special tribunal appointed by the Government of India
 - (B) The Supreme Court
 - (C) The District Courts
 - (D) All of the above
16. The recently introduced electoral reform in India is :
- (A) First-Past-The Post System
 - (B) Proportional Representation System
 - (C) NOTA option on EVM
 - (D) Electronic Voting Machine
17. Permanent Residents Law in Jammu and Kashmir owes its origin to :
- (A) The Constitutional application order 1954
 - (B) The Constitutional application order 1950
 - (C) Maharaja Hari Singh's Notification 1927
 - (D) None of the above
18. Which is true about Article 370 of Indian Constitution ?
- (A) It can be abrogated unilaterally by the President of India
 - (B) It provides special status to North East
 - (C) It provides for a separate Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir
 - (D) It is a permanent Article of Indian Constitution
19. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has the power:
- (A) To appoint Chief Minister of the State
 - (B) To appoint Deputy Chief Minister
 - (C) To send messages to the Legislature
 - (D) All of the above
20. The Party system in Jammu and Kashmir is :
- (A) One dominant party system
 - (B) Two party system
 - (C) Multi-party system
 - (D) Party less democracy

21. Plato's Republic deals with :
- (A) A pragmatic political order
 - (B) A structured and ordered society
 - (C) Non-meritocratic society
 - (D) None of the above
22. Plato allowed women :
- (A) To have permanent marriages
 - (B) To be rulers and legislators
 - (C) To rear their children
 - (D) None of the above
23. Aristotle is regarded as the father of Political Science for being the first thinker to :
- (A) Classify constitutions
 - (B) To use comparative method
 - (C) To treat Political Science as the master science
 - (D) All of the above
24. Aristotle propounded the theory of slavery in his book :
- (A) Politics
 - (B) Poetics
 - (C) Metaphysics
 - (D) The Art of Rhetoric
25. Machiavelli viewed politics as :
- (A) Struggle for acquisition of political power
 - (B) Struggle for maintenance of political power
 - (C) Struggle for consolidation of political power
 - (D) All of the above
26. Which of the following is not true about Machiavelli ?
- (A) He accepted secularization of Politics
 - (B) He subordinated moral principles to hard politics
 - (C) His political idealism was out of tune with his times
 - (D) His philosophy was public and not private
27. Which one is correct about Thomas Hobbes ?
- (A) His philosophy was that of individualism
 - (B) He saw state as a conciliator
 - (C) Critics denied reality of his state of nature
 - (D) All of the above

28. John Locke contributed to Modern Political theory through his ideas of :

- (A) Constitutionalism
- (B) Consent
- (C) Toleration
- (D) All of the above

29. The doctrine of "greatest happiness of the greatest number" was advocated by :

- (A) Beatrice Webb
- (B) Jeremy Bentham
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) William Thompson

30. Jean Jacques Rousseau argued :

- (A) Without equality liberty is non-existent
- (B) There can be liberty without equality
- (C) There is a close relationship between liberty and equality
- (D) (A) & (C)

31. J.S. Mill advocated the system of proportional representation:

- (A) To protect rights of minorities
- (B) To provide proportionate power to minorities
- (C) To mitigate exclusion of minorities
- (D) All of the above

32. The theory of scientific socialism is largely dependent upon teaching of :

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) T. H. Green
- (C) Jeremy Bentham
- (D) Chou En Lie

33. Which of the following is not a feature of British Constitution ?

- (A) Non-codified
- (B) Flexible federal Constitution
- (C) Bicameralism
- (D) Evolutionary growth

34. The actual position of British King in the British political system is :

- (A) He reigns and rules
- (B) He reigns but does not rule
- (C) He rules but does not reign
- (D) Neither does he reign nor does he rule

35. "Parliamentary supremacy" is a definite feature of the political system in :

- (A) UK
- (B) USA
- (C) India
- (D) Australia

36. The British Parliament consists of :

- (A) The Senate and the House of Representatives
- (B) The House of Commons and the House of Knights
- (C) The House of Lords and the House of Commons
- (D) National Assembly and Senate

37. Which one of the following is not a political party in England ?

- (A) Conservative party
- (B) Social-liberal democratic party
- (C) Labour Party
- (D) Liberal Democrats

38. Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of USA ?

- (A) A rigid Constitution
- (B) Supreme law of the land
- (C) A Parliamentary system
- (D) Separation of powers with checks and balances

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39. Which of the following is not true about the theory of "separation of powers" in USA ?

- (A) A political doctrine advocated by Montesquieu
- (B) US Congress and the city of New York can legislate for USA
- (C) Separation of powers is associated with checks and balances
- (D) Each of the three branches of government have defined powers

2

40. Which of the following is true about the President of USA?

- (A) He is the Commander in Chief of Armed Forces
- (B) A bill can become law without his assent
- (C) He has no power to nominate Federal judges
- (D) None of the above

3

41. The US Supreme Court established its power of judicial review in the case of :

- (A) USA v. Nixon
- (B) Marbury v. Madison (1803)
- (C) Reconstruction case
- (D) Dames and Moore v. Reagan

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42. The Preamble to Swiss Constitution commences with the words :

- (A) In the name of Almighty God!
- (B) In the name of Emperor
- (C) In the name of King
- (D) In the name of President of Cantons

3

43. International relations is the study of :

- (A) Relationship among sovereign nations
- (B) Relationship among national NGO's
- (C) Relationship between North and South block in India
- (D) None of the above

6

44. Realist theory in international relations is centered on :

- (A) States are most important actors
- (B) All States within the system are rational actors
- (C) The primary concern of all States is survival
- (D) All of the above

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45. Balance of power in international relations is :

- (A) Equilibrium of power among rivals
- (B) Change of alliances by States if situation so demands
- (C) No single nation is strong enough to dominate others
- (D) All of the above

8

46. Major explanation for Imperialism has been :

- (A) Humanitarian motives of Colonial powers
- (B) Defence as motive to protect security in the Western hemisphere
- (C) Economics as motive to exploit colonies
- (D) All of the above

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47. What is not true about Cold War ?

- (A) Intense political, military rivalry between power blocks
- (B) Acute ideological rivalry between power blocks
- (C) It is a cordial, warm relationship between States
- (D) Intense hostility involving propaganda, threats among major powers

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48. The idea of Internationalism involves :

- (A) Total abandonment of nationalism
- (B) Partial abandonment of nationalism
- (C) Adequate recognition of cultural distinctiveness of nations
- (D) De-recognition of cultural distinctiveness

49. Who among the following is not the founding father of Non-alignment Movement ?

- (A) Josip Broz Tito
- (B) Krishna Menon
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Gamal Nasser

50. What is not true about détente ?

- (A) Détente is a French word meaning releasing of tensions
- (B) A period of improved relations between USA and USSR
- (C) Tension along Line of Control
- (D) Easing of geo-political tension between USA and USSR

51. South-South cooperation is :

- (A) Cooperation among developing countries
- (B) Cooperation between world economic forum and world social forum
- (C) Cooperation between BRICS countries and United States of America
- (D) All of the above

52. Which of the following is not a constituent of national power ?

- (A) Geography
- (B) Natural Resources
- (C) McDonalds
- (D) Population

53. Reforms in UN would include :

- (A) Reforms in Security Council
- (B) Reforms in its financial sector
- (C) Democratizing different organs of UNO
- (D) All of the above

54. Which is the latest additional member of SAARC ?
- (A) India (B) Afghanistan
(C) Maldives (D) Sri Lanka
55. Who is the author of book, "Globalization and Its Discontents" ?
- (A) Adam Smith (B) Joseph E. Stiglitz
(C) Samir Amin (D) Amartya Sen
56. Comparative Politics includes :
- (A) Systematic comparison of world political systems
(B) It examines differences and similarities among countries
(C) It explores patterns and processes among political systems
(D) All of the above
57. Which one of the following is not included in Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's categorisation of Political Culture ?
- (A) Parochial (B) Subject
(C) Parochial-participant (D) Participant
58. Which of the following is not an agent of political socialization ?
- (A) The Family (B) The Educational system
(C) Walmart (D) Peer Groups
59. According to Lucian W. Pye political development can be observed through :
- (A) Population (B) Government performance
(C) Organization of the polity (D) All of the above
60. In the United States of America residuary powers are :
- (A) Left to the Federal government
(B) To the States
(C) Not defined properly
(D) Given to Local government

M.A. Political Science/A

1. The study of politics has a very long tradition. The approaches which remained largely in vogue till the end of Second World War (1939–1945) are described as :
 - (A) Marxist approach
 - (B) Machiavellian approach
 - (C) Traditional approach
 - (D) Structural Functional approach
2. Liberalism promotes :
 - (A) Civil liberties of the individual
 - (B) Freedom of thought and expression
 - (C) Freedom of association and movement
 - (D) All of the above
3. “The passion of equality has made vain the hope of liberty”, who of the following has said this ?

(A) J.S. Mill	(B) Bentham
(C) Green	(D) Karl Marx
4. Which out of the following does not match with the classical Marxism ?

(A) Dialectical Materialism	(B) Historical Materialism
(C) Theory of anarchism	(D) Theory of class conflict
5. Who of the following is regarded as the greatest exponent of the monistic theory of sovereignty ?

(A) G.B. Powell	(B) David Easton
(C) John Austin	(D) None of the above
6. Liberty in positive sense means :
 - (A) Freedom to do whatever one likes
 - (B) Absence of restraints
 - (C) Presence of opportunity to achieve the fullest development of personality
 - (D) Right to revolt
7. Which of the following is not among the core elements of the State ?

(A) Sovereignty	(B) Population
(C) Civil Society	(D) Government

8. Who out of the following has said that "political liberty can be real when there is social equality" ?
- (A) Laski (B) Tagore
(C) Bodin (D) Machlver
9. Which article of the Indian Constitution has been termed as the soul of the Indian Constitution by B.R. Ambedkar ?
- (A) Article 14 (B) Article 32
(C) Article 44 (D) Article 12
10. The words secular and socialist were incorporated in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by :
- (A) 44th Amendment (B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 76th Amendment (D) None of the above
11. Which among the following is the objective of both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles ?
- (A) Social and Economic Justice
(B) Political Justice and Dignity
(C) Welfare of the individual
(D) All of the above
12. Which among the following is a characteristic of Parliamentary form of Democracy ?
- (A) Representation of People
(B) Responsible Government
(C) Accountability of the Council of Ministers to the Legislature
(D) All of the above
13. Part III of the Constitution of India deals with :
- (A) Directive Principles (B) Centre State relation
(C) Fundamental Rights (D) Emergency
14. The Indian Constitution provides for :
- (A) Federal system
(B) Unitary form of government
(C) Confederation
(D) A mix of Federal and Unitary system

15. Under the Indian Constitution, executive powers are vested in the :
(A) Prime Minister (B) Home Minister
(C) Defence Minister (D) President
16. Which one of the following appointments is not made by the President of India ?
(A) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
(B) Chairman Planning Commission
(C) Chief Election Commissioner
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
17. The State subjects laws of the State J & K are expressly protected under which article of the Indian Constitution ?
(A) Article 370 (B) Article 368
(C) Article 35-A (D) None of the above
18. The title of Sadr-e-Riyasat was substituted by the word Governor in the J & K Constitution in the year :
(A) 1948 (B) 1957
(C) 1964 (D) 1965
19. The Amendment of Article 370 requires :
(A) Concurrence of State Legislature
(B) Consultation with the Chief Minister
(C) Concurrence of State Constituent Assembly
(D) None of the above
20. The J & K Constitution expressly provides for :
(A) Fundamental rights (B) Directive principles
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
21. Which out of the following is the duty of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of J & K State ?
(A) He presides over the meetings and sittings of the Legislative Assembly
(B) He maintains peace and order in the house and he has to see that his decisions are enforced
(C) He allots time for questions and determines whether a question asked is within the rules or not
(D) All of the above

22. In his "Republic" Plato is of the opinion that an "Ideal State" should have :
- (A) Economic class (B) Ruling class
(C) Military class (D) All of the above
23. What is not covered in Plato's concept of communism ?
- (A) Establishment of an Ideal State
(B) State-Controlled System of Education
(C) Faith in majority rule
(D) Faith in social service
24. According to whom, the aim of the State is to produce cultured gentlemen – men who combine the aristocratic mentality with love of learning and the Arts :
- (A) Aristotle (B) J.S. Mill
(C) Jeremy Bentham (D) Jinnah
25. Which among the following is not the characteristic of good Government according to Aristotle ?
- (A) Democracy
(B) Tyranny
(C) Aristocracy
(D) Constitutional Government
26. Which out of the following is not matching with the Machiavellian Philosophy ?
- (A) State is the highest institution and association and subjects should completely merge themselves in it
(B) Prince should be given absolute power
(C) Religion from politics should be completely divorced
(D) Material prosperity was not measuring scale of the success or failure of the State
27. Who described an individual as completely self-centered power seeking animal ?
- (A) Hobbes (B) Aurobindo Ghosh
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) None of the above
28. Which out of the following is not relevant according to Bentham to Sanctions regarding pain and pleasure ?
- (A) Physical and Natural Sanctions (B) Moral Sanctions
(C) Religious Sanctions (D) Political Sanctions

29. Out of the following which one is associated with J.S. Mill ?
- (A) Strong faith in individualism and democracy
 - (B) Love for liberty and championing the cause of minorities
 - (C) Safeguards against misuse of democracy and pleading for qualitative pressure
 - (D) All of the above
30. In his political philosophy Rousseau was very much influenced by :
- (A) Industrial Revolution
 - (B) Glorious Revolution
 - (C) Russian Revolution
 - (D) French Revolution
31. Who out of the following regards "State of Nature" as an actual historical condition ?
- (A) Rousseau
 - (B) Kant
 - (C) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - (D) Machiavelli
32. Who out of the following is of the opinion that stateless State is the ultimate objective of class struggle ?
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Hegel
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) None of the above
33. Which of the following constitutions has the large number of conventions ?
- (A) Switzerland
 - (B) USA
 - (C) UK
 - (D) None of the above
34. The present Coalition Government in the United Kingdom is comprised of :
- (A) Conservatives and Labour Party
 - (B) Labour Party and Liberal Democrats
 - (C) Conservatives and Liberal Democrats
 - (D) Labour Party and British National Party
35. The Lords of the House of Lords are appointed by :
- (A) The Prime Minister of UK
 - (B) Shadow Prime Minister of UK
 - (C) The Crown
 - (D) None of the above

36. In England the highest Court of Appeal is :
(A) House of Commons
(B) Supreme Court of England
(C) House of Lords
(D) Lord Chancellor
37. Swiss Legislature is bi-cameral and is known as :
(A) Legislative Parliament
(B) Federal Assembly
(C) Congress
(D) None of the above
38. The real executive powers under the U.S. Constitution are vested with :
(A) Secretary of State
(B) The Congress
(C) The President
(D) None of the above
39. Who among the following approves all the appointments which are made by the President of America ?
(A) Senate
(B) House of Representatives
(C) US Congress
(D) None of the above
40. In Swiss Confederation the Federal Council is :
(A) Nominal Executive
(B) Supreme Executive
(C) Executive
(D) None of the above
41. Which article of the U.S. Constitution vests the legislative powers in the US Congress ?
(A) Article 2
(B) Article 1
(C) Article 3
(D) Article 6
42. The term direct democracy is appropriate for :
(A) U.S.A.
(B) India
(C) Switzerland
(D) Canada

43. Realistic Approach in international relations is also known as :
- (A) Historical Approach (B) Power Approach
(C) Game Approach (D) None of the above
44. Which out of the following was not an immediate objective of NAM when it came into being ?
- (A) Apartheid (B) Decolonization
(C) New International Economic Order (D) Arab-Israel Conflict
45. The South-South cooperation in International Relation was meant for :
- (A) Cooperation between the two super powers
(B) Cooperation among developed countries
(C) Cooperation among under-developing countries
(D) Cooperation between developed and under-developed countries
46. The NATO was essentially :
- (A) Military Alliances (B) Economic Treaty
(C) Cultural Co-operation (D) Movement for peace
47. The 16th SAARC summit was held at :
- (A) India (New Delhi) (B) Sri Lanka (Colombo)
(C) Maldives (Addu) (D) Bhutan (Thimpu)
48. Which one of the following has not been a factor to influence the demand for New International Economic Order (NIEO) ?
- (A) Increasing Global Interdependence
(B) Vast Economic Gap between North and South
(C) Economic crisis of Developed Nations
(D) Failure of UNCTAD to prevent widening gap between rich and poor nations
49. European Convention on Human Rights was held in the year :
- (A) 1950 (B) 1966
(C) 1975 (D) 1969
50. Which of the following is more stable element of national power ?
- (A) Natural resources (B) Geography
(C) Population (D) None of the above

51. The European Union has a New Monetary Union with a single European currency, which is :
- (A) Euro Dollar (B) British Pound
(C) Dollar (D) Euro
52. Who among the following said that the national interest should be guided by the National Interest Consideration alone, not by political, moral or any other ?
- (A) Michael J. Grower (B) Raymond Aaron
(C) Hans Morgenthau (D) Frankel
53. Systems Theory in International relations basically believes that :
- (A) It is set of elements which have no interaction with each other
(B) In International relation system only developed nations are participants
(C) In International relation system all nations are participants
(D) In International relation system Nation States do not interact with each other
54. The first UN Conference on International Environment took place in :
- (A) Nairobi (Kenya) (B) Stockholm (Sweden)
(C) London (United Kingdom) (D) Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
55. "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" is the name of :
- (A) The Warsaw Pact (B) NATO
(C) NAM (D) None of the above
56. Parochial "Political Culture" is generally found in :
- (A) Developing societies
(B) Societies having multi party political system
(C) Developed societies
(D) Monarchical societies
57. "Political Modernization" is a process based on rational distribution of resources according to :
- (A) Robert Edward (B) Lucian Pye
(C) Hegel (D) None of the above

58. In a parliamentary form of Government the Cabinet is answerable to :
- (A) The Legislature
 - (B) The Chairman Legislative Council
 - (C) The Head of Judiciary
 - (D) None of the above
59. Which one of the following is not covered in the scope of study of comparative politics ?
- (A) Decision-Making process
 - (B) Extra Constitutional Agencies
 - (C) Study of History of Political Authority
 - (D) Use of Authority
60. Who out of the following is not associated with structural functional approach ?
- (A) G.A. Almond
 - (B) Talcott Parsons
 - (C) Radcliffe Brown
 - (D) David Easton

M. A. Political Science/A

1. Growth and development of Behaviouralism in the 20th century in the United States was mainly based on :
(A) Normative theory (B) Empirical Approach
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
2. Which of the following is not a feature of the sovereignty ?
(A) Absoluteness (B) Delegation
(C) Indivisibility (D) Permanence
3. Welfare State is an outcome of :
(A) Classical liberal theory (B) Marxism
(C) Utopian Socialism (D) Modern Liberalism
4. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
(A) Normative approach emphasizes on facts
(B) Marxism campaigns for Economic Justice
(C) Liberalism stands for legal equality
(D) Austin propounds Monistic view of Sovereignty
5. According to the Liberal theory :
(A) State must ensure a free atmosphere for the individuals pursuing their own good
(B) Individual must sacrifice for the good of the State and society
(C) State is necessarily an agency of exploitation
(D) State is there to actively promote the good of the people
6. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution ?
(A) Division of Powers (B) Supremacy of the Constitution
(C) Separation of powers (D) Rule of law

7. The Indian Constitution describes India as a :
- (A) Unitary of State (B) Federation of States
(C) Union of the provinces (D) None of the above
8. Through which of amendments was the status of the Right to Property changed to an ordinary legal right ?
- (A) 42nd amendment (B) 43rd amendment
(C) 44th amendment (D) 46th amendment
9. Which of the following does not constitute a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution ?
- (A) Right to Economic equality (B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Constitutional Remedies (D) Cultural and Educational Rights
10. Under the Article 356 of the Constitution the President of the India can declare :
- (A) Constitutional Emergency (B) National Emergency
(C) State Emergency (D) Financial Emergency
11. Which of the following is not true about the Supreme Court of India ?
- (A) It has appellate Jurisdiction
(B) It is the guardian of the Constitution
(C) It can amend the Constitution
(D) It can authentically interpret the Constitution if need be
12. The impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated in :
- (A) Either House of the Parliament
(B) The Lok Sabha alone
(C) The Rajya Sabha only
(D) A joint session of the two Houses of the Parliament
13. Which of the following is not true about the J and K Constitution ?
- (A) It provides for a Bi-Cameral Legislature
(B) It declares Article 370 as temporary Article
(C) It declares J and K as part of the Indian Union
(D) It provides a list of Directive Principles of State Policy

14. Which of the combinations is not correct ?
(A) Quit Kashmir movement, 1946
(B) New Kashmir Manifesto, 1944
(C) Adoption of J & K Constitution, 1956
(D) Delhi Agreement, 1951
15. Who out of the following has never held the position of Chief Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State ?
(A) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah (B) Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad
(C) G. M. Sadiq (D) Mir Qasim
16. Which of the following statement was correct under Art. 370 in its original form up to 1952 ?
(A) Residuary powers were with the Centre in relation to Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Art. 238 of the Indian Constitution was not applied to Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Article 1 of the Indian Constitution was not applied to Jammu and Kashmir
(D) Art. 356 of the Indian Constitution was applied to J and K State
17. The residuary powers in relation to J and K are vested with :
(A) The Centre (B) The State Government
(C) Both with (A) and (B) (D) With neither of the Two
18. Which of the following is not correct about the Council of Ministers in India ?
(A) It works on the principle of collective responsibility
(B) For becoming its member/minister one has to necessarily a member of either house of the Parliament
(C) It can be thrown out of office by a vote of no confidence in either house of the Parliament
(D) Its members can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
19. Residuary Powers within the Indian Constitution are vested with :
(A) Center without exception
(B) States without exception
(C) With Center except in relation to Jammu and Kashmir
(D) With States, except that of Jammu and Kashmir State

20. Which one of the following books is not correctly matched with its author ?
- (A) *Laws* and Plato
 - (B) *Discourses on livy* and Machiavelli
 - (C) *Discourse on Inequality* and Rousseau
 - (D) *On Utilitarianism* and Bentham
21. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) Karl Marx as a Utopian Socialist
 - (B) Rousseau as a Romanticist
 - (C) Hobbes as a Rationalist
 - (D) Locke as a Liberal
22. J. S. Mill has not been associated with :
- (A) Defending complete Liberty of Thought and expression
 - (B) Outlining limits on certain aspects of liberty
 - (C) Propounding and supporting female franchise
 - (D) Supporting one past post system of voting to ensure minority representation
23. Which one of the following books is not correctly matched with its author ?
- (A) *An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, Bentham
 - (B) *Prince*, Machiavelli
 - (C) *Discourse on Inequality*, Rousseau
 - (D) *Social Contract*, Hobbes
24. Which of the following is a normal government according to Aristotle ?
- (A) Oligarchy
 - (B) Monarchy
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Tyranny
25. What according to Plato is/are the attributes of the good state ?
- (A) Rule by those who have no private desire
 - (B) Guarding the State by courageous people
 - (C) Existence of a class exclusively for managing economy
 - (D) All of the above

26. Who out of the following maintained growth of civilization as a curse on Man/human society ?

- (A) Plato
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Marx
- (D) Hobbes

27. Breakdown of the Soviet Union was not followed by which one of the following ?

- (A) Socialist Block as a factor in International politics disappeared
- (B) China continued to be politically committed to socialism
- (C) Socialism/Marxism as an ideology and academic methodology became dead
- (D) Liberal capitalist order became global in reach and operation

28. Which of the following is in line with Marxism ?

- (A) State in terms of its nature is never partisan in its conduct
- (B) State by its very character favours strong against the weak
- (C) State favours equity and justice for all
- (D) State promotes greatest good of greatest number

29. Who out of following was first to lay the intellectual foundations for the Rights of Man vis-à-vis the State :

- (A) Thomas Hobbes
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) John Locke
- (D) J.S. Mill

30. Contemporary Relevance of Non Alignment movement is located in :

- (A) Conflict within the bipolar international Order
- (B) Emergence of China as a major power and its growing tensions with the US
- (C) Common challenges mainly economic faced by the member countries
- (D) India's rise as a major power

31. Which of the following is not included in the six models of International System as enumerated by Mortin Kaplan in his book *System and Process in International Politics*, (NY, 1957) ?

- (A) Balance of Power System
- (B) Unit Veto System
- (C) Multi-polar System
- (D) Hierarchical System

32. First NAM Summit was held in :
(A) Cairo (Egypt) (B) Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
(C) New Delhi (India) (D) Colombo (Sri Lanka)
33. Initiative for the foundation of the SAARC in 1980s came from :
(A) Zia-ul-Haq, Pakistan (B) Zia-u-Rahman, Bangladesh
(C) Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India (D) Bandaranaike, Sri Lanka
34. Which of the following has not been an issue in the North South Dialogue when it started in 1980s ?
(A) Co-operative efforts in Environmental protection
(B) Co-operation in technology transfer
(C) Transfer of Capital
(D) Improvement in the terms of trade
35. Which of the following has not been the founding member of the SAARC ?
(A) Nepal (B) Afghanistan
(C) Maldives (D) Bhutan
36. Power is the most important factor in the International Relations according to :
(A) Idealist Theory (B) Decision making Approach
(C) Realist Theory (D) Systems Theory
37. Which of the following is not correct about the cold war that became the dominant feature of International Relations after the World War II ?
(A) It was a Bi-polar world
(B) It encouraged Arms Race
(C) It resulted in the direct war between the United States and the Soviet Union
(D) It led to the formation of various power blocks
38. Which of the following has not been connected with the Soviet-American relations ?
(A) Détente (B) Thaw
(C) Cuban Missile Crises (D) Bandung conference

39. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the Security Council ?
(A) France (B) Britain
(C) China (D) USSR
40. Which of the following is what followed the end of the World War II ?
(A) Western Europe emerging Stronger
(B) The expansion and strengthening of colonialism and imperialism
(C) Britain emerges as a stronger imperial power
(D) Ideologically characterized bipolar world order came into being
41. Within the Indian, the British and the United States' Constitutions Judicial Review is an important feature of :
(A) All the three Constitutions
(B) Only the United Kingdom and the United States' Constitutions
(C) Only the Indian and the United States' Constitutions
(D) Only the United States' Constitution
42. The British Constitution does not provide for :
(A) Bicameral legislature (B) Separation of powers
(C) Legislative supremacy (D) Constitutional Monarchy
43. Which of the following statements is correct ?
(A) United States has a Parliamentary form of government
(B) Monarch in Britain is a powerful Head of the State
(C) Britain is not a Republic
(D) The United States is a unitary State
44. Which of the statements about the House of Lords in Britain is correct ?
(A) It is the popular house of the Parliament
(B) Of the two houses it is more powerful
(C) It exercises no financial control on the government
(D) It represents the Federal principle
45. Which of the following is not a feature of the US Constitution ?
(A) It provides for a mechanism of checks and balances in the government
(B) It provides for Constitutional supremacy
(C) It is Republican constitution
(D) It provides for legislative supremacy

46. Which of the following is not an attribute of political development ?
(A) Secularization (B) Political participation
(C) Primordial loyalties (D) Political communication
47. Which of the following is not correct about the US Congress ?
(A) It is a Bi-Cameral legislature
(B) The House of Representatives is the popular house of the Congress
(C) Senate represents federal principle of the US Constitution
(D) Senate is considered to be most powerful legislative chamber in the world
48. Which of the following is not correct ?
(A) United States has Constitutional supremacy
(B) Britain Constitution is based on traditions and conventions
(C) Britain government works on the principle of separation of powers
(D) The United States has powerful judiciary
49. Which of the following according to David Easton did not constitute as one of the intellectual constituents of Behaviouralism ?
(A) Verification (B) Systemization
(C) Relevance (D) Quantification
50. Post-Behaviouralism is distinguished from Behaviouralism by :
(A) Concern for facts (B) Concern for relevance
(C) Scientific method (D) Theory building
51. Constitutionalism stands for :
(A) Empowering Government
(B) Limiting government as per law
(C) Give Supreme authority to legislature
(D) Ensuring Democracy as a majority rule
52. David Easton has been associated with the development of :
(A) Behaviouralism (B) Post-behaviouralism
(C) Systems theory (D) All the above

53. According to David Easton attributes of a Political System include :

- (A) Input functions
- (B) Output functions
- (C) Feed-back system
- (D) All the above

54. Lucian Pye has described the characteristics of political development as :

- (A) Administrative and economic development
- (B) Technological and national development
- (C) Capacity building and differentiation
- (D) Political unification and State building

55. Which of the following is not true about Human development approach ?

- (A) It redefined/refined the concept of security
- (B) Education and health are counted as parameters of human security
- (C) It reaffirms security primarily as military security of borders of a country
- (D) It includes environment as an element of security

56. Which of the following is/are feature/features of the study of Comparative Politics ?

- (A) Study of structural functional aspects of politics
- (B) Multi-disciplinary approach
- (C) Developmental aspects of Politics
- (D) All the above

57. What is political socialization ?

- (A) Making people socially awakened
- (B) Making political elites responsible
- (C) Introducing new generations into the political processes
- (D) To link people with social concern

58. Who out of the following said that politics makes an "authoritative allocation of values"?

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) David Easton
- (C) Harold Laswel
- (D) Robert Dahl

59. Political Socialization is a process that transmits :

- (A) Political Culture
- (B) Political Values
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

60. Which of the following is not correct about Machiavelli ?

- (A) He separated religion from politics
- (B) He supported the authority of the Pope
- (C) He wanted a strong political authority
- (D) He stood for the unification of Italy

1. In his book *Republic* Plato propounds as best of the Government :
(A) Democracy (B) Rule of Law
(C) Aristocracy of the wealthy (D) Rule of the Wise
2. Which of the following is not in line with the Aristotle's views on Slavery ?
(A) Slavery is natural and useful
(B) It should be abolished
(C) It is necessary for a virtuous life
(D) It is even good for slaves
3. Which of the following statements is in accordance with the views of Aristotle ?
(A) Oligarchy is a normal government
(B) Democracy is a normal government
(C) Monarchy is a normal government
(D) Polity is a perverted government
4. Which of the following is not correct about Machiavelli ?
(A) He separated religion from politics
(B) He supported the peaceful coexistence among various princes in Italy
(C) He supported the emergence of a strong political authority
(D) He stood for the unification of the Italy
5. Who out of the following did not belong to Rational and Individualist tradition of Political Thought ?
(A) Hobbes (B) John Locke
(C) Rousseau (D) Jeremy Bentham
6. Who out of the following was first to lay the intellectual foundations for the Rights of Man vis-à-vis the State ?
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) Rousseau
(C) John Locke (D) J.S. Mill

7. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (A) According to Hobbes state of Nature was a state of violence and insecurity
 - (B) According to Locke people in the State of nature enjoyed right to property
 - (C) Hobbes is categorized as a great Rationalist thinker
 - (D) According to Rousseau the General Will is sum total of the Actual Wills
8. According to whom has the development of Science and Technology done greater damage to peace and happiness within the human society :
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Rousseau
 - (D) Hegel
9. Which thinker has been described as 'a Prophet of empty liberty and abstract individualism' ?
- (A) John Locke
 - (B) J.S. Mill
 - (C) Hobbes
 - (D) Rousseau
10. Who said that, "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness ?"
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) John Locke
 - (D) Hegel
11. Within the Indian, the British and the United States' constitutions Judicial Review is an important feature of :
- (A) All the three constitutions
 - (B) Only the United Kingdom and the United States' constitutions
 - (C) Only the Indian and the United States' constitutions
 - (D) Only the United States' constitution
12. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (A) The United States has the parliamentary form of government
 - (B) Monarch in Britain is a powerful head of the State
 - (C) Britain is a republic
 - (D) The system of checks and balances is a feature of the US government

13. Which of the following is not a feature of the British Constitution ?
- (A) It is an unwritten constitution
 - (B) It provides for a Unitary State
 - (C) It declares Britain as a Republic
 - (D) It establishes legislative supremacy
14. Which of the statements about the House of Lords in Britain is correct ?
- (A) It is the popular house of the parliament
 - (B) In terms of its emergence it is older of the two houses of the British Parliament
 - (C) It exercises the financial control on the government
 - (D) It can pass vote of no confidence against the executive
15. The Division of powers is an important feature of :
- (A) The British Constitution
 - (B) The US Constitution
 - (C) The British and the American Constitutions
 - (D) None of the above
16. Which of the following Constitutions is considered to be the first written Constitution of the world ?
- (A) The United States Constitution
 - (B) The Swiss Constitution
 - (C) The British Constitution
 - (D) The Indian Constitution
17. Which of the following is not a feature of the US Constitution ?
- (A) It is a unitary constitution
 - (B) It is a written constitution
 - (C) It is a Republican constitution
 - (D) It provides for Separation of powers
18. Which of the statements about the US Senate is not correct ?
- (A) It plays an important role in the foreign relations of the United States
 - (B) It is the popular house of the Congress
 - (C) Senate represents the federal principle of the US constitution
 - (D) Senate is considered a strong second chamber in the world

19. Which of the following is not a feature of the Swiss Constitution ?
(A) It is a federal constitution
(B) It provides for a collegial/plural executive
(C) It has a provision for referendum
(D) It has a parliamentary form of government
20. The party system in Britain is referred to as :
(A) Single Party System (B) Two Party System
(C) Non Party System (D) Multi Party System
21. Who out of the following is the author of the *Politics Among Nations* ?
(A) Hans Morgenthau (B) P. Huntington
(C) Henry Kissinger (D) M. Kaplan
22. Which of the following is not included in the six models of International System as enumerated by Martin Kaplan ?
(A) Balance of Power System
(B) The Loose Bipolar System
(C) Multi-Polar System
(D) The Tight Bipolar System
23. Who wrote the book *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* ?
(A) Karl Marx (B) Stalin
(C) Lenin (D) Engels
24. Which of the following has been one of the notable features of the international power structure as it emerged at the end of the World War II ?
(A) Dominance of Europe
(B) Weakening of the imperialist powers that had colonized most of Asia and Africa
(C) Emergence of Japan as a colonial power
(D) Formation of the Soviet Union as a Socialist State
25. First NAM Summit was held in :
(A) Cairo (Egypt) (B) Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
(C) New Delhi (India) (D) Colombo (Sri Lanka)

26. Which of the following is not directly connected with the super power relationship after the World War II ?
- (A) Détente (B) Arms Race
(C) Decolonization (D) Thaw
27. The Non-Alignment for the newly independent states after decolonization meant ?
- (A) Having no relationship with the Two Super Powers
(B) Having special relations with the former Soviet Union
(C) Having no relations with the United States
(D) Pursuing independent Foreign policy vis-a-vis the Two Super Powers
28. Détente in international Relations was referred to :
- (A) Nuclear Arms race between the Super Powers
(B) Reaching to the level of mutually assured destruction in the super-power relationship
(C) II Cold War
(D) Easing of the tension between the Super Powers in early 1960's
29. Which of the following is not a member of the SAARC ?
- (A) Maldives (B) Afghanistan
(C) Burma (Myanmar) (D) Bhutan
30. Which of the following enjoys a Veto Power within the UN General Assembly ?
- (A) India (B) China
(C) Germany (D) None
31. Globalization has reduced :
- (A) Economic disparities between the rich and the poor
(B) Inequalities of economic growth between countries
(C) State control over private sector within its borders
(D) The influence of the global economic institutions like the IMF, World Bank and WTO
32. Kyoto Protocol of 1997 dealt with :
- (A) Human Rights (B) Global Terrorism
(C) Gender issue (D) Global Environment

33. UNHCR stands for/is the short form of :
- (A) United Nations High Commission of Rehabilitation
 - (B) United Nations High Commission for Relief
 - (C) United Nation's High Commission for Refugees
 - (D) United Nation's High Commission for Human Rights
34. The third generations of human rights refers to :
- (A) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - (B) European Charter of Rights
 - (C) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - (D) Civil and Political Rights
35. Who of the following was responsible for the beginning of Behaviouralism in America ?
- (A) Leo Strauss
 - (B) Christian Bay
 - ✓ (C) Charles Merriam
 - (D) David Easton
36. Lucian Pye has described the characteristics of political development as :
- (A) Administrative and economic development
 - (B) Technological and national development
 - (C) Equality, capacity building and differentiation
 - (D) Political unification and military strength
37. David Easton has not been associated with :
- (A) Developing Systems Theory
 - (B) Defining Behaviouralism
 - (C) Originating Behaviouralism
 - (D) Ushering in Post-Behaviouralism
38. Which of the following was not enumerated as one of characteristics of the Behaviouralism by David Easton ?
- (A) Verification
 - (B) Relevance
 - (C) Systemization
 - (D) Integration

39. What is political socialization ?
- (A) It is a process which promotes greater social awakening among people
 - (B) It is a process through which Elites are made politically more accountable
 - (C) It is a process through which newer generations develop attitudes to politics within a given value context
 - (D) It is a process through which people get linked to the larger social concern within a society
40. Which of the following is true of the Post-Behaviouralism ?
- (A) It was a complete refutation of Behaviouralism
 - (B) It aimed at modifying and reforming Behaviouralism
 - (C) It emerged without any reference to and relationship with Behaviouralism
 - (D) None of the above
41. Political theory prior to the 20th century was mainly :
- (A) Normative
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Both Normative and Empirical
 - (D) Neither of the two
42. According to which of the following the State was created with the conscious consent of the people :
- (A) Force Theory
 - (B) Social Contract theory
 - (C) Divine Origin theory
 - (D) Historical Evolutionary theory
43. Which of the following is not true about nationalism ?
- (A) It developed in the context of Post Renaissance Europe
 - (B) State and Nation are always same
 - (C) It is born out of the people's sense of solidarity on the basis of shared common identity
 - (D) Commonality of language and culture reinforce the sense of Nationalism
44. According to Marxist view :
- (A) State promotes conditions under which individual manages his/her own affairs freely
 - (B) State is God's march on earth
 - (C) State has been necessarily an agency of exploitation and coercion
 - (D) State promotes social and economic equality for all people

45. Authority is defined as :
- (A) Power of all sorts
 - (B) Only non coercive power
 - (C) Power with approval from law and tradition
 - (D) Police power only
46. Which of the following is not correctly/positively linked ?
- (A) Classical liberalism and Laissez-faire
 - (B) Historical Materialism and Dialectical Idealism
 - (C) Modern Liberalism and Welfare State
 - (D) Socialist State and Proletarian revolution
47. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Sovereignty ?
- (A) Inalienability
 - (B) Divisibility
 - (C) Absoluteness
 - (D) Permanence
48. Which of the following about the Elite Theories is correct ?
- (A) Elites are same as masses
 - (B) Economic concept of class and the Elite as a concept is same
 - (C) Elites always remain the same
 - (D) Elites (not masses) exercise the political power even within the democracies
49. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian constitution ?
- (A) It is a unitary constitution
 - (B) It is a democratic constitution
 - (C) It is a republican constitution
 - (D) It is a lengthiest constitution
50. Which of the following is correct about the fundamental rights and the directive principles ?
- (A) FRs are within the constitution whereas DPs are not part of the constitution
 - (B) FRs are non justiceable, while DPs are justiceable
 - (C) FRs and DPs are same in all respects
 - (D) FRs are mandatory for the State whereas DPs are optional

51. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated :
- (A) By the Supreme Court
 - (B) Only in the Lok Sabha
 - (C) In either House of the Parliament
 - (D) Only in a joint sitting of the two Houses
52. How long can a person continue to be Minister of the Union Government without being a member of either House of Parliament ?
- (A) One year
 - (B) Six months
 - (C) Three months
 - (D) No time limit
53. What is judicial review ?
- (A) Revision of its own decisions by a court
 - (B) Review of petition of lower courts by the supreme court
 - (C) Supreme Court Reviewing the constitution
 - (D) Supreme Court Reviewing the constitutional validity of laws made by the Parliament
54. Residuary Powers within the Indian constitution are vested with :
- (A) Centre without exception
 - (B) States without exception
 - (C) With centre except in relation to Jammu and Kashmir
 - (D) With States, except that of Jammu and Kashmir
55. The judges of the Indian Supreme Court can be removed by :
- (A) The President of India
 - (B) The Prime Minister of India
 - (C) The Chief Justice of India
 - (D) By the legislative impeachment
56. Ministers in the Union Cabinet are appointed by :
- (A) The Prime Minister
 - (B) The President
 - (C) The President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
 - (D) The Prime Minister on the advice of the President of India

57. Which of the following is not correct about the J&K Constitution ?
- (A) It provides a list of Directive Principles of the State Policy
 - (B) It provides its own list of the Fundamental Rights for exclusive application in J&K
 - (C) It contains its own preamble
 - (D) It declares J&K as a part of the Indian Union
58. Rights and duties of a permanent resident in Jammu and Kashmir are governed by :
- (A) Citizenship provisions of the Indian Constitution only
 - (B) State Subjects Provisions in J&K Constitution only
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Article 370 of the Indian Constitution
59. The residuary powers in case of J&K are vested in :
- (A) The Centre
 - (B) The State Government
 - (C) There are no residuary powers in relation to J&K
 - (D) It continues to be the area of disputation between the Centre and the State
60. Which of the combinations is not correct ?
- (A) Delhi Agreement, 1952
 - (B) Indira-Abdullah Accord, 1977
 - (C) Adoption of J&K Constitution, 1956
 - (D) First generation land reform in J&K, 1950

1. According to Liberal view :
 - (a) State must promote conditions under which individual manages his/her own affairs
 - (b) State is God's march on earth
 - (c) State is necessarily an agency of exploitation and coercion
 - (d) State must promote social and economic equality for all people

2. Political theory in the 20th century mainly changed from being :
 - (a) Normative to empirical
 - (b) Empirical to normative
 - (c) Value free to value laden
 - (d) Value Neutral to Value commitment

3. Nationalism is closest to :
 - (a) Political organisation under a state
 - (b) A Country with a common government
 - (c) A people's sense of solidarity on the basis of shared common identity under or with an urge to be under a common political organisation
 - (d) None of the above

4. Which of the following combinations is not correct ?
 - (a) State exists for good of the people - liberal thinkers
 - (b) State emerged to safeguard Economic Justice - Marxist thinkers
 - (c) State was created by the consent of the people - Contractualist Theory
 - (d) State developed gradually with the passage of time - Historical and Evolutionary Theory

5. The source/s of authority according to Max Weber is/are :
 - (a) Tradition
 - (b) Charisma
 - (c) Law and Rationality
 - (d) All the above

6. Conceptual basis for a Welfare State is provided by :
- (a) Classical Liberalism
 - (b) Modern Liberalism
 - (c) Marxism
 - (d) Socialism
7. Which of the following about the Elite's Theories is not correct ?
- (a) Elites are different from masses
 - (b) Elites alone exercise the political power
 - (c) Economically superior alone constitute Elite
 - (d) There is circulation among the Elite
8. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) Austin propounds Pluralist view of Sovereignty
 - (b) Marxism campaigns mainly for Legal Justice
 - (c) Liberalism stands for Economic Justice
 - (d) Pluralist view is more Democratic
9. Which of the following is not provided by the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) Division of Powers
 - (b) Separation of powers
 - (c) Supremacy of the Constitution
 - (d) Rule of Law
10. The Indian Constitution describes India as a :
- (a) Unitary State
 - (b) Federation of States
 - (c) Union of States
 - (d) Quasi Federal State
11. Which of the following does not constitute a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution ?
- (a) Right to Economic Justice
 - (b) Right against Exploitation
 - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (d) Cultural and Educational rights
12. Under the Article 360 of the Constitution the President of India can declare :
- (a) Constitutional Emergency
 - (b) National Emergency
 - (c) State Emergency
 - (d) None of the above

13. Which of the following is not true about the President of India ?
- (a) He/She Appoints the Prime Minister of India
 - (b) He/She is elected by an electoral college solely consisting of Members of both houses of the Indian Parliament
 - (c) He/She appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court
 - (d) He/She can dismiss the Prime Minister
14. The Judges of the Indian Supreme Court can be removed by the :
- (a) President of India on his own will
 - (b) Prime Minister of India with the approval of President
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
 - (d) None of the above
15. The Voting System applicable in India for election to the Lok Sabha is called :
- (a) Majority System of Voting
 - (b) Proportional System of Voting
 - (c) First Past the Post System
 - (d) Single Transferable Vote System
16. Sarkaria Commission was appointed to :
- (a) Suggest Constitutional reform
 - (b) Look into the problem areas of Centre-State relations
 - (c) Study the concerns of the States related with certain powers of the Centre
 - (d) All the above
17. Which of the following is not true about the J & K constitution ?
- (a) It provides for a Bi-Cameral Legislature
 - (b) It declares Article 370 as temporary Article
 - (c) It declares J&K as part of the Indian Union
 - (d) It provides a list of Directive Principles of State Policy
18. The J & K government in its day to day functioning is governed by :
- (a) Article 370
 - (b) Constitution of India
 - (c) Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) Ranbir Panel Code

19. Which of the following is correct about J & K ?
- (a) J & K continues with a one party dominance system
 - (b) Governor draws his powers from the Indian Constitution
 - (c) Chief Minister in the State is appointed by the President of India
 - (d) J & K Constitution has reserved a certain proportion of the seats in the State Legislature for the Pakistan controlled parts of the State
20. Which of the following statement was correct under Art. 370 in its original form ?
- (a) Residuary powers were with the Centre in relation to Jammu and Kashmir
 - (b) Art. 238 of the Indian Constitution was not applied to Jammu and Kashmir
 - (c) Article 1 of the Indian Constitution was not applied to Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) Art. 356 of the Indian Constitution was applied to J & K State
21. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- (a) According to Hobbes, the State of Nature was state of violence and insecurity
 - (b) According to Jeremy Bentham, Law is good if it promotes pleasure maximum
 - (c) According to Rousseau, Reason is a good quality that people enjoyed even in the early stages of the state of nature
 - (d) JS Mill was in favour of absolute freedom of thought and expression
22. Who said, "Until the Philosophers are Kings or Kings and Princes of this world have the spirit of philosophy, cities will never rest from evil" ?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) J.S. Mill
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Rousseau
23. Which of the following is a perverted government according to Aristotle ?
- (a) Monarchy
 - (b) Polity
 - (c) Democracy
 - (d) Aristocracy
24. Which one of the following book is not correctly matched with its author ?
- (a) Aristotle and the *Politics*
 - (b) Machiavelli and the *Discourses*
 - (c) Mill and *On Representative Government*
 - (d) Bentham and *On Utilitarianism*

25. The first thinker to focus on the Rights of man vis-a-vis state was :
- (a) Thomas Hobbes
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) John Locke
 - (d) J.S. Mill
26. What according to Plato is/are the attributes of the good State ?
- (a) Rule by those who have no private desire
 - (b) Guarding the state by courageous people
 - (c) Existence of a class exclusively for managing economy
 - (d) All of the above
27. Who out of the following maintained growth of civilization as a curse on Man/human society ?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Marx
 - (d) Hobbes
28. Who out of the following said that democracy without minority representation is only a tyranny ?
- (a) Hobbes
 - (b) John Locke
 - (c) J.S. Mill
 - (d) Jeremy Bentham
29. Which of the following is not true about J.S. Mill ?
- (a) He was for complete freedom of thought for an individual
 - (b) He thought that the society could be an enemy of individual liberty
 - (c) He was for complete freedom of Action for an individual
 - (d) He thought that the state can be a threat to individual liberty
30. Which of the following is not correct about Machiavelli ?
- (a) He stood for secular politics
 - (b) He wanted Ethics to have no role in a society
 - (c) He stood for the National Unity of Italy
 - (d) He separated Ethics from Politics

31. Who out of the following is not part of development of liberal tradition in the context of the West ?
- (a) John Locke (b) Jeremy Bentham
(c) Rousseau (d) J.S. Mill
32. Who said that, "it is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness ?"
- (a) Locke (b) Marx
(c) Hobbes (d) Hegel
33. The British Constitution provides for :
- (a) Legislative supremacy (b) Unicameral legislature
(c) Separation of powers (d) Republican Government
34. Which of the statements about the House of Commons in Britain is not correct ?
- (a) It is the popular house of the Parliament
(b) Of the two houses it is more powerful
(c) It has no control on the British Executive
(d) It exercises the financial control on the government
35. The separation of powers is an important feature of the :
- (a) British Constitution
(b) The U.S. Constitution
(c) Both British and the U.S. Constitutions
(d) Neither the British nor the U.S. Constitutions
36. Which of the following statements about the President of the United States is not correct ?
- (a) He is the Head of the State
(b) He exercises effective executive authority
(c) His government can be removed by a Vote of No Confidence in the U.S. Congress
(d) He has no power to dissolve the House of Representatives

37. Which of the following is not a feature of the U.S. Constitution ?
- (a) It is a federal Constitution
 - (b) It is a flexible Constitution
 - (c) It is a republican Constitution
 - (d) It is a secular Constitution
38. Which of the statements about the U.S. Congress is not correct ?
- (a) It is a Bi-Cameral Legislature
 - (b) The House of Representatives is the popular house of the Congress
 - (c) Each State gets representation in the Senate proportionate to its population
 - (d) Senate is considered as one of the strongest second chambers in the world
39. Judicial review is an important feature of the :
- (a) British Constitution
 - (b) The U.S. Constitution
 - (c) Both British and the American Constitutions
 - (d) Neither British nor American Constitutions
40. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (a) United States has constitutional supremacy
 - (b) Britain is a Federation
 - (c) Britain has parliamentary supremacy
 - (d) The United States has a powerful judiciary
41. Power is the most important factor in the International Relations according to :
- (a) Idealist Theory
 - (b) Decision making Approach
 - (c) Realist Theory
 - (d) Systems Theory
42. Which of the following has not been the direct result of the Soviet Breakdown ?
- (a) End of Cold War
 - (b) Decolonization
 - (c) End of Bi-polarity
 - (d) Economic Globalization
43. Which of the following has not been the issue within the North South Dialogue ?
- (a) Transfer of Capital
 - (b) Transfer of technology
 - (c) More favourable terms of trade for the South
 - (d) Reforming the United Nations

44. The systems theory to the study of International Politics was applied by :
- (a) David Easton
 - (b) Marganthau
 - (c) M. Kaplan
 - (d) Hadly Bull
45. Which of the following is not a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council ?
- (a) France
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) China
 - (d) Russia
46. The most notable feature of the international power structure as it emerged at the end of the World War II was :
- (a) Western Europe emerging Stronger
 - (b) The expansion and strengthening of Colonialism and Imperialism
 - (c) Britain emerges as a stronger imperial power
 - (d) Emergence of the Cold War Bipolarity
47. The Non-Alignment for the newly independent states meant :
- (a) Having Special relations with the former Soviet Union
 - (b) Having no relationship with the Two superpowers
 - (c) Having no relations with the United States of America
 - (d) None of the above
48. Detente in International Relations was referred to :
- (a) Nuclear Arms race between the Super Powers
 - (b) End of Ideological division between the two Super Powers
 - (c) Easing the tension between the two Super Powers
 - (d) The Cuban Missile Crisis between the Super Powers
49. Who out of the following was among the leading members of the Non-Aligned movement ?
- (a) Tito
 - (b) Gandhi
 - (c) Bhutto
 - (d) Sadat

50. Initiative for the foundation of the SAARC came from :
- (a) Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan
 - (b) Zia-u-Rehman of Bangladesh
 - (c) Mrs. Gandhi of India
 - (d) Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka
51. Which of the following is not correct about UN ?
- (a) It reflects international power structure as operative at the end of the World War II
 - (b) It is hierarchical in its structure
 - (c) It works on the principle of democratic equality
 - (d) It does a lot of good social work through many of its subsidiary organs and structures
52. Globalization has reduced :
- (a) Economic disparities between the rich and the poor
 - (b) Strength of the Capitalist Economies
 - (c) The State control within its borders
 - (d) The influence of the global economic institutions like WTO
53. Which of the following is not correct about a budget ?
- (a) It is a finance bill
 - (b) It is a statement of income and expenditure of a government
 - (c) It is prepared and presented by executive
 - (d) Budgeting and planning are two names of the same thing
54. Which of the following about Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is not correct ?
- (a) The President appoints him
 - (b) He prepares the financial bills
 - (c) He audits the government expenditure
 - (d) He submits report to the President

55. Which of the following characteristics is the distinguishing feature of the New Public Administration ?
- (a) It is against value neutrality in Public Administration
 - (b) It is for the Supremacy of meritocracy in Administration
 - (c) It is mainly technology driven
 - (d) It is more bureaucratic and hierarchical
56. Which of the statements about the budget in India is not correct ?
- (a) It can be submitted in either house of the Parliament
 - (b) It is a statement of income and expenditure of the government
 - (c) The finance minister generally submits it in the Parliament
 - (d) It is a Money bill
57. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is important in Indian history because :
- (a) He was one of the founding fathers of the Indian National Congress
 - (b) He initiated reforms within Hindu Society
 - (c) He fought against the British
 - (d) He developed Radical Humanism
58. Which of the following association is incorrect ?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Democratic Socialism
 - (b) Gokhale as a Radical
 - (c) M.A. Jinnah and Two Nation Theory
 - (d) Ambedkar and Dalit Empowerment
59. Which of the following statements about Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is not correct ?
- (a) He worked for the educational upliftment of Muslims
 - (b) He was a social reformer
 - (c) He wanted Muslims to fight against the British
 - (d) He was a modernist in his approach
60. Mahatma Gandhi has not been associated/linked with :
- (a) Swatantra Hind Dal
 - (b) *Hind Swaraj*
 - (c) Swadeshi Policy
 - (d) Khilafat Movement

Political Science - 2010

M.A. Political Science

1. The present day political scientists are striving to develop political science into :
 - (a) The study of institutions and their legality
 - (b) A study of political ideologies
 - (c) An ethical study
 - (d) An empirical and value free science
2. Institutionalism emphasises on :
 - (a) Democratic participation
 - (b) Political and legal analysis
 - (c) Historical and legal analysis
 - (d) Empirical methods
3. The elitist theory holds that power is always concentrated in the hands of :
 - (a) Priestly class
 - (b) Military class
 - (c) Civil servants
 - (d) A small group of elites
4. Which of the following theories is the most acceptable theory regarding the origin of the state ?
 - (a) Divine origin theory
 - (b) Social contract theory
 - (c) Force theory
 - (d) Evolutionary theory
5. The modern state has been described as :
 - (a) A welfare state
 - (b) An exploitative state
 - (c) A moral institution
 - (d) A police state
6. According to Marxists :
 - (a) State is a welfare institution
 - (b) State is a class structure
 - (c) State is an instrument of emancipation
 - (d) State is a positive good
7. Monistic thinkers consider sovereignty :
 - (a) Is shared by the state and society
 - (b) Is divided between the centre and other units
 - (c) Rests in the state and is shared with no one
 - (d) Is shared by state and government

8. Equality in the positive sense means :
- (a) Provision of basic necessities to the members of society
 - (b) Provision of adequate opportunities to all
 - (c) Equality which is backed by the force of law
 - (d) Equality bestowed by nature
9. The concept of justice is applicable only to :
- (a) Dealing with human beings
 - (b) Dealing with all living beings
 - (c) Dealing with living as well as non-living beings
 - (d) None of these
10. The pluralist theory of democracy holds that :
- (a) The state is the source of all authority and all groups draw power from it
 - (b) The power in society is shared by the government and other groups
 - (c) The political power cannot be divided among various groups, associations etc.
 - (d) None of these
11. There is popular sovereignty in India because the preamble of Indian Constitution begins with the words :
- (a) Democratic India
 - (b) Sovereignty of people
 - (c) Peoples democracy
 - (d) We, the people of India
12. The Indian Constitution borrowed idea of fundamental rights from the model of :
- (a) American Constitution
 - (b) French Constitution
 - (c) English Constitution
 - (d) Constitution of Ireland
13. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the chapter of directive principles of state policy ?
- (a) Part III
 - (b) Part III A
 - (c) Part IV
 - (d) Part IV A
14. Before assuming office, the President has to take an oath, which is conducted to him by the :
- (a) Vice President
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Election Commissioner

15. Judicial Review means :
- (a) Power of the courts to declare null and void any action by any organ of the government, if it is beyond the power granted by the Constitution
 - (b) Power of the courts to try cases
 - (c) Review of the judicial power of the judges
 - (d) Review of the working of the Judiciary.
16. The Constitution of J and K came into force on :
- (a) 15th August, 1957
 - (b) 26th January, 1957
 - (c) 14th May, 1954
 - (d) 29th April, 1955
17. In case of the State of J and K the residuary power of the legislation belongs to :
- (a) The Parliament
 - (b) The State itself
 - (c) Both the Parliament as well as the State
 - (d) None of the above
18. Which among the following part of the Indian Constitution does not apply to the State of J and K ?
- (a) Fundamental rights
 - (b) Directive principles of the state policy
 - (c) Elections
 - (d) Emergency against external aggression
19. The Chairman of the J and K Public Service Commission is appointed by the :
- (a) Governor
 - (b) President
 - (c) State Legislature
 - (d) High Court of the State
20. How many members does J and K have in the Rajya Sabha ?
- (a) Five
 - (b) Six
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Two
21. The City States existed in ancient :
- (a) Greece
 - (b) Egypt
 - (c) China
 - (d) Bangladesh

22. According to Aristotle :
- (a) A state is a divine institution
 - (b) State is an artificial creation
 - (c) State is a creation of force
 - (d) State is a natural institution
23. The political thinker who first used the word 'state' in the contemporary period is :
- (a) Plato
 - (b) T.H. Green
 - (c) Jean Jacques
 - (d) Machiavelli
24. According to Hobbes, there was a contract of :
- (a) All with all
 - (b) Each with all
 - (c) None with none
 - (d) One with all
25. According to Locke the first contract was :
- (a) A social contract
 - (b) A political contract
 - (c) A cultural contract
 - (d) A recreational contract
26. According to Plato, justice meant that :
- (a) A class should do its work in social cadre or political plan to which it was called by its peculiar properties
 - (b) Society should defend with all its might the right of its members
 - (c) All the classes and groups of society should be treated equal
 - (d) There should be an elaborate system of law to provide justice to the citizens
27. The General will is :
- (a) Permanent
 - (b) Keeps on changing according to time and place
 - (c) Purely temporary
 - (d) A legal contract
28. Utilitarianism is associated with the name of :
- (a) Laske
 - (b) Locke
 - (c) Bentham
 - (d) Adam Smith
29. Who among the following believed that private property is essential for the development of Individual's personality ?
- (a) Laske
 - (b) J.S. Mill
 - (c) Adam Smith
 - (d) Karl Marx

30. According to Marx, history is the product of :
(a) Combination of several forces (b) Political forces
(c) Religious forces (d) Material forces
31. The rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of the :
(a) German Constitution (b) British Constitution
(c) French Constitution (d) U.S. Constitution
32. Which one of the following is not a feature of the U.S. Constitution ?
(a) Rule of law (b) Federal system
(c) Separation of powers (d) Rigid Constitution
33. The Constitution of China stipulates that all power goes to the :
(a) Legislature (b) People
(c) Chairman, people of republic (d) President
34. The draft of Chinese Constitution was accepted in the year :
(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1959 (d) 1960
35. The U.S. Constitution is :
(a) Flexible Constitution (b) Rigid Constitution
(c) Both rigid and flexible (d) None of the above
36. 'Parliamentary Supremacy' is a definite feature of the political system in :
(a) U.K. (b) India
(c) Canada (d) Australia
37. The U.S Constitution rests residuary power in :
(a) The centre (b) The states
(c) Both the centre and the states (d) None of the above
38. Who is the current President of the U.S ?
(a) Barrack Hussain Obama (b) Jhon McCain
(c) G.W. Bush (d) None of the above

39. There is no judicial review in the U.K. because :
- (a) The House of Lords is itself a judicial body
 - (b) The Parliament can do no wrong
 - (c) The executive is accountable to the legislature
 - (d) There is no written Constitution
40. Which country does not have a written Constitution ?
- (a) India
 - (b) U.S.A.
 - (c) Britain
 - (d) Switzerland
41. Which of the following theories maintains that the International politics should be taken as the Interaction of foreign policies :
- (a) The Realist theory
 - (b) The Systems theory
 - (c) The Marxist theory
 - (d) The Decision making theory
42. The cold war means :
- (a) The war of words
 - (b) The war without arms
 - (c) The war in which the arms are not used but the whole atmosphere of war remains the same between the rival countries
 - (d) The war with sticks
43. An easing of tension between the States can be termed as :
- (a) Delegation
 - (b) Declaration
 - (c) Demarche
 - (d) Detente
44. The Headquarters of U.N.O. is located in :
- (a) Paris
 - (b) London
 - (c) New York
 - (d) Berlin
45. Who has defined national interest in terms of power ?
- (a) Kaplan
 - (b) George Kennance
 - (c) Morgenthau
 - (d) Kissinger
46. Objectives of SAARC :
- (a) Promoting welfare of the people of the region
 - (b) Improving economic growth in the region
 - (c) Improving security environment in the region
 - (d) All the above

47. The SALT was formally signed on 26th May, 1972 with a view :
- (a) To curb the race in nuclear arms between the two super powers (USA and USSR)
 - (b) To refrain non-nuclear countries either from receiving the weapons or manufacturing them
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
48. Which country / countries did not sign the CTBT ?
- (a) India
 - (b) India, Iraq
 - (c) India, Iraq, Iran
 - (d) India, Iraq, Iran, Libya
49. Regional economic integration refers to :
- (a) Trade blocks created through regional economic agreements to promote economic growth
 - (b) The vision of the New International Economic order (NIEO)
 - (c) The North-South dialogue
 - (d) The South-east Asian economic tigers of the ASEAN
50. Globalization implies :
- (a) The growth of a single unified world market
 - (b) Financial market system is centred in a single state
 - (c) Geographical location of a firm is of utmost importance
 - (d) Foreign capital transactions
51. Who among the following is regarded as 'the prophet of Indian' nationalism and father of modern India ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
52. Extremists believed in :
- (a) Violence
 - (b) Non-Violence
 - (c) Violence as the last resort
 - (d) Terrorism and Sabotage
53. Aurobindo Ghosh wrote :
- (a) Extremist movement
 - (b) Moderate movement
 - (c) The Divine life
 - (d) Kesari

54. Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha movement in 1919 :
- (a) As a protest against the enactment of Rowlatt Act
 - (b) As a protest against British policy towards Turkey
 - (c) As a protest against inadequate reforms introduced by the Act of 1919
 - (d) As a protest against the enactment of Act of 1909
55. Jinnah gave his separate scheme known as :
- (a) Muslim report
 - (b) Jinnah's 14 points
 - (c) Jinnah's 10 points
 - (d) Dastavez Pakistan
56. Public Administration attracts :
- (a) Wider publicity than private administration
 - (b) Less publicity than private administration
 - (c) The same amount of publicity of private administration
 - (d) None of the above
57. Herbert Simon's model of decision - making is known as :
- (a) Behaviour alternative
 - (b) Policy science
 - (c) Mixed scanning
 - (d) Disjointed incrementalism
58. The essence of communication is :
- (a) Transmitting information
 - (b) Sharing information
 - (c) Imparting knowledge
 - (d) Sharing understanding
59. Who among the following is an Officer of Parliament and is called ears and eyes of the Public Account Committee :
- (a) President
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) Comptroller General of India
60. Bureaucracy is an important feature of :
- (a) Democratic government
 - (b) Dictatorial system of government
 - (c) All governments
 - (d) None of the above

POLITICAL SCIENCE 2008

1. Elite theory of power implies:
 - (A) Power is concentrated in selected few
 - (B) Power is with ethnic groups
 - (C) Power is domination of men over women
 - (D) Power belongs to the class which controls means of production
2. Nationalism as sentimental ideology got promoted by :
 - (A) Renaissance and reformation.
 - (B) Contribution of middle classes
 - (C) Spread of education and press
 - (D) All of the above
3. Which of the following statements about classical political theory is not correct?
 - (A) It was dominated by philosophy
 - (B) It served as conscience keeper of politics
 - (C) Classical tradition was the search for an ideal state
 - (D) Classical political theory was value free
4. The advocates of social contract theory of origin of state
 - (A) Agree on the conditions prevailing in the state of nature
 - (B) Somewhat agree on the conditions prevailing in the state of nature
 - (C) Completely agree on the conditions in the state of nature.
 - (D) Don't agree at all on the conditions prevailing in the state of nature
5. Keeping in view the functions of modern state, it has been characterised as:
 - (A) A welfare state
 - (B) A capitalist state
 - (C) A totalitarian state
 - (D) None of the above
6. The purpose of the state as an institution according to Marxists
 - (A) To defend class domination and exploitation
 - (B) To look after the welfare of women
 - (C) State provides wide range of social services to all
 - (D) To establish a classless society

8. According to Austin the Sovereign is a

- (A) Inferior person
- (B) Subordinate person
- (C) Moral person
- (D) Determinate Human Superior

8. The pluralists are in favour of:

- (A) Denial of all sovereign power to the state
- (B) Grant of absolute sovereign right to the state
- (C) Grant of limited sovereign powers to the state
- (D) Grant of all powers to associations only

9. The modern democracy is

- (A) Direct Democracy
- (B) Perverted Democracy
- (C) Representative Democracy
- (D) Socialist Democracy

10. Positive Liberty means:

- (A) Liberty to do anything (without restraints)
- (B) Liberty with some restraints
- (C) Liberty with no restraints
- (D) Only restraints and no liberty

11. Which of the following is not true about Indian constitution?

- (A) It divides powers between union and the states
- (B) It has provided for a unicameral parliament
- (C) It provides for independent Judiciary
- (D) It provides for fundamental rights

13. Right to life and personal liberty as fundamental right in Indian constitution is provided by:

- (A) Article 21 of the constitution
- (B) Article 19 of the constitution
- (C) Article 20 of the constitution
- (D) Articles 31 C and 31 D.

13. The parliament of India consists of:

- (A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (B) The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (C) Lok Sabha, President and Cabinet
- (D) Rajya Sabha, President and Cabinet

14. The Electoral College constituted for the election of the President of India consists of:

- (A) All the members of Parliament
- (B) All the members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
- (C) The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and selected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States
- (D) None of the above

15. Which one of the following features of Indian federalism has been wrongly listed?

- (A) There is equal representation of states in Rajya Sabha
- (B) There is an independent Judiciary
- (C) There is a written constitution
- (D) Powers have been divided between Centre and States

16. Article 370 in its application to Jammu and Kashmir means

- (A) That article I of Indian Constitution will not apply to the state
- (B) That the state will have 'its own constitution
- (C) That provisions of Article 238 shall not apply to the State
- (D) That President of India can unilaterally abrogate Article 370

17. Once the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court is sought on any matter:

- (A) It is obligatory for the Supreme Court to give its opinion
- (B) It is within the discretion of the Supreme Court to give or refuse the same
- (C) It is for the chief justice to decide whether the opinion should be given or not
- (D) None of the above

18. Which one of the following is not a feature of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution?

- (A) It provides for Directive Principles in Part IV
- (B) It declares state as an integral part of India
- (C) It provides for a type of double citizenship
- (D) It has a chapter on fundamental rights

19. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir State has power to

- (A) Appoint the Chief Minister
- (B) Summon and Prorogue the - Assembly
- (C) Hold office during the pleasure of President of India (D) All of the above
- (D) All the above

20. Which one of the following is not an officer of state legislature under Jammu and Kashmir Constitution?

- (A) The Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (B) The Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (C) The Chairman of Legislative Council
- (D) All of the above

21. The term city-state is mostly associated with:

- (A) Ancient Egypt
- (B) Ancient Greece
- (C) Ancient China
- (D) None of the above

22. According to Thomas Hobbes, the State of Nature was a

- (A) Pre-social stage
- (B) Social stage
- (C) Unsocial stage,
- (D) Political stage

23. The General Will is

- (A) Non-sovereign
- (B) Sovereign
- (C) Enjoys only limited sovereignty
- (D) Legally sovereign

24. According to Marx, history is the product of:

- (A) Material forces
- (B) Religious forces
- (C) Political forces
- (D) Ethical forces

25. Justice according to Plato is

- (A) Giving to everyone his due

(B) Justice is the bond holding society together

(C) It is both a public and a private virtue

(D) All of the above

26. The political thinker generally referred to as the father of Political Science

(A) Jeremy Bentham

(B) Plato

(C) Aristotle

(D) J. S. Mill

27. The Prince of Machiavelli mainly deals with

(A) Statecraft

(B) Ideal political discourse

(C) Classification of Governments

(D) None of the above

28. " Who said "State is useful only so long as it caters to the greatest happiness of the greatest number?"

(A) Karl Marx

(B) M. K. Gandhi

(C) Bentham

(D) Stalin"

29. John Locke's state of nature is :

(A) Where there is peace, goodwill and mutual assistance

(B) Where life is short and nasty

(C) Where might" is right

(D) None of the above

30. Most characteristic contribution to political thought from J. S. Mill is contained in his:

(A) Mein Kamph

(B) Reason and Revolution

(C) Government and Politics

(D) On Liberty (1859)

31. In USA, each state sends to senate

(A) Five members

(B) Ten members

(C) Two members

(D) One member

32. Which one of the following is not a feature of constitution of Britain?

(A) It IS unitary

(B) It IS evolutionary

(C) There is predominance of conventions

(D) All of the above

33. Sovereignty of British Parliament means

(A) Parliament has power to make or unmake any law

(B) There are other bodies to set aside legislation of Parliament

(C) Parliament's law making power is limited

(D) There is a written constitution and hence constitutional limitation

34. Rule of law in Britain does not mean

(A) Predominance of regular law

(B) Equality before law

(C) Rights are the sources of Constitution

(D) Only a written Constitution is a guarantee for rule of law

35. The functions and powers of British Prime Minister include

(A) He forms the cabinet

(B) He is chief advisor to the king

(C) He functions .as Chairman of the Cabinet

(D) All of the above

36. Which of the following is not true about cabinet in Britain?

(A) The cabinet is real executive

(B) It is chief policy-making body of the state

(C) Most of the bills in parliament are introduced by the cabinet

(D) The parliament is summoned by the cabinet

37. Which of the following is not a federal feature of Swiss Constitution?

(A) Written Constitution

(B) Division of Powers

(C) Bicameral Federal Assembly

(D) Single Citizenship

38. Swiss participates directly in legislative process through

(A) Town Assembly

(B) Referendum

(C) Initiative

(D) All of the above

39. The two major political parties of the USA are

(A) Independent and Democratic

(B) Republican and Democratic

(C) Democratic and Socialist

(D) Republican and Communist

40. The power that according to Prof. Laski makes Supreme Court as third Chamber of USA's Congress is:

(A) The original Jurisdiction

(B) Appellate Jurisdiction

(C) Advisory Jurisdiction

(D) Judicial Review

41. In the post-second world war period cold war meant:

(A) Strained relations between USA and USSR

(B) Good relations between China and USA

(C) Hot nuclear war between USA and USSR

(D) Strained relations between Nepal and India

42. Detente as a phase in cold war after 1969 implied:

(A) That relations between USA and USSR improved

(B) Relations became bitter among Super Powers

(C) It led to Cubari Missile Crisis

(D) None of the above

43. According to Realism Theory, the essence of international politics is

(A) The pursuit of power

(B) Morality

(C) Peace

(D) Globalisation

44. Elements of Power Constitute

(A) Geography

(B) Natural Resources

(C) Population

(D) All of the above

45. Objectives of SAARC include

(A) Promoting welfare of the people of the Region

(B) Improving Economic growth in the Region

(C) Improving security environment in the region

(D) All of the above

46. Broader objectives of non-alignment movement include

(A) Avoiding involvement in general war

(B) Preservation of World Peace

(C) Economic Development of Developing Nations

(D). All of the above

47. North-South Dialogue is

(A). Dialogue between rich and poor nations (B) Dialogue between China and Russia

(C) Dialogue between USA and USSR

(D) Dialogue between UNO and SEATO

48. Methods of peaceful settlement of disputes involves:'

(A) Negotiation

(B) Mediation

(C) Arbitration

(D) All of the above

49. Multi-national corporation are criticised for:

(A) Environmental Degradation

(B) Uneven Development and Distribution of Resources

(C) Social Disintegration

(D) All of the above

50. Which of the following is not connected with disarmament?

- (A) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- (B) Limited Test Ban Treaty
- (C) Non-proliferation Treaty
- (D) Camp-David Treaty

51. Two-nation Theory as advocated by M.A. Jinnah envisaged

- (A) That Hindus and Muslims before 1947 constitute separate nations
- (B) 'Creation of Kashmir as a separate state
- (C) Growth of composite nationalism
- (D) Akhand Bharat

52. Which of the following is not true about Jawaharlal Nehru's Socialist Ideas? (A) He was crusader against imperialism

- (B) He disliked communist policy of suppression
- (C) Democracy and socialism are not contradictory
- (D) Following methods of regimentation' and coercion

53. Kautilya's Arthashastra deals with:

- (A) Ways in which economic and political power course be maintained
- (B) Ethical code for the ruler
- (C) Ideal state formation
- (D) None of the above

54. Who among the following is not considered an extremist political thinker?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Bipin Chander Pal
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) M.G. Ranade

55. B. R. Ambedkar's contribution lies in

- (A) Enhancing human equality
- (B) Promoting parliamentary democracy
- (C) Pursuing political equality
- (D) All of the above

56. Which aspect of Public Administration lends special character to it

- (A) Local
- (B) Public

(C) Private

(D) Global

57. New Public Administration stresses

(A) Social equity

(B) Change

(C) Relevance

(D) An of the above

58. If the expenditure is more than the estimated revenue, it is

(A) Railway Budget

(B) Balanced Budget

(C) Surplus Budget

(D) Deficit Budget

59. The three major instruments of control over public administration are

(A) Legislative, executive and judicial

(B) Legislative, executive and market

(C) Legislative, planning and market

(D) President, planning and market

60. Who among the following is considered pioneer of Public Administration?

(A) Woodrow Wilson

(B) Max Weber

(C) Felix A. Nigro

(D) Herbert Spencer

POLITICAL· SCIENCE 2007

1. Which Of the e following is not correct?

(a) Formative political theory has a value preference

(b) Empirical political theory focuses on observable facts

(c) Traditional political theory was normatively oriented

(d) Behaviourism has a normative focus

2. Which of the following combination of essential elements constitutes a state?

- (a) Constitutionalism, Population, Government and Sovereignty
- (b) Government, Democracy, Sovereignty and Population
- (c) Sovereignty, Population, Federalism and Territory
- (d) Sovereignty, Population, Government and Territory

3. According to Historical evolutionary theory, the state has come into being as a result of:

- (a) Force
- (b) Class conflict
- (c) Slow and steady growth
- (d) God's Will

4. Which of the following is out of tune with the rest?

- (a) Pluralism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Communitarianism
- (d) Individualism

5. According to Karl Marx, State safeguards

- (a) The interests of all people
- (b) The interests of the economically dominant classes
- (c) The interests of the economically weaker sections
- (d) The interests of the working class

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6. With the advent of the Globalization :

- (a) State authority has been strengthened
- (b) State authority has remained unaffected
- (c) State authority has disappeared

(d) State authority has been undermined

7. Authority is defined as :

(a) Military power

(b) Legitimate power -

- (c) Illegitimate power

(d) Power of all types

8. According to the liberal notion _of justice, all people :

(a) should hold same political position

(b) should enjoy absolute economic equality

(c) are equal before the law

(d) are born free but every where they are in chains

-9. Which of the following is a characteristic of sovereignty ?

(a) Supremacy

(b) Divisibility

(c) Democracy

(d) Strong Government

10. According to the Liberal theory :

(a) State must promote the good of an individual

(b) Individual can be sacrificed for the interests of the State

(c) State is always. an agency of exploitation and coercion

-(d) State is a natural agency

11. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?

(a) It is a unitary constitution

(b) It is a democratic constitution

(c) It is a republican constitution

(d) It is the lengthiest constitution

12. Which of the following is not correct about the fundamental rights provided under the Indian Constitution at present?

- (a) Right to property is part of it
- (b) Right against exploitation is included in the list of fundamental right
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies is necessary to guarantee the protection of these rights for the Indian citizens
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights is also listed as one of the rights

13. Which of the following is not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) It can declare a law passed by the parliament of India as void
- (b) It can declare any administrative action as void
- , (c) It can amend the Constitution of India
- (d) It has the role of the guardian of the Indian constitution

14. The Constitution describes India as a :

- (a) Federal State
- (b) Union of States
- (c) Unitary State
- (d) Quasi-federal State

15. Under the Article 360, the President of India can declare

- (a) Financial emergency
- (b) State emergency
- (c) National emergency
- (d) War on an enemy country

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16. In order to be a member of the union council of ministry one should be necessarily :

- (a) a member of the Lok Sabha only
- (b) a member of the Rajya Sabha only
- (c) a member the either house of the Parliament

(d) a member of the any legislative assembly in India

17. Which of the following is not true about J & K ?

- (a) Its Constitution provides for a bicameral legislature
- (b) State Constitution declares J & K as part of the Indian Union
- (c) Of all states in India J & K is "the only state that has been granted residuary powers
- "(d) State Constitution describes the J & K as an autonomous state

18. Which of the following is true about the Art. 370 that grants special status to the J & K State?

- (a) The Article is part of the J & K Constitution
- (b) The Article is part of the instrument of accession
- (c) The Article is part of the Ranbir panel code
- (d) The Article describes itself as a temporary provision

19. Under the Indian Constitution real executive authority IS vested with the:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Supreme Court of India
- (c) The Union Council of Ministers
- (d) The Indian Parliament

20. Which of the following is true about the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Preamble was inserted into the Constitution through an amendment
- (b) The word secular has always been a part of the preamble
- (c) The word socialist was inserted into the preamble through an amendment
- (d) The word republican was inserted into the preamble through an amendment

21. Which of the following is not in line with JS Mill's views on Liberty?

- (a) There has to be no limitation on the freedom of thought and expression of an individual
- (b) Society and state should regulate self regarding action of an individual
- (c) Society and state should regulate other regarding action of an individual
- (d) Minority views should be respected

22. Which of the following is not in line with the Aristotle's views on property?

- (a) Property is natural to man
- (b) He was against the communism of property
- (c) It is necessary for a virtuous life
- (d) Institution of private property is bad for the state

23. Which of the following is not a perverted government according to Aristotle .?

- (a) Oligarchy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Tyranny

24. According to Hobbes, people in the State of nature entered into a contract in order to :

- (a) Limit the powers of the King
- (b) Promote democracy
- (c) Control the disorder and the state of insecurity
- (d) Strengthen civil rights of the people :

25. Which of the following is not correct about Machiavelli?.

- (a) He separated religion from politics .
- (b) He supported the authority of the Pope
- (c) He wanted a strong political authority
- (d) He stood for the unification of the Italy

26. Utilitarianism was developed into a school of thought mainly by :

- (a) J. S, Mill
- (b) Bentham
- (c) Hobbes
- (d) Hume

27. Which of the following is not the natural right enjoyed by man in the state of nature according to John Locke?

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to liberty
- (c) Right to life
- (d) Right to property

28. Which of the following is not correct about Rousseau's concept of General Will ?

- (a) It is supreme
- (b) It represents the good of everyone
- (c) It represents the real wills of all
- (d) It represents all wills of all people

29. Rousseau's teachings inspired:

- (a) Glorious revolution of England
- (b) The American revolution
- (c) The French revolution
- (d) The Russian revolution

30. According to Karl Marx the fundamental clash in history has been between the:

- (a) Nations
- (b) Economic classes
- (c) Religious groups
- (d). Civilizations

Political Science 6

31. The British Constitution does not provide for:

- (a) Bicameral legislature
- (b) Rule of law
- (c) Legislative supremacy
- (d) Republican government

32. The two main political parties in England are

- (a) Conservative Party and Democratic Party
- (b) Democratic Party and Liberal Party
- (c) Liberal Party and Republican Party
- (d) Labour Party and Conservative Party

33. Which of the statements about the British Parliament is not correct ?

- (a) It is considered a very powerful legislature in the world .
- (b) House of Commons is regarded as the popular house of the parliament
- (c) Of the two houses, House of Lords is more powerful
- (d) Executive in Britain is closely linked with the Parliament

34. The system of checks and balances is an important feature of the

- (a) British constitution
- (b) Indian constitution
- (c) US constitution
- (d) British and the American constitutions

35. Which of the following statements about the President of the United States is not correct ?

- (a) He is the Head of the State
- (b) He exercises effective executive authority
- (c) The American people directly elect him
- (d) He is a nominal Head of the State

36. Which of the following is not a feature of the US constitution?

- (a) It is a federal constitution
- (b) It is a written constitution
- (c) , It is republican constitution
- (d) The US President and his colleagues can be removed from the office by a vote of no confidence passed in the Congress

37. Two main political parties in the United States are

- (a) Republican and Conservative
- (b) Democratic and Liberal
- (c) Congress and Labour
- (d) Democratic and Republican

38. Which of the statements about the US Congress is not correct?

- (a) It is a Bicameral legislature
- (b) The House of Representatives is the popular house of the Congress
- (c) Senate represents the federal principal of the US Constitution
- (d) The House of Representatives always overshadows the authority of the Senate

39. Judicial review is an important feature of the

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) American Constitution
- (c) Both British and the American Constitutions
- (d) Neither British nor American Constitution

40. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) United States has the presidential form of government
- (b) Monarch in Britain is a powerful head of the state
- (c) Britain is not a Republic
- (d) The United States is a Republic

41. According to the Realist Theory which of the following is most vital to the working/understanding of the international relations ?

- (a) Values
- (b) Ideology
- (c) Power
- (d) Spirit of international solidarity

42. Systems approach as applied to International Relations was mainly developed by :

- (a) David Easton
- (b) Martin Kaplan
- (c) Maranthau
- (d) G. Almond

43.. · Which of the following is not correct about the International situation at the end of the World War II ?

- (a) The United States emerges as the dominant world power
- (b) The United Nations is created
- (c) Britain emerges as a stronger imperial power
- (d) A socialist block under the Soviet leadership is formed

44. Which of the following is not correct about the cold war that became the dominant feature of International Relations after the World War II ?

- (a) It led to a Bi-polar world
- (b) It encouraged Arms Race
- (c) It resulted in the direct war between the United States and the Soviet Union
- (d) It led to the formation of various power blocks under the NATO and the Warsaw Pact

45. Who out of the following was not among the founding fathers of the Non-Alignment?

- (a) Nehru
- (b) Nasser
- (c) Bhutto
- (d) Tito

46. Which of the following has not been connected with the Soviet-American relations during the cold war era ?

- (a) Detente
- (b) Thaw
- (c) Cuban Missile Crisis
- (d) Bandung Conference

47. Which of the following has not been the part of the process for disarmament and arms control ?

- (a) CTBT
- (b) MAD ;
- (c) NPT
- (d) Partial' test ban treaty

48. Which of the following has not been one of the main demands for the New International Economic Order within the North-South Dialogue?

- (a) Transfer of Capital
- (b) Transfer of Technology
- (c) More favourable terms of trade for the South
- (d). Disarmament

49. Which of the following is not has not been associated with SAARC

- (a) It aims at promoting free trade among member states
- (b) It stands for regional cooperation in the South Asia
- (c) Its objective is to addresses bi-lateral disputes between the member states
- (d) It was established on the initiative of President Zia-ur-Rehman of Bangladesh

50. Which of the following states is a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- (a) Japan
- (b) China
- (c) Germany
- (d) India

51. Who out 'of the following is associated with the renaissance in India? (a) M. N. Roy

- (b) M. K. Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

52. Who out of the following was the founder of the Anglo-Oriental College, which latter became Aligarh Muslim University?

- (a) Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal
- (b) Maulana Mohammed Ali
- (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

53. Which out of the following has not been correct about B. R. Ambedkar ?

- (a) He was chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution
- (b) He was a true follower of M. K. Gandhi
- (c) He converted to Buddhism
- (d) He worked for the promotion of the rights of Dalits

54. Two Nation Theory according to M. A. Jinnah meant:

- (a) India and Pakistan are two nations
- (b) India and China are two nations
- (c) Hindus and Muslims in India constituted two nations
- (d) Britain and India are two nations

55. Which out of the following is not associated with Jawaharlal Nehru?

- (a) Non-Alignment
- (b) Radical Humanism
- (c) Democratic Socialism
- (d) Development of the Public Sector in India

56. Which of the statements about the Budget in India is not correct?

- (a) It is a financial bill
- (b) It is a statement of income and expenditure
- (c) It is prepared and presented by the Finance Ministry
- (d) It is presented in the Upper House 'of the Parliament

57. Which of the following about New Public Administration is correct?

- (a) It propounds value neutrality
- (b) Its focus is on reducing human factor in Administration
- (c) It stands for value commitment in Administration
- (d) All of the above

58. Which of the following IS not a mechanism of the Legislative control on administration in India?

- (a) . Asking Questions
- (b) Passing Vote of No-Confidence
- (c) Controlling the State Purse
- (d) Declaring administrative actions as unconstitutional and null and void

59. Which of the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is not correct ?

- (a) The president appoints him
- (b) He prepares the financial bills
- (c) He audits the government expenditure
- (d) He submits report to the President

60. Which of the following is correct about public administration in the age of globalization and liberalization?

- (a) Importance of public administration is enhanced
- (b) Importance of public administration is reduced
- (c) Public administration has become completely useless/redundant
- (d) There has been no difference at all