

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 Kampf

(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

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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

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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 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