

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