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120 MINUTES

1. The Indian States were reorganised on linguistic basis in
A) 1947 B) 1951
C) 1956 D) 1958

2. Right to Freedom in the Indian Constitution can be restricted :
A) in the interest of the security of the state
B) in the interest of friendly relations with foreign states
C) in the interest of public order
D) on all the above grounds

3. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?
A) Sajjan Singh Case B) Golak Nath Case
C) Keshavananda Bharati Case D) Minerva Mills Case

4. What can be the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament in India?
A) Three months B) Four months
C) Six months D) Nine months

5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?
A) Article 137 B) Article 139
C) Article 138 D) Article 130

6. The expression of the ‘Union of States’ used in the Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of :
A) USA B) Canada
C) Former SovietUnion D) Australia

7. Who among the following acts as the chief legal advisor to the Government of India?
A) The Solicitor General of India
B) The Chief Justice of India
C) The Attorney General of India
D) The Union Law Minister

8. The Privy Purse paid to former rulers of Indian states was abolished by the:
A) 25th Amendment Act B) 26th Amendment Act
C) 28th Amendment Act D) 29th Amendment Act

9. Who among the following was associated with the Citizens for Democracy?
A) Satpal Kapoor B) Jayaprakash Narayan
C) S.M.Joshi D) H.N.Bahuguna
10. Examine the following statements about the Supreme Court of India
1. Article. 131 mentions about the original jurisdiction of the Court in any dispute between the government of India and one or more states
2. Article. 72(1) empowers the court to decide all disputes arising in connection with the election of the President of India
3. Article. 134 is about the advisory jurisdiction.
4. Article .129 made the Supreme Court as ‘Court of Record’

Select the correct statements using the code below:

Code:

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 3 and 4 only D) 1 and 4 only
11. Which of the following statement(s) is/are NOT correct about the forty-second amendment of the Indian Constitution?
1. Article 74 was amended and stipulated, ‘the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers’
2. It granted power to the President, in consultation with the Election Commission, to disqualify members of State Legislatures
3. Fundamental Rights Guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a national emergency.
4. In Article 352, regarding the proclamation of emergency the ground of ‘internal disturbance’ had been substituted by the ground of ‘armed rebellion’.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) 4 only B) 2 only
C) 3 and 4 only D) 1 and 3 only

12. Which Prime Minister of India introduced ‘*annaya hatao*’?
A) Indira Gandhi B) Morarji Desai
C) Rajiv Gandhi D) A.B. Vajpayee

13. Under Article 280(1), the President of India appoints:
A) Governor of a state
B) Finance Commission
C) Election Commission
D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

14. Chipko movement was launched in north India for protecting the:
A) Adivasis B) Labour class
C) Himalayan forests D) North Indian peasants

15. When the President of India dissolved the sixth Lok Sabha who among the following was appointed as Caretaker Prime Minister
 A) Charan Singh B) Jagjivan Ram
 C) Chandra Shekar D) Morarji Desai
16. Who among the following is a neo-realist?
 A) Machiavelli B) Kenneth Waltz
 C) Morgenthau D) George Kennan
17. Which one of the following is written by Morton Kaplan?
 A) *Systems and Process in International Politics*
 B) *The Nature of Human Conflict*
 C) *Action and Reaction in World Politics*
 D) *Theory and International System*
18. *Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis* is written by:
 A) Martin Patchen B) James Robinson
 C) David Singer D) Graham T. Allison
19. The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected for a term of:
 A) Five years B) Six years
 C) Seven years D) Nine years
20. Marshall Plan was introduced in:
 A) August 1947 B) June 1947
 C) July 1948 D) September 1948
21. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was opened for signature in:
 A) March 1968 B) May 1968
 C) July 1968 D) September 1968
22. Which one of the following was employed during the Suez and Congo Crises?
 A) Preventive diplomacy B) Shuttle diplomacy
 C) Gunboat Diplomacy D) Warrior diplomacy
23. Count Folke Bernadotte was appointed by the UN General Assembly as a Mediator to settle the dispute of:
 A) Korea B) Rwanda C) Cambodia D) Palestine
24. Which of the following country withdrew from the NATO in 1966?
 A) Britain B) Denmark C) Spain D) France
25. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following events
 1. Suez crisis 2. Korean War
 3. Truman doctrine 4. Panchsheel Agreement between India and China
 A) 2, 3, 1, 4 B) 3, 2, 4, 1 C) 2, 4, 3, 1 D) 3, 1, 4, 2

26. Which of the following is a limitation on national power?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| A) Disarmament | B) Military preparedness |
| C) Population | D) Leadership |
27. Which of the following event(s) is/are known for the application of Collective Security measures?
1. Gulf War 1990
 2. Soviet intervention in Afghanistan 1979
 3. Arab-Israel war 1967
 4. Congo crisis 1960
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) 4 only | B) 3 only |
| C) 1 and 4 only | D) 1 and 2 only |
28. In international politics, Richard C. Snyder is associated with:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Decision making approach | B) General System theory |
| C) Idealist approach | D) Game theory |
29. Who made the Atoms for Peace speech in the UN General Assembly in 1953?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) Roosevelt | B) Truman |
| C) Nixon | D) Eisenhower |
30. Which country mediated in the Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan in 1966?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A) Soviet Union | B) Britain |
| C) USA | D) France |
31. Which of the following place is the headquarters of ASEAN?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| A) Manila | B) Jakarta |
| C) Kuala Lumpur | D) Bangkok |
32. SAARC was founded by seven countries in:
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1982 | B) 1983 |
| C) 1984 | D) 1985 |
33. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was replaced by:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A) World Bank | B) Asian Development Bank |
| C) World Trade Organisation | D) International Finance Corporation |
34. In the USA, residuary powers are:
- | |
|------------------------------------|
| A) Given to the Federal Government |
| B) Given to the States |
| C) Given to the Local Governments |
| D) Not defined properly |

35. The Concept of 'rule of law' is a special feature of the constitutional system of:
- A) Britain B) Switzerland
C) USA D) France
36. Which one of the following is NOT the role of pressure groups?
- A) Help the candidates favourable to them to get elected
B) Patronise legislators to secure their help in furthering their cause
C) Contest in elections to promote their interests
D) Try to influence public opinion and enlist its support
37. Which of the following is written by Nicos Poulantzas?
- A) *Class, Crisis and State*
B) *Political Power and Social Classes*
C) *The State in Capitalist Society*
D) *The Ruling Class*
38. Who among the following opposed Marxism?
- A) Miliband B) Levi-Strauss
C) Althusser D) Mosca
39. Find the mismatch(es) in the works and their authors
1. Karl Duestch - *Nationalism and Social Communication*
 2. A.F.Organski - *The Stages of Political Development*
 3. Talcott Parsons - *The Structure of Social Action*
 4. David Apter - *The Politics of Modernization*
- A) 1 and 2 only B) 3 and 4 only
C) 1 only D) 3 only
40. Empirical studies of communication and socialisation were related to:
- A) Culture theory B) Class theory
C) Modernisation theory D) Elite theory
41. Which of the following is an indirect method of pressure groups?
- A) Lobbying B) Petitions
C) Boycotts D) Violence
42. Who among the following thinkers gave the concept of "lions" and "foxes"?
- A) Robert Michaels B) C. Wright Mill
C) Vilfredo Pareto D) Burham
43. Which of the following is NOT a special function of a political system mentioned by Almond?
- A) Goal attainment B) Integration
C) Feedback D) Adaptation

44. Which of the following is NOT a good reason for coalition politics in India?
- A) Growth of regional political parties
 B) Inability to represent India's diversity
 C) Criminalisation of politics
 D) Decline of national parties
45. Some of the features of Developing countries are given below:
 1. Dependence on agriculture
 2. Population pressure and underemployment
 3. Low level of technology
 4. Lack of resources
 Select the incorrect feature/features using the code below:
- A) 2 only
 B) 4 only
 C) 1 and 3 only
 D) 3 and 4 only
46. Which of the following party is an example of a dominant party system?
- A) BJP
 B) African National Congress
 C) British Conservative party
 D) American Republican party
47. 'Mental Revolution' is related with ----- approach in Public Administration.
- A) Human Relations
 B) Systems Approach
 C) Scientific Management
 D) Structural Functional
48. Who coined the term POSDCORB?
- A) Luther Gullick
 B) Herbert Simon
 C) Mooney
 D) Riggs
49. The administration of Prismatic Society is known as ----- model
- A) Bazar-canteen
 B) Sala Model
 C) Heterogeneity
 D) Nepotism
50. Who is the Chairman of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in India?
- A) Morarjee Desai
 B) Rajeev Gandhi
 C) Veerappa Moily
 D) Paul H Appleby
51. Who said: "By public administration is meant, in common usage, the activities of the executive branches of the national, state and local governments"?
- A) Marshall E. Dimock
 B) Herbert Simon
 C) L.D.White
 D) Percy McQueen
52. Who among the following belongs to ecological approach to the study of public administration?
- A) Martin Landau
 B) Alfred Diamant
 C) Peter M. Blau
 D) John M.Gaus

53. Who among the following termed Article 356 as a “safety valve”?
- A) Dr.Rajendra Prasad B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
C) Jawaharlal Nehru D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
54. Which of the following statements on rational choice approach are correct?
1. It says decision-making process should be democratic
 2. It believes in institutional pluralism.
 3. It represents preferences with a utility function
 4. It involves assumptions about the environment in which choices are made
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- A) 1, 2 and 3 only B) 2, 3 and 4 only
C) 3 and 4 only D) 1 and 2 only
55. Public choice approach opposes:
- A) Public administration dichotomy
B) Maximum functions of the government should be transferred to the private sector
C) Market forces are allowed to operate freely
D) Social Choice Theory
56. Who among the following talked about the politics of scarcity in India?
- A) Paul R. Brass B) Paul Wallace
C) Myron Weiner D) Morris Jones
57. Which one of the following is NOT a function of Union Public Service Commission of India?
- A) To advise the Government on matters regarding the method of recruitment
B) To conduct examinations, written as well as personality tests, for appointments to the civil services of the State governments
C) The Commission has to present to the President or the Governor, as the case may be, its annual report, with its recommendations.
D) To advise the government on matters relating to the suitability of judges to be appointed in Judicial Tribunals
58. Which of the following is NOT a function of civil service in India?
- A) Giving advice B) Policy formulation
C) Managing services D) Programme and operational planning
59. Which type of recruitment is most widely prevalent in modern states?
- A) Contract system B) Spoils system
C) Patronage system D) Merit system
60. Ombudsman was first introduced in:
- A) U.S.A B) U.K. C) Sweden D) France

61. The central focus of behaviouralism is :
- A) Institutions B) Man
C) Political Parties D) Power
62. Which one of the following emphasises the objective relationships between social groups, including social classes and state?
- A) Functional approach B) Communication approach
C) Decision-making approach D) Structural approach
63. Which of the following contains Plato's division of the three classes?
- A) Ordinary people, warriors and guardians
B) Common people, soldiers and guardians
C) Common People, warriors and rulers
D) Citizen class, soldiers and guardians
64. Which of the following is/are correct statements made by Aristotle?
1. All knowledge, when separated from justice and virtue, is seen to be cunning and not wisdom
 2. A state arises out of the needs of mankind; no one is self-sufficing, but all of us have many wants
 3. Man is basically good and the functioning of the state is to develop his good faculty into a habit of good actions
 4. To live alone one must be either an animal or God
- Select the correct answer using the codes below:
- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 only C) 3 and 4 only D) 4 only
65. According to Machiavelli, who must "know well how to use both the beast and the man"?
- A) King B) Prince C) Women D) Diplomat
66. Who said freedom is the highest human value attainable?
- A) John Locke B) J.S.Mill C) Robert Dahl D) T.H.Green
67. Consider the following statements about social contract envisaged by Thomas Hobbes
1. "If there were a nation of Gods, it would govern itself democratically. A government so perfect is not suited to men."
 2. The purpose of the Leviathan commonwealth is to uphold the natural law of self-preservation is the beginning of the concept of natural rights.
 3. By social contract, every man gave up his natural rights and powers to commonwealth
 4. There was no contract between the sovereign and those who appointed him. The only contract was the agreement between the people to appoint somebody they would obey.
- Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?
- A) 1 only B) 4 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 2 and 4 only

68. *Principles of Morals and Legislation* is written by:
A) John Locke
B) Jeremy Bentham
C) T.H. Green
D) J.J. Rousseau
69. Who among the following influenced the Hegelian philosophy?
A) Thomas Paine
B) Montesquieu
C) Jean Bodin
D) Immanuel Kant
70. Consider the following works and select those written by J.S. Mill
1. *Considerations On Representative Government*
2. *On Education*
3. *A Treatise of Human Nature*
4. *Principles of Political Economy*
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 4 only
C) 1 and 4 only
D) 1 and 3 only
71. Who is the author of *The Methodology of the Social Sciences* ?
A) Max Weber
B) Emile Durkheim
C) James Bryce
D) Carl Friedrich
72. Which one of the following is written by Karl Deutsch?
A) *Nerves of Government*
B) *Politics of Developing Areas*
C) *Search for Identity*
D) *Communications and Political Development*
73. Who among the following has connected cultures with civilizations?
A) Almond and Verba
B) Huntington
C) Lucian Pye
D) Edward Shils
74. The notion of 'sub-imperialism' was introduced in development theory by:
A) Walter Rodney
B) Malcolm Caldwell
C) A.F.K. Organski
D) Ruy Mauro Marini
75. Which of the following was NOT written by Henry Morgan?
A) *Australian Kinship*
B) *Ideology and Discontent*
C) *Ancient Society*
D) *An Essay on the Constitutional Government of the Six Nations of Indians*

76. Which of the following statements are correct about Vilfredo Pareto's views on political elite?
1. Real power of the elite is because of their organisational capacity
 2. The elite group depends on organisational activity
 3. There is always a circulation between different categories of governing elite itself and between the elite and population
 4. Each individual in social life can broadly be divided into two categories namely logical and non-logical.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1, 2 and 3 only
C) 3 and 4 only D) 2, 3 and 4 only
77. Who said, "Political culture consists of empirical beliefs, expressive symbols and values which define the situation in which political action takes place"?
- A) Sidney Verba B) G. Almond
C) L.W. Pye D) David Easton
78. According to Karl Deutsch, there are four factors of analysis in communication theory. Which one of the following is NOT a factor?
- A) Load B) Lag C) Goal D) Lead
79. Which of the following is NOT an example of modernised political system?
- A) Canada B) Egypt C) U.S.A. D) France
80. Which of the following is the first process of political socialisation?
- A) Family B) Peer groups
C) School D) None of the above
81. Who among the following was the leader of Mizo National Front?
- A) Zapo Phizo B) Chunga C) Scato Wsu D) Jasokie
82. Which Electoral Reforms Committee recommended for "minimum age for voting should be 18 years"?
- A) Tarkunde Committee B) Jeevan Reddy Committee
C) Dinesh Goswami Committee D) T.S.Krishana Murthy Committee
83. First Chairman of National Human Rights Commission of India was:
- A) Justice A S Anand B) Justice J S Verma
C) Justice M N Venkatachaliah D) Justice Ranganath Misra
84. Supreme Court order of 2010 in the B.P. Singhal vs. Union of India was related to:
- A) Intervention of Centre on matters related to State List
B) Election of a member to Lok Sabha with criminal background
C) Power of the President to remove a Governor
D) Matters related to the criteria of creamy layer for job reservation

85. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?
A) V.B.Patel B) Syyed Mohammed Saadulla
C) N.Madhav Rao D) D.P. Khaitan
86. Free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years was introduced in the Directive Principles of State Policy by:
A) 45th Constitutional Amendment
B) 66th Constitutional Amendment
C) 79th Constitutional Amendment
D) 86th Constitutional Amendment
87. Which committee recommended for the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution
A) K Madhav Das B) Swaran Singh
C) L.K.Jha D) U.C. Banerjee
88. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) was founded by:
A) C. N. Annadurai B) K. Anbazhagan
C) V. R. Nedunchezhiyan D) Periyar
89. The quorum to hold a meeting of the House of the state legislature in India shall be:
A) Thirty members or one-tenth of total membership, whichever is less
B) One-half of the total membership of the House
C) Ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the house, whichever is greater
D) One-tenth of the total membership of the House
90. Which of the following is the chief coordinating body of UN for industrial development?
A) IFAD B) UNIDO C) IMO D) ICAO
91. Which of the following country was the first to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?
A) USA B) France C) Canada D) Britain
92. Which of the following is NOT a feature of American Federalism?
A) Local governments are managed by states
B) Dual-sovereignty between two levels of government
C) States regulate trade within states
D) Central government provides for public health and safety
93. The term of office of French President is :
A) Four years B) Five years
C) Six years D) Seven years

94. The Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunals in India holds office for a term of:
- A) Four years or up to the age 60 years
 - B) Four years or up to the age 62 years
 - C) Five years or up to the age of 65 years
 - D) Five years or up to the age of 67 years
95. Which of the following is a NOT a feature of bureaucracy envisaged by Max Weber?
- A) Each office has defined competence
 - B) Promotions are by merit only
 - C) Organised in hierarchy of offices
 - D) Officials are subject to discipline in the conduct of office
96. Where was the tradition of neutrality of public services developed?
- A) U.K.
 - B) U.S.A.
 - C) India
 - D) Canada
97. First five-year plan was launched in:
- A) 1950
 - B) 1951
 - C) 1952
 - D) 1953
98. Who has the credit of initiating public administration as a discipline?
- A) Woodrow Wilson
 - B) W.F. Willoughby
 - C) Marshall Dimock
 - D) L. Gullick
99. Elton Mayo emphasised on:
- A) Scientific management
 - B) Classical theory of administration
 - C) Behavioural science theory
 - D) Human aspect of administration
100. According to Karl Marx, “the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles”. This statement is from:
- A) *The Communist Manifesto*
 - B) *Capital*
 - C) *Critique of Political Economy*
 - D) *The Poverty of Philosophy*
101. Which of the following work is NOT written by V.I.Lenin?
- A) *The State and Revolution*
 - B) *Marxism and the National Question*
 - C) *What Is to Be Done?*
 - D) *The Right of Nations to Self-Determination*
102. One of the aims of Mao’s Cultural Revolution was:
- A) Party must not be separated from the popular masses
 - B) To remove the bourgeois element in government through class struggle
 - C) Contradictions must be removed from the society
 - D) To expand economic development in rural areas

103. Antonio Gramsci's "hegemony" is closely connected to:
 A) Political party B) Power
 C) Military D) Civil society
104. Which of the following statement is NOT from John Rawls' theory of justice:
 A) Justice as the first virtue of social institutions
 B) Justice as fairness
 C) Morality is part of justice
 D) Idea of the original position
105. *Arthashastra* of Kautilya is more about:
 A) Politics B) Grammar
 C) Administration D) Power of the state
106. Gandhian concept of *Ramarajya* is based on:
 A) Self-help, sacrifice and discipline
 B) Sacrifice, truth and decentralisation
 C) Self-help, development of villages and ahimsa
 D) Sacrifice, truth and discipline
107. According to M.N.Roy which of the following is the essence of human existence:
 A) Rights B) Justice
 C) Moral values D) Freedom
108. Jayaprakash Narayan is also known as:
 A) Socialist leader B) Sarvodaya leader
 C) Peasants leader D) Nationalist leader
109. Which of the following statement is correct about post-behaviouralism?
 A) The need to study social change
 B) Seeking scientific precision by quantification
 C) Political behaviour of individuals and groups
 D) Emphasizes the collection of observable data and the use of statistical analysis
110. Who defined political socialisation as 'those developing processes through which persons acquire political orientations and patterns of behaviour'?
 A) Easton and Dennis
 B) Rush and Althoff
 C) Almond and Verba
 D) Almond and Powell
111. *Political Man* is written by :
 A) Edward Shils B) James S. Coleman
 C) Walt W. Rostow D) Martin Lipset

112. Which one of the following works does not contribute to the study of political development?
1. Paul A. Baran - *The Political Economy of Growth*
 2. Myron Weiner - *Social Mobilization and Political Development*
 3. Gabriel A. Almond and James S. Coleman - *The Politics of the Developing Areas*
 4. K. H. Silvert - *Expectant Peoples: Nationalism and Development*
- A) 1 only B) 2 only C) 3 only D) 4 only
113. Which of the following is a contribution of Harold D. Lasswell ?
- A) *On the Notion of Order, Mind*
 - B) *Tides among Nations*
 - C) *Politics: Who Gets What, When and How?*
 - D) *The Modern State*
114. Who said “authority is often defined as being power, the power to command obedience”?
- A) MacIver
 - B) Robert Dahl
 - C) Herbert A. Simon
 - D) Fredrick
115. Who is known as the Father of Political Sociology?
- A) Max Weber
 - B) Charles Merriam
 - C) David Easton
 - D) Lord Bryce
116. Which of the following is NOT related to interest articulation?
- A) SNDP
 - B) NSS
 - C) MES
 - D) RSP
117. An important work of L.T.Hobhouse is:
- A) *The Physiology of Politics*
 - B) *Democracy and Reaction*
 - C) *The Process of Government*
 - D) *Essays on Government*
118. Which of the following is NOT correct about positivism?
- A) Logic of science
 - B) Empirical observations of individual behaviour
 - C) Value based research
 - D) Sociological Method
119. Who said “democracy is the road to socialism”?
- A) Friedrich Hayek
 - B) Antonio Gramsci
 - C) Friedrich Naumann
 - D) Karl Marx
120. Who declared “nothing against the state, nothing above it”?
- A) Mussolini
 - B) Stalin
 - C) Hitler
 - D) Hobbes