

**DO NOT BREAK THE SEAL UNTIL YOU GO THROUGH THE
FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS**

QUESTION BOOKLET

**Name of Post –LECTURER / ASST. PROF. (College Cadre)
Name of Subject – Political Science**

Roll No.

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Booklet Series A

(Enter your Roll number in the above space)

Time Allowed: 2 Hour

Max. Marks: - 100

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Use only BLUE/BLACK Ball Point Pen.
2. All questions are COMPULSORY.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Each question carries one marks. There will be no negative marking.
4. Check the BOOKLET thoroughly.

IN CASE OF ANY DEFECT - MISPRINT, MISSING QUESTION/S, GET THE BOOKLET CHANGED. NO COMPLAINT SHALL BE ENTERTAINED AFTER THE TEST.

5. Before you mark the answer, read the instruction on the back page of the OMR sheet (answer sheet) as well as on the question booklet before attempting the questions and fill the particulars in the ANSWER SHEET carefully and correctly. Incomplete & Incorrect particulars may result in your answer sheet not being evaluated by the Computer.
6. There are FOUR options to each question.
7. After completing the test, handover the ANSWER SHEET to the Invigilator.
8. For Rough Work, Blank Sheet is provided at the end of the question – booklet
9. Write the BOOKLET SERIES given at the TOP RIGHT HAND SIDE of the question booklet in the space provide in the answer sheet, by darkening the corresponding circles.

1. Which one of the following political theorists find the concept of 'imagined community' inadequate to describe nationalism in post-colonial societies?
(a) Hans Cohn (b) Partha Chatterjee
(c) V.R.Mehta (d) None of above
2. Which one of the following is a Constitutional Body?
(a) National Commission for Minorities
(b) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(c) National Commission for Women
(d) All of above
3. The Kamraj Plan proposed:
(a) An overhaul of the Congress Working Committee
(b) Priority to agriculture over industry
(c) Election to all party offices
(d) None of above
4. The chief exponent of the utilitarian philosophy was?
(a) Locke (b) Rousseau
(c) Bentham (d) None of above
5. The observation that the state is the "march of God on earth" was made by:
(a) Plato (b) Hegel
(c) T.H.Green (d) None of above
6. Which of the following most influenced the constitution of India?
(a) Government of India Act, 1919 (b) India Independence Act, 1947
(c) Government of India Act, 1935 (d) None of above
7. Who among the following is neither appointed, nor removed by the President of India?
(a) Attorney-General of India (b) Comptroller and Auditor General
(c) Speaker of a state assembly (d) None of above

8. Which one of the following was the first country-wide pressure group of the organized Indian working class?
(a) All India Trade Union Congress
(b) Indian National Trade Union Congress
(c) Hind Mazdoor Sabha
(d) None of above
9. Zonal councils have been established by:
(a) Sarkaria Commission's recommendations
(b) States' Re-organisation Act, 1956
(c) Finance commission (Misc) Act, 1951
(d) None of above
10. Which of the following is an essential feature of the concept of civil service neutrality?
(a) Public confidence in the freedom of the civil service from all political bias
(b) Personal control of the politicians over the civil servants
(c) Perks and privileges to a civil servant commensurate with his/her duties
(d) None of the above
11. Which of the following organizations contains the essence of the concept of internationalism?
(a) United Nations
(b) League of Nations
(c) NATO
(d) None of the above.
12. Which approach represents an attempt at applying mathematical models to International Politics?
(a) Idealist approach
(b) Realist approach
(c) Game theory approach
(d) None of above
13. Which of the following was the first alliance to formulate the principles of collective security?
(a) NATO
(b) League of Nations
(c) United nations
(d) None of above

14. In the arena of international system, nation-states enjoy a degree of:
(a) Autonomy (b) Dependency
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above
15. The Uruguay Round of Talks led to the establishment of the :
(a) A.P.E.C. (b) N.A.F.T.A. (c) Group of 77 (d) WTO
16. Discussions on Public Administration have generally been concerned with:
(a) Efficiency (b) Economy
(c) Both, (a)+ (b) (d) None of above
17. The chief proponent of ecological approach in public administration is:
(a) Herbert Simon (b) F.W. Riggs
(c) Chester Bernard (d) None of above
18. Who among the following authors attached more importance to the structure rather than persons in organization?
(a) Elton Mayo (b) Chester Barnard
(c) Luther Gullick (d) None of above
19. Identify the characteristics of the 'Congress System' as described by Rajni Kothari:
(a) One-party dominance and a strong regional leadership
(b) One-party dominance with weak opposition
(c) Faction-ridden party with charismatic leadership
(d) None of above
20. An administration is subject to following control:
(a) Executive (b) Legislative (c) Judicial (d) All of above
21. The famous treatise on state-craft, "Arthshastra" was written by:
(a) Manu (b) Patanjli (c) Kautilya (d) None of above
22. "Brahm-Samaj" was founded by:
(a) Vivekanand (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Ishwar Chand Vidya Sagar (d) None of above

23. _____ was Gandhiji's political guru:
(a) Gokhale (b) Tagore (c) Tilak (d) None of above
24. The first President of the Indian National Congress was:
(a) A.W.Hume (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
(c) W.C.Banerjee (d) None of above
25. Who among the following contributed immensely in the drafting of our constitution?
(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru (c) Ambedkar (d) None of above
26. In India, one of the prominent social phenomena of the last one hundred and fifty years is the:
(a) Emergence of the masses or fourth estate to significance
(b) Emergence of the number of workers' union
(c) Emergence of the politics administration dichotomy
(d) None of the above.
27. In which year Indian National Congress was formed:
(a) 1884 (b) 1885 (c) 1886 (d) None of above
28. Which are the major political fronts occupying centre stage in national politics?
(a) UPA (b) NDA (c) Both, (a)+ (b) (d) None of above
29. Which Article in the constitution provides for election commission of India?
(a) Article 323 (b) Article 324 (c) Article 325 (d) None of above
30. Which was the first state to be formed on the basis of language?
(a) Haryana (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Jharkhand (d) None of above
31. The speed and intensification of economic, social and cultural relations across international borders is known as:
(a) Economic development (b) International political economy
(c) Globalization (d) None of above

32. Copen Hagen Summit dealt with:
(a) Climatic change (b) Trade & Tariffs
(c) Terrorism (d) None of above
33. Which among the following is not a nuclear power nation?
(a) USA (b) Russia (c) South Korea (d) None of above
34. Which among the following countries have been the victims of international terrorism?
(a) USA (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) All of the above
35. Which among the following is not an economic organization:
(a) EU (b) SAARC (c) NATO (d) ASEAN
36. Which one of the following books make value and meaning crucial determinants of human action?
(a) Paine's 'Rights of Man'
(b) Weber's 'Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism'
(c) Rousseau's 'Discourse on the Origin of Inequality'
(d) None of above
37. Which system of recruitment results in infusion of new blood into the service?
(a) Recruitment by Promotion (b) Ordinary Recruitment
(c) Direct Recruitment (d) None of above
38. All the taxation proposals of the Government for the ensuing financial year are incorporated in a bill, Known as the _____
(a) Money Bill (b) Appropriation Bill
(c) Finance Bill (d) None of above
39. The constitutional body to inspect into the acts of corruption at highest echelon of power is:
(a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(b) Central Vigilance commission
(c) Central Information commission
(d) None of above

40. The first country to appoint an Ombudsman was:
 (a) Finland (b) Denmark
 (c) Sweden (d) None of above
41. Which one of the following thinkers proposed the criterion of falsifiability as the measure of scientific truth?
 (a) Karl Marx (b) Max Weber
 (c) Karl Popper (d) None of above
42. Who among the following has built up a classic defense of libertarianism?
 (a) Michael Walzer (b) F.A. Hayek
 (c) Michael Sandel (d) None of above
43. The key-words of post behaviouralism are:
 (a) Methodology and action (b) Relevance and action
 (c) Predictability and relevance (d) None of above
44. Harold Lasswell's specific contribution to the behavioural revolution was:
 (a) Use of mathematical tools in political analysis
 (b) Content-analysis and psycho-analytical theory
 (c) Fusion of biological approach with political questions
 (d) None of above
45. David Easton has enumerated seven major characteristics of post-behavioralism and has described them as:
 (a) Credo of Relevance (b) Credo of Pertinence
 (c) Doctrine of value-relativism (d) None of above
46. The institutional approach is concerned with:
 (a) Study of social institutions
 (b) Study of the central government institutions and their legal aspects and opinions
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of above

47. "Feed back" mechanism is associated with:
(a) Structural-Functionalism (b) System analysis
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above
48. Citizen participation in the decision making process mean:
(a) Participation in policy planning
(b) Participation in programme planning
(c) Participation in implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes
(d) All of the above
49. The most important and most characteristic feature each of parliamentary and presidential systems of governments respectively is:
(a) Vitality and durability (b) Responsibility and independence
(c) Harmony and Longivity (d) None of above
50. An absolute sovereign, a monarch ruling without restriction can best be termed as:
(a) Despot (b) Autocrat (c) Aristocrat (d) None of above
51. Legal equality implies:
(a) Equal subjection of all citizens to the law
(b) Equal protection of the law for all citizens
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) None of above
52. In the nineteenth century, a vigorous demand for socio-economic equality was raised by:
(a) Working class (b) Peasantry
(c) Propertied class (d) None of above
53. The concept of liberty in the present form was missing during:
(a) Ancient times (b) Medieval times
(c) Both, (a) and (b) (d) None of above

54. The concept of liberty in modern times is closely associated with the philosophy of:
- (a) Utilitarianism (b) liberalism
(c) Individualism (d) None of above
55. Legal Rights comprise:
- (a) Civil Rights (b) Political Rights
(c) Economic Rights (d) All of above
56. In their essence Rights are:
- (a) Aspects of Social Life (b) Moral imperatives
(c) Conditions of law (d) None of above
57. Legal justice is broadly applied in the context of:
- (a) Justice according to law (b) Law according to justice
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above
58. Political parties act as the unifying agency which makes democracy workable. They serve as motive force in crystallizing:
- (a) Electorate (b) Public opinion
(c) Pressure groups (d) None of above
59. When a political party directs its activities furthering sectional interests and selfish ends, it degenerates into a:
- (a) Pressure group (b) Faction
(c) Interest group (d) None of above
60. In modern times the rise and growth of bureaucracy integrally associated with the emergence of:
- (a) Political parties (b) Capitalist state
(c) Socialism (d) None of above
61. Several mechanisms suggested by Weber to limit the scope of bureaucracy are:
- (a) Collegiality (b) Separation of powers
(c) Direct democracy (d) All of the above

62. Which model of development was adopted by a number of European and Asian countries after the second world war?
- (a) Liberal model (b) Socialist model
(c) Welfare state model (d) None of above
63. The market model of development has been an enemy of:
- (a) Socio-economic equality (b) Competition
(c) Political equality (d) None of the above
64. Which of the following countries adopted the Marxist model of socialist development?
- (a) China (b) North Korea
(c) Cuba (d) All of the above
65. Gandhi's view on development can be summed up as _____ equilibrium
- (a) Social (b) Political
(c) Spiritual (d) None of above
66. The social mobility and change that are brought about by social movement are based on:
- (a) Challenge (b) Aggression
(c) Protest (d) All of the above
67. Around the globe the proliferation of the non-governmental organizations is taking place most of all in:
- (a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Latin America (d) All the above
68. The largest group of NGO's in the developing world is of:
- (a) Environment NGOs (b) NGO's working to eradicate child labour
(c) Relief and welfare NGO's (d) None of the above
69. Who had been critical of the women's organizations for not bringing the masses into their movement?
- (a) Nehru (b) Gokhale
(c) Gandhi (d) None of above

70. Who founded the Mahila Samiti Movement in Bengal?
 (a) Nalini Dutt (b) Sarojini Naidu
 (c) Annie Besant (d) None of above
71. Which of the following is the major source of the British constitution?
 (a) Statutes (b) Conventions
 (c) Common Law (d) None of the above
72. The US constitution is based on the doctrine of:
 (a) Balance of Power (b) Unification of Powers
 (c) Separation of Powers (d) None of above
73. "Administrative-Law" is the unique feature of which country?
 (a) UK (b) France (c) USA (d) None of above
74. The highest organ of the communist party of china is the:
 (a) NPC (b) Cell (c) State Council (d) None of above
75. Who is the Head of German state?
 (a) Federal chancellor (b) Federal Prime minister
 (c) Federal President (d) None of above
76. Which Commission has examined the process of economic planning in the context of union state relations?
 (a) Sarkaria commission (b) Administrative Reforms Commission
 (c) Planning commission (d) None of above
77. Parliament of India consists of:
 (a) President (b) Lok Sabha (c) Rajya Sabha (d) All of the above
78. The Upper house of the state legislature is:
 (a) Legislative council (b) Legislative Assembly
 (c) Council of States (d) None of above

79. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
 (a) President (b) Vice-President
 (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) None of above
80. The head of Union Government in India is:
 (a) President (b) Vice President
 (c) Prime minister (d) None of above
81. Which state among the following has announced the setting up of Farmer's commission?
 (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
 (c) UP (d) None of above
82. "The sports person selected for this year's Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award is:
 (a) Sania Mirza (b) Saina Nehwal
 (c) MS Dhoni (d) None of above
83. Common Wealth Games-2010 would be held in:
 (a) Mumbai (b) Mohali
 (c) New Delhi (d) None of above
84. Which river acts as a natural boundary line between the states of Haryana and UP?
 (a) Ganga (b) Sutlej
 (c) Yamuna (d) None of above
85. Which part of India recently faced the vagary of "cloud-burst"?
 (a) Jammu (b) Kashmir
 (c) Leh (d) None of above
86. Which country won the 2010 FIFA World Cup?
 (a) Netherlands (b) Uruguay
 (c) Spain (d) None of above
87. Which among the following countries are running the discreet nuclear programme?
 (a) Iran (b) North Korea
 (c) both, (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

88. Which country has become the 17th member to join the European Union?
(a) Slovenia (b) Estonia
(c) Poland (d) None of above
89. Who is presently the prime minister of UK?
(a) John Major (b) Tony Blair
(c) David Cameron (d) None of above
90. Which two countries have recently signed the civilian nuclear deal?
(a) India & China (b) Russia & Pakistan
(c) India & USA (d) None of above
91. National River status has been granted to:
(a) Yamuna (b) Ganga
(c) Brahmaputra (d) None of above
92. Who is the Chair-person of UPA?
(a) Rahul Gandhi (b) Lalu Prasad yadav
(c) Mamta Banerjee (d) None of above
93. Who among the following has served India as the Prime minister for the longest period?
(a) J.L. Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) A.B.Vajpayee (d) None of above
94. _____ General Election in India were held in 2009.
(a) Thirteenth (b) Fourteenth
(c) Fifteenth (d) None of above
95. Which among the following states have been governed by women Chief Minister?
(a) UP (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Rajasthan (d) All of the above
96. How many state's boundaries touch the state of Haryana?
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) None of above

97. The Turban, worn by males in Haryana is known as:
(a) Paggar (b) Khindka
(c) Muretha (d) None of above
98. In which of the following year each village of Haryana was electrified?
(a) 1969 (b) 1970 (c) 1971 (d) None of above
99. How many seats are allotted to the members of Rajya Sabha from Haryana?
(a) 10 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) None of above
100. When was Ambala established as a cantonment area?
(a) 1839 (b) 1857 (c) 1843 (d) None of the above