

- 
1. Who among the following made the statement, “Sovereignty is the supreme power of State, over citizens and subjects unhindered by law”?  
A) J.Bodin   B) H.Gardner  
C) Harold J.Laski                                 D) Aytollah Rohallah Khomeini
  
  2. According to Marx, which one of the following is the principle of distribution in the Socialistic State?  
A) From each according to his ability to each according to his needs  
B) From each according to his ability to each according to his work  
C) That property should be equally distributed among all  
D) That merit alone should be the basis of the distribution
  
  3. In Marxist thought, the concept of hegemony is closely associated with whom among the following?  
A) F.Engels   B) Rosa Luxemburg  
C) A.Gramsci   D) Mao-Tse-Tung
  
  4. “Over himself, over his mind and body, the individual is sovereign.” Who among the following made this statement?  
A) H.J.Laski   B) Immanuel Kant  
C) J.S.Mill    D) G.W.F.Hegel
  
  5. In Rawl’s theory, rights are based on which of the following principles?  
A) Deontologism                                    B) Hedonism  
C) Pragmatism                                      D) Idealism
  
  6. Who among the following argued that justice is the first virtue of social institution?  
A) G.W.F.Hegel                                    B) Karl Marx  
C) Charles Taylor                                 D) John Rawls
  
  7. Which political thinker advocated ‘Plural Voting’ to the higher educated citizens?  
A) J.Bentham   B) J.J. Rousseau  
C) J.S. Mill    D) T.H.Green
  
  8. Who among the following held the view that the, “States comes into existence for the sake of life and it continues for the sake of good life”?  
A) J.Bentham   B) T.H.Green  
C) Aristotle    D) Plato
  
  9. “I hate democracy because I love freedom”, This observation belongs to a school of political thought known as:  
A) Anarchism                                        B) Conservatism  
C) Totalitarianism                                 D) Liberalism

10. Which one of the following thinkers defended representative democracy against direct democracy?  
A) John Locke                                      B) Karl Marx  
C) M.A. Bakunin                                    D) J. Madison
11. Which one of the following statements is not correct?  
A) For Aristotle, state exists to ensure good life for its members  
B) For Jeremy Bentham, state exists to promote the social and economic welfare of its citizens  
C) For Thomas Hobbes, the primary task of the state is to ensure law and order  
D) For John Locke, the state exists to protect the inalienable rights of its citizens
12. The concept of center-periphery is propounded by:  
A) Robert Nozick                                    B) Mao-Tse-Tung  
C) Andre Gunder Frank                            D) Samuel Huntington
13. The countries belonging to the Third World are seen as peripheral countries whose resources are continuously transferred to the capitalist metropolis/centers, according to the:  
A) Marxists    B) Behaviouralists  
C) Dependency theorists                            D) Narodniks
14. The most essential principle of liberalism is:  
A) Equality    B) Social Justice  
C) Freedom                                         D) Democracy
15. Who among the following attacked majoritarianism of the utilitarian?  
A) T.H. Green                                        B) Bernard Bosanquet  
C) J.S. Mill                                         D) John Rawls
16. Fascism views the state as:  
A) A necessary evil  
B) A product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonism  
C) An absolute power over the individuals  
D) A union of families and villages, having for its end, perfect and self-sufficing life
17. 'Everything within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing above the state'. This tenet has been propounded by:  
A) Socialism                                         B) Communism  
C) Liberalism                                        D) Totalitarianism
18. Terms such as 'Purna Swaraj', 'Ramarajya', 'Sarvodaya' and 'Panchayati Raj' were used by M.K. Gandhi to indicate:  
A) Citizenship                                      B) A blissful state in the past  
C) Political obligation                            D) An ideal political order

19. The nature of the French revolution was:  
 A) Bourgeoisie B) Proletarian  
 C) Socialist D) New Democratic
20. “As the means, so the end; there is no wall of separation between means and end.”  
 The above statement is characteristic of:  
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) B.R.Ambedkar  
 C) Mao- Zedong D) Karl Marx
21. Who among the following has/have identified rule-making, rule application and rule adjudication as three authoritative governmental functions?  
 A) Almond B) Robert Dahl  
 C) Harold J.Laswell D) David Easton
22. The regional legislatures of Scotland and Wales are elected by which method?  
 A) Plural of votes  
 B) Absolute majority of votes  
 C) Proportional representation by single transferable votes  
 D) A mixture of single-member districts and proportional representation by party lists
23. The traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics neglected the:  
 A) Study of Governments B) Description of institutions  
 C) Comparison of constitutions D) Empirical investigations
24. Structural-functionalism is primarily:  
 A) An ideology of development of modern state  
 B) A measurement for comparison of governments  
 C) An interdisciplinary approach to political analysis  
 D) An explanation for existence of the state
25. According to political scientist Almond, all systems of government perform two basic functions, namely  
 A) Import and export functions  
 B) Input and output functions  
 C) Active and proactive functions  
 D) Information and logistic functions
26. Marxian view treats international politics as an extension of class war in:  
 A) Global perspectives B) National perspectives  
 C) Societal perspectives D) None of these
27. Who among the following used the expression “forced to be free” in connection with the notion of liberty of the individual?  
 A) Rousseau B) Locke  
 C) Green D) Hobhouse

28. The zero-sum game as employed by the supporters of the game theory assumes that
- A) The loss of one player is the gain of the other.
  - B) The loss of one player is the loss of the other as well.
  - C) The gain or the loss of one player has nothing to do with the gain or loss of the other.
  - D) The gain of one player is the gain of the other player.
29. Regional devolution in Britain falls short of federalism because of the supremacy of which one of the following?
- A) British Constitution
  - B) British Parliament
  - C) British Supreme Court
  - D) European Commission
30. According to the Cabinet Mission plan, which one of the following was the method of electing the Constituent Assembly?
- A) Universal Adult Franchise
  - B) Partly elected by the Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by the Governor-General
  - C) Nominated by the Princely States
  - D) Partly elected by the Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by the Princes
31. Robert Merton's concept of 'Political Machine' in a large city is associated with:
- A) Comparative analysis
  - B) Structuralism
  - C) Behaviouralism
  - D) Functionalism
32. Who among the following introduced the input-output analysis in the study of comparative government and politics?
- A) Curtis
  - B) Harold Lasswell
  - C) David Easton
  - D) Von Bertalanffy
33. 'Constitutional Government' means:
- A) Representative government
  - B) Limited government
  - C) Government according to the Constitution
  - D) Government by the consent of the people
34. Federation implies:
- A) Fusion of powers
  - B) Separation of powers
  - C) Division of powers
  - D) Devolution of powers
35. In which of the following federal systems decentralization is implemented under the 'devolution-revolution' doctrine?
- A) Canada
  - B) Australia
  - C) India
  - D) U.S.A
36. Who coined the acronym POSDCORB?
- A) Gulick and Urwick
  - B) Urwick
  - C) Gulick
  - D) Henry Fayol

37. Who of the following Administrative thinkers have defined administration as “the organization and direction of human and material resources to achieve desired ends?”
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) L.D.White    | B) J.M.Pfiffner |
| C) John A. Vieg | D) H.A. Simon   |
38. Who declared that, “If our civilization fails, it will be mainly because of a breakdown of administration”?
- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) Charles A. Beard | B) L.D.White   |
| C) Donham           | D) Ordway Tead |
39. “Public Administration is the heart of the problem of modern government”, is said by
- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A) W.B.Donham | B) Charles A. Beard |
| C) L.D.White  | D) P.H.Appleby      |
40. ”The state is everywhere: it leaves hardly a gap.” This statement explains the concept of:
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A) Democratic state | B) Federal State |
| C) Welfare state    | D) Police State  |
41. “Politics has to do with expressions of the State will, whereas, administration has to do with the execution of these policies.” This is attributed to:
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A) L.D. White     | B) F.J. Goodnow |
| C) Woodrow Wilson | D) Willoughby   |
42. Public Administration is:
- |   |
|---|
| A) The basis of government                            |
| B) An instrument of national integration              |
| C) A stabilizing force in economy                     |
| D) An instrument for providing services to the people |
43. Arrange the following events in the evolution of public administration in the proper order:
1. Formation of the Comparative Administration Group
  2. Founding of the *Administrative Science Quarterly* Journal
  3. Minnowbrook Conference
  4. Introduction of Agraria-Transitia-Industria Typology by Riggs
  5. Publication of the article entitled *Trends in the Theory of Public Administration*
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) 2, 1, 5, 3, 4 | B) 2, 5, 1, 4, 3 |
| C) 5, 2, 4, 1, 3 | D) 5, 2, 1, 4, 3 |
44. “Hierarchy is the means by which resources are apportioned, personnel selected and assigned operations activated, reviewed and modified.” This statement is attributed to:
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| A) Mooney  | B) L.D. White |
| C) Appleby | D) Urwick     |

45. The principle of span of control means:
- An employee should receive orders from one superior only
  - The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct
  - The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinates
  - The number of people being controlled
46. Which of the following statements are true about concept of authority in public administration?
- It is the legitimate power of office holders.
  - It is the foundation of administration in public life.
  - Authority and power are synonymous.
  - It is derived from law, organizational tradition and delegation
- 1 & 4
  - 1, 3, & 4
  - 1, 2 & 4
  - 1, 2, 3 & 4
47. "Coordination is the orderly arrangement of group effort, to provide unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose." The above definition is given by:
- G.R. Terry
  - L.D. White
  - J.C. Charlesworth
  - J.D. Mooney
48. The first country in the world to introduce the right to information was:
- Norway
  - USA
  - Sweden
  - Finland
49. In which of the following stated years, the Lokpal Bill was not introduced in the Parliament?
- 1968
  - 1971
  - 1978
  - 1985
50. Which of the following statements are true about the Governor of a state?
- The executive power of the state is vested in him.
  - He must have attained 35 years of age.
  - He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
  - The grounds for his removal are laid down in the Constitution
- 1, 2 & 4
  - 1, 2, & 3
  - 1, 3 & 4
  - 1, 2, 3 & 4
51. District administration stands for:
- Law and order administration within a district
  - Revenue administration within a district
  - Development administration within a district
  - Public Administration within a district
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - 1, 2, & 3
  - 4 only

52. District Judges are appointed by:  
 A) The Chief Justice of High Court in consultation with Chief Minister  
 B) The State Public Service Commission  
 C) The Chief Minister of state  
 D) The Governor of state in consultation with High Court
53. Which one of the following is not included in the State List in the Constitution of India?  
 A) Police  
 B) Law and Order  
 C) Prisons  
 D) Criminal Procedure Code
54. The office of the District Collector was created in India in:  
 A) 1771  
 B) 1772  
 C) 1774  
 D) 1777
55. Who is regarded as the “Father of All India Services?”  
 A) Lord Macaulay  
 B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 C) B.R.Ambedker  
 D) Sardar Patel
56. Which one of the following recommended the abolition of the post of Governor of a State?  
 A) The Rajamannar committee  
 B) The Sarkaria commission  
 C) The Governor’s conference  
 D) The First Administrative Reforms Commission
57. The judgment in the S.R.Bommai vs Union of India case pertained broadly to which Article of the Constitution of India?  
 A) Article 29  
 B) Article 32  
 C) Article 353  
 D) Article 356
58. Which of the following were the main areas of concern for the ‘National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution’ constituted by the Government of India in the year 2000?  
 1. Electoral Reforms.  
 2. Union-State Relations.  
 3. Enlargement of Fundamental Rights.  
 4. Administrative System and Standards in Public Life.  
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:  
 A) 1 and 2  
 B) 2 and 3  
 C) 1 and 3  
 D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
59. Which of the following terms was not included in a ‘Union of Trinity’ by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly?  
 A) Liberty  
 B) Flexibility  
 C) Equality  
 D) Fraternity

60. Who among the following can attend the meetings of both Houses of Parliament while being not a member of either of the Houses?
- A) Solicitor-General of India  
 B) Vice-President of India  
 C) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India  
 D) Attorney-General of India
61. Who among the following appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee?
- A) Union Minister of Finance  
 B) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha  
 C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
 D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
62. On the basis of the criterion issued by the Election Commission of India, what is the minimum number of states in which a political party must be recognized to be termed as a 'National Party' throughout the whole of India?
- A) 3                      B) 4                      C) 5                      D) 6
63. In which of the following cases was the doctrine of 'Prospective Overruling' adopted by the Supreme Court of India?
- A) Golak Nath Vs State of Panjab  
 B) Keshavananda Bharti Vs State of Kerala  
 C) Champakam Dorairajan Vs State of Madras  
 D) Kehar Singh Vs Union of India
64. Which one of the following is the main principle on which the Parliamentary system operates?
- A) Supremacy of Parliament  
 B) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature  
 C) Supremacy of Judiciary  
 D) Theory of Separation of Power
65. Which one of the following is known as the Marshal plan?
- A) US post-war economic assistance to Europe  
 B) US military intervention in Vietnam  
 C) Marshal Tito's advocacy for Non-alignment  
 D) US assistance to postcolonial regimes in sub-Saharan Africa
66. President's Rule can be imposed on a state under the provision of which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?
1. Article 356                      2. Article 360  
 3. Article 352                      4. Article 365
- Select the correct answer by using the code given below:
- A) 2 only                      B) 1 and 3                      C) 1 and 2                      D) 1 and 4
67. Identify the French author who coined the term 'Third World'?
- A) Jean Paul Sartre                      B) Alfred Sauvy  
 C) Franz Fanon                      D) Pierre Bourdieu



68. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War :
- India should be granted complete independence
  - India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
  - India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the commonwealth
  - India should be given Dominion status
69. Between the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 when the country became free and the 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950, when it declared itself a democratic sovereign republic, the Government of India functioned under the provisions of :
- The Government of India Act, 1935
  - The Indian Independence Act, 1947
  - The Indian (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947
  - None of the above
70. Mainstream Nationalism in India :
- Was characterized by Chauvinism
  - Aimed at restoration of the Hindu state
  - Had national socialism as its ultimate goal
  - Aimed at emancipation from colonial rule
71. Panchayat Raj was first introduced in India in October 1959 in
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) Karnataka | B) Kerala     |
| C) Rajasthan | D) Tamil Nadu |
72. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
- To respect the National Anthem
  - To safeguard public property
  - To protect monuments and places of national importance
  - To protect and improve cultural freedom
73. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in:
- Either House of Parliament
  - In a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
  - The Lok Sabha alone
  - The Rajya Sabha alone
74. Judge of the High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by:
- The Governor, if the state legislature passes a resolution to this effect by two-thirds majority
  - The President, on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority
  - The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of the Parliament
  - The Chief Justice of the High Court, on the recommendation of the State Legislature

75. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on:  
 A) Procedure established by Law  
 B) Supremacy of Parliament  
 C) Rule of Law  
 D) Precedents and conventions
76. Name the first Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 A) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy      B) Hukhum Singh  
 C) Sir Vithalbhai Patel      D) G.V. Maulankar
77. Which one of the following freedoms is not guaranteed by Constitution of India?  
 A) Freedom to own, acquire and dispose of property  
 B) Freedom to move freely throughout the country  
 C) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms  
 D) Freedom to practice any trade or profession
78. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be scheduled Castes rests with the:  
 A) President  
 B) Governor  
 C) Prime Minister  
 D) Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes
79. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees in India acts as a 'watchdog' on department expenditures and irregularities?  
 A) Estimate Committee      B) Committee on Public Undertakings  
 C) Public Accounts Committee      D) Committees on Public Assurances
80. The present Speaker of the Lok Sabha is  
 A) C.D. Deshmukh      B) M.A. Ayyangar  
 C) G.V. Mavalankar      D) Meira Kumar
81. The phrase 'father of international law' is associated with  
 A) David Easton      B) Hugo Grotius  
 C) John Locke      D) Jeremy Bentham
82. Central feature of Immanuel Wallenstein's work is:  
 A) World system      B) Nation  
 C) Regional systems      D) Underdevelopment
83. The first SAARC summit was held in  
 A) New Delhi      B) Kathmandu  
 C) Colombo      D) Dacca
84. The headquarters of the UN is located in  
 A) Geneva      B) Madrid  
 C) New York      D) Paris

85. The Simla Agreement was signed between  
 A) Ayub Khan and Lal Bhadur Shastri  
 B) Indhira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto  
 C) Indhira Gandhi and Yahya Khan  
 D) Indhira Gandhi and Ayub Khan
86. The Head Quarters of SAARC is located in  
 A) Colombo B) Kathmandu  
 C) Islamabad D) New Delhi
87. Which of the following country is not a member of SAARC  
 A) Afghanistan B) Myanmar  
 C) Maldives D) Pakistan
88. The present Secretary General of the United Nations Organization is  
 A) Dag Hammarskjold B) Ban Ki-moon  
 C) Trygve Lie D) Kurt Waldheim
89. Where was the first Asian Relations Conference held?  
 A) Manila B) Tokyo  
 C) New Delhi D) Colombo
90. Who among the following, mooted the idea that India was a 'Soft State' and ill-equipped to carry out its promises?  
 A) Samir Amin B) Gunnar Myrdal  
 C) Andre Gundar Frank D) Edward Said
91. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the successor to which one of the following institutional arrangements?  
 A) World Trade Community  
 B) International trade and Development Association  
 C) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs  
 D) Association for Economic and Social Reconstruction
92. One of the following countries is not a signatory to Nuclear non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)  
 A) US B) UK C) China D) India
93. India conducted the Pokhran II nuclear tests in  
 A) 1974 B) 1980 C) 1985 D) 1998
94. How many countries initially joined the SAARC in 1985  
 A) 8 B) 7 C) 6 D) 5
95. One of the following is not a regional organization  
 A) SAARC B) ASEAN C) SAFTA D) EU
96. India had demarcated its maritime border with one of the following countries  
 A) Pakistan B) Bangladesh  
 C) China D) Sri Lanka

97. Neo-realism talks about  
 A) Struggle for power                      B) Struggle for Survival  
 C) Economic Development                D) Regional Cooperation
98. What amongst the following is the main thrust of Neo-Liberalism?  
 A) To place market efficiencies as foundation for political freedom and argue for a limited role for the state  
 B) Commitment to an autonomous attitude to State, Society and Individual  
 C) To accord priority to the will of the majority  
 D) To extend power of a State beyond its border
99. Who, among the following theorists, is associated with Neo-realism in international relations?  
 A) Kenneth Waltz                              B) Hans Morgenthau  
 C) Reinhold Niebuhr                         D) John Ruggie
100. India involved in a war with one of the following countries in 1962  
 A) Pakistan                                      B) Bangladesh  
 C) China                                         D) Sri Lanka
101. Political socialization is the most promising approach to understand political development because  
 A) The process of political socialization is a continuous one  
 B) Attitudes are established during infancy and untouched after the age of ten  
 C) Socialization inducts individuals into culture and development process  
 D) Socialization takes the form of either manifest or latent transmission
102. According to Huntington, which of the following countries/regions can be considered as coming under the third wave of democratization?  
 A) Japan and Germany                        B) India and Israel  
 C) Britain, France and USA                 D) Southern and Eastern Europe
103. Guild Socialism aims at:  
 A) Maximum liberty for the individual  
 B) Maximum authority for the state  
 C) Maximum democracy in industries  
 D) Maximum authority for the ruling party
104. The Marxist principle accepted by the Fabian Socialists is:  
 A) The dictatorship of the proletariat  
 B) The principle of class struggle  
 C) The establishment of classless society  
 D) The establishment of state ownership of the means of production and distribution
105. According to Marxian Socialism, in the socialism stage, the state:  
 A) Is totally superfluous  
 B) Is necessary  
 C) Does not represent the ideology of any class  
 D) Is abolished

106. "War is to man what maternity is to women", according to  
 A) Mussolini B) Napoleon  
 C) Matternick D) Bismarck
107. Which one of the following does not pertain to Marxism?  
 A) Surplus value B) Materialist Interpretation of History  
 C) Laissez faire D) Class struggle
108. Marxism believes that:  
 A) The real is the rational and the rational is the real  
 B) Social relations are rooted in the material conditions  
 C) Economic relations can be understood in the light of the progress of human mind  
 D) It is human consciousness that determines the social life of man
109. Who among the following thinkers are associated with early socialism sometimes termed as utopian socialism?  
 1. Robert Owen 2. Saint Simon  
 3. Charles Fourier 4. Proudhon  
 Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
 A) 1, 2 and 3 B) 1, 2 and 4  
 C) 3 and 4 D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
110. Who among the following propagated the idea of Cultural Revolution under Socialism?  
 A) Karl Marx B) Mao Tse Tung  
 C) V. I. Lenin D) J. Stalin
111. Which one of the following thoughts lays stress on rights of recognition and belonging?  
 A) Neo-Liberalism B) Conservatism  
 C) Communitarianism D) Democratic Socialism
112. In India, party-less democracy was first advocated by:  
 A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) Rajagoplachari  
 C) Vinoba Bhave D) Sardar Patel
113. According to the Fascist, truest form of democracy is government by the:  
 A) Elite B) Warmongers  
 C) Democrats D) Anarchists
114. Who among the following has expressed that an important view of representative democracy is that it is a mode of selecting leaders from a given set of elites who compete for the people's vote?  
 A) Dr.B.R Ambedkar B) J. Schumpeter  
 C) Robert Dahl D) Norberto Bobbio

115. “The problem of a just society is not the single problem of economic equality but the much more difficult problem of achieving simultaneously in one society both liberty and equality.” This statement relates to:  
 A) Capitalism B) Communism  
 C) Fascism D) Democratic Socialism
116. Who among the following is not a proponent of the theory of natural rights?  
 A) Thomas Hobbes B) John Locke  
 C) Thomas Jefferson D) Jeremy Bentham
117. Which of the following is not a method of data collection?  
 A) Questionnaires B) Interviews  
 C) Experiments D) Observations
118. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?  
 A) Primary data B) Secondary data  
 C) Experimental data D) Field notes
119. One of the following is not a major method of data collection?  
 A) Questionnaires B) Focus groups  
 C) Correlation method D) Secondary data
120. The statement: “Third World Countries must struggle to solve economic, social political and cultural problems all at the same time to attain a level of development”, was made by:  
 A) M.K.Gandhi B) Jaiprakash Narayan  
 C) Gunnar Myrdal D) Andre Gunder Frank

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