

## 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

## **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