

## **UGC NET - POLITICAL SCIENCE MOCK TEST PAPER**

- **PAPER - I** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.***
- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 50 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.***
- **PAPER - III** *This paper contains 75 objective type questions. Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.**  
(According to the NEW PATTERN)*
- *Pattern of questions : MCQs*
- *Total marks : 350*
- *Duration of test : Paper I & II - 2.5 Hours  
Paper III - 2.5 Hours*

# VPM CLASSES

For IIT-JAM, JNU, GATE, NET, NIMCET and Other Entrance Exams

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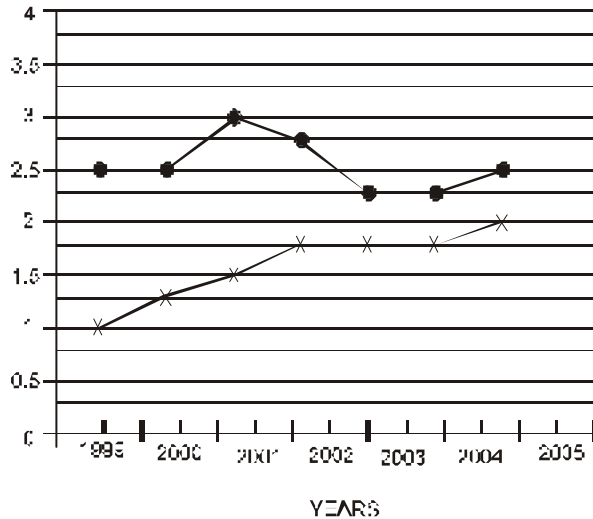
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**PAPER – I**

1. A manager must discover various ..... analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps.  
(A) Cause to communication  
(B) Barrier to communication  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
2. "It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc." which type of communication is this?  
(A) Oral communication  
(B) Written communication  
(C) Non verbal communication  
(D) None
3. Which of the following is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets?  
(A) Phonetics  
(B) Homophones  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None

Questions 4-8 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

PRODUCTION OF TWO COMPANIES A AND B (IN CRORE UNITS) OVER THE GIVEN YEARS



4. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?  
 (A) 0.25  
 (B) 2.5  
 (C) 25  
 (D) 12.5
5. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?  
 (A) 9crores  
 (B) 17.75 crores  
 (C) 12.25 crores  
 (D) 11 crores
6. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?  
 (A) 1,50,000,000  
 (B) 15,00,00,000  
 (C) 15,00,000  
 (D) 15,000
7. How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?  
 (A) 3crores

- (B) 2.55 crores  
(C) 2.75 crores  
(D) 2.25 crores
8. In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?  
(A) 2000  
(B) 2002  
(C) 2003  
(D) 2004
9. If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of  
(A) Maximum  
(B) Minimum  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
10. If estimating average concentrations is planned  
(A) Exposure units must be defined  
(B) Sufficient samples are required  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
11. Which Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources?  
(A) Scatter plots  
(B) Ratio plots  
(C) Multivariate plots  
(D) None
12. Which of the following Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air?  
(A) Scatter plots  
(B) Ratio plots

- (C) Multivariate plots  
(D) None
13. Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?  
(A) Qualitative  
(B) Quantitative  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None
14. In order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, used  
(A) Graphs  
(B) Statistics  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None

**Direction (15-19)** The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control. After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India,

they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

15. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (A) Military attack from a country across the border.
  - (B) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
  - (C) Improper coordination of various Government policies
  - (D) Increasing the production from a very low level
16. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (A) Ethnic diversity of the people
  - (B) A national language for the country
  - (C) Implementation of the formulated policies
  - (D) Centre -State relations
17. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (A) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories

- (B) Lack of coordination in different Government departments  
(C) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters  
(D) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
18. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?  
(A) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government  
(B) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States  
(C) No common national language emerged  
(D) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
19. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?  
(A) The handing over of power by the British to India  
(B) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service  
(C) A neutral role played by the Army  
(D) None of the above
20. The information to be collected in survey method are related to  
(A) Present Position  
(B) Aims of the research  
(C) The attainment of aim of research  
(D) All of the above
21. Research is done for  
(A) Knowledge of research process  
(B) Solving a business problem  
(C) Interest in research  
(D) Experience
22. A research problem is feasible only when  
(A) It is researchable

- (B) It has some utility  
(C) It is new  
(D) All of the above
23. One of the essential characteristics of research is  
(A) Sensitivity  
(B) Generalizability  
(C) Usability  
(D) Replicability
24. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.  
(A) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature  
(B) Supremacy of Parliament  
(C) Supremacy of Judiciary  
(D) Theory of Separation of power
25. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is :  
(A) 30% of the total seats  
(B) 33% of the total seats  
(C) 33% of the total population  
(D) None
26. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :
- | List I (Institutions)   | List II (Locations) |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute                           | i. Pune             |
| 2. Institute of Armament Technology                               | ii. Izat Nagar      |
| 3. Indian Institute of Science                                    | iii. Delhi          |
| 4. National Institute for Educational Planning and Administrators | vi. Bangalore       |
- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii  
(B) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii  
(C) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv  
(D) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

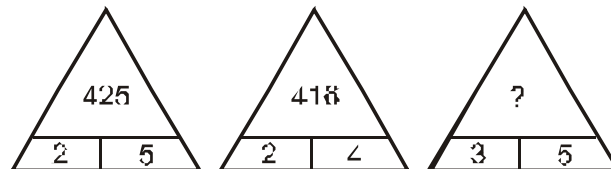


27. Who was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities?
- (A). Dr. Zakir Hussain  
(B) Dr. P B Gajendragadkar  
(C) Dr. L S Mudaliar  
(D) Dr. Radha Krishnan
28. UGC has launched career oriented program in
- (A) 1964-65  
(B) 1994-95  
(C) 1997-98  
(D) 1980-81
29. The prime minister of India is appointed from \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The leading Party in Lok Sabha  
(B) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha  
(C) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined  
(D) None of the above
30. The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called\_\_\_\_
- (A) Biosphere  
(B) Ecology  
(C) Synecology  
(D) Autecology
31. The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
- (A) Audio visual  
(B) Telephone network  
(C) Both (a) and (b)  
(D) None

- 32** Which was the first National Park established in India?  
(A) Anshi National Park  
(B) Gir National Park  
(C) Kanha National Park  
(D) Jim Corbett National Park
- 33** Fossil Fuels include  
(A) Oil  
(B) Natural Gas  
(C) Coal  
(D) All of the above
- 34** Noise in excess of \_\_\_\_\_ is called noise pollution  
(A) 40-65 db  
(B) 60-70 db  
(C) 80-100 db  
(D) None of the above
- 35** Effectiveness of teaching depends on \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Handwriting of Teacher  
(B) Speaking ability of Teacher  
(C) Qualification of the Teacher  
(D) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36** Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Aptitudes  
(B) Skills  
(C) Attitudes  
(D) Relationship
- 37** The participation of students will be maximum if \_\_\_\_\_ method is used for teaching.  
(A) Text Books

- (B) Discussion Method  
(C) Conference Method  
(D) Lectures
38. The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with
- (A) The Students  
(B) The Principal  
(C) The Community  
(D) The Teacher himself
39. The First Kindergarten was started by
- (A) William James  
(B) A D Clinton  
(C) Freidrich Forebel  
(D) J H Hills
40. In following questions, number series is given. One of the numbers in each series is wrong. After searching wrong number find the correct number in its place.
- 510, 254, 126, 64, 30, 14, 6
- (A) 252  
(B) 62  
(C) 130  
(D) 9
41. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?
- (A) Deductive  
(B) Inductive  
(C) Abductive  
(D) All

42. Insert the missing number or letter from among the given alternatives.



- (A) 140  
 (B) 280  
 (C) 875  
 (D) 925
43. In the following question assuming the given statements to be true, find out which of the two assumptions I and II given below them is/are definitely true give answer as.

- (A) Only assumption I is implicit  
 (B) Only assumption II is implicit  
 (C) Either I or II is implicit  
 (D) Neither I nor II is implicit  
 (E) Both I and II are implicit

**Statement:** The State government has decided to appoint four thousand primary school teachers during the next financial year.

**Assumptions:**

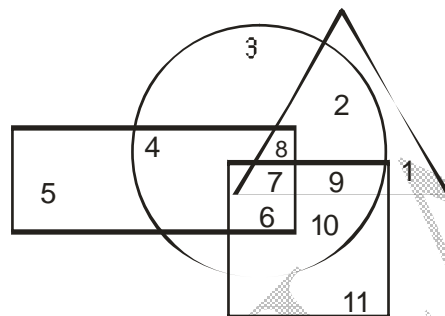
- I. There are enough schools in the state to accommodate four thousand additional primary school teachers.  
 II. The eligible candidates may not be interested to apply as the government may not finally appoint such a large number of primary school teachers.

44. What is the latest write-once optical storage media?

- (A) Digital paper  
 (B) Magneto-optical disk  
 (C) WORM disk  
 (D) CD-ROM disk

45. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?
- (A) Web site  
 (B) Web site address  
 (C) URL  
 (D) Domain Name

**Direction (46-47)** In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represents the regions of wheat gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. On the basis of the figure, answer the following questions.



46. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (A) 8  
 (B) 6  
 (C) 5  
 (D) 4
47. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (A) 10  
 (B) 2  
 (C) 3  
 (D) 4
48. Pointing to a photograph. Bajpai said, "He is the son of the only daughter of the father of my brother." How Bajpai is related to the man in the photograph?

- (A) Nephew
  - (B) Brother
  - (C) Father
  - (D) Maternal Uncle
49. Light Year is a unit of:
- (A) Intensity of light
  - (B) Distance
  - (C) Time
  - (D) Planetary motion
50. Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by :
- (A) Earthquakes
  - (B) Volcanoes
  - (C) Winds
  - (D) Icebergs

## PAPER - II

1. Which one of the following is an description of Bodin's theory of sovereignty?
- (A) Absolute sovereignty
  - (B) Limited sovereignty
  - (C) Political sovereignty
  - (D) Popular sovereignty
2. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct
- | List I                             | List II                                    |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. The state is the soul           | 1. Hegel writ large                        |
| b. The state is coordinating       | 2. Weber and adjusting                     |
| c. The State has the monopoly of   | 3. Ernest Barker legitimate physical force |
| d. The State is the self realizing | 4. Plato and self - actualizing individual |
- Codes :

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	1	3	2	1
(D)	4	2	3	1

3. Which one of the following statements about the welfare state is correct?
- (A) A welfare state is the same as a socialist state  
(B) The welfare state is based on the principles of classical liberalism  
(C) The welfare state is collectivist state  
(D) The welfare state embodies the principles of neoliberalism
4. Which one among the following is regarded as a civil right?
- (A) Right to public employment  
(B) Freedom of speech and expression  
(C) Right to elect and to be elected  
(D) Right to property
5. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following political philosophers.
- (A) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu  
(B) Hobbes, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Locke  
(C) Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu and Rousseau  
(D) Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau
6. The form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union in India is enshrined in-
- (A) First Schedule of the Indian Constitution  
(B) Second Schedule of the Indian Constitution  
(C) Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution  
(D) Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
7. Who among the following thinkers made the statement that, "Covenant without sword are but words and of no strength to secure men at all."?
- (A) Pufendorf (B) Hobbes  
(C) Locke (D) Rousseau
8. Which theory advocates only 'night watchman role' of the State?
- (A) Welfare State Theory (B) Liberal Theory

(C) Socialist Theory (D) Idealist Theory

9. 'Purna Swarajya' was announced in the Indian National Congress Session of-
- (A) Karachi (B) Lahore  
(C) Calcutta (D) Nagpur
10. "Indian Nationalism was the child of the British Raj Who made this statement
- (A) Bipin Chandra (B) R. Coupland  
(C) R. C. Majumdar (D) P. E. Roberts
11. Which one of the following rights was described by B. R. Ambedkar as "The Heart and Soul of the Constitution" ?
- (A) Right of freedom of religion (B) Right to property  
(C) Right to equality (D) Right to constitutional remedies
12. The President of India may declare National Emergency if there is threat of -
- (A) External aggression (B) Internal disturbances  
(C) Armed rebellion (D) Communal clashes
13. Karl Marx and F. Engels co-authored:
- (A) Das Capital (B) Anti-Duhring  
(C) German Ideology (D) Critique of the Gotha Programme.
14. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (A) Karl Marx : The Poverty of Philosophy  
(B) V.I. Lenin : State and Revolution  
(C) Josef Stalin : Wage, Labour and Capital  
(D) Friedrich Engels : Origin of Family, Private Property and the State
15. Match List- I (Theorists) with List- II (Theories) and select the correct answer
- | List-I              | List II              |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. Sydney Webb      | 1. Syndicalism       |
| b. Georges Sorel    | 2. Fabian Socialism  |
| c. Saint Simon      | 3. Utopian Socialism |
| d. Edward Bernstein | 4. Revisionism       |
- Code :
- a b c d



- (A) 2 1 3 4  
(B) 2 1 4 3  
(C) 1 2 3 4  
(D) 1 2 4 3

16. "Means are after all everything. As the means, so the end; there is no wall of separation between means and end." The above statements are characteristic of:

- (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) B.R. Ambedkar  
(C) Mao-Zedon (D) Karl Marx

17. According to M.K. Gandhi, the five external guides of human conduct are:

- (A) Ahinsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya  
(B) Ahinsa, Satya, Vinaya, Daya and Tapas  
(C) Ahinsa, Karuna, Shila, Bhakti and Karma  
(D) Satya, Dharma, Artha, kama and Tapas

18. Match List -I with List- II from the points of view of resemblance of Political ideas and select the correct answer:

List I

(Indian Thinkers)

- a. M.K. Gandhi  
b. Jawaharlal Nehru  
c. B.R. Ambedkar  
d. E.M.S. Namboodripad

List-II

(Political Thinkers)

1. John Dewey  
2. V.I. Lenin  
3. John Ruskin  
4. Sidney Webb

Codes:

- |     | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (B) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

19. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A): and the other labelled as Reason (R):  
Assertion (A) : Through Satyagraha and Ahinsa, Gandhi not merely attempted to transform the external world but also sought freedom from inner passions and impulses

Reason (R): Gandhi's concept of Swaraj meant not merely freedom from external constraints but also self-realization.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

20. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer:

List-I

List-II

(Phrase)

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| a. Hayes               | 1. "Of all the evils I hate, I think I have nationalism most."  |
| b. Organsko            | 2. "An organized self interest of the whole people"   |
| c. Rabindranath Tagore | 3. "As a belief nationalism has been a curse and nothing but a curse"   |
| d. Victor Golanez      | 4. "To believe that nationalism will vanish because it is dangerous or the nations will wither away because there are other ways of organizing mankind is false". |

Codes:

- |     | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

21. Match List- I with List- II and select the correct answer:

List-I

List-II

(Characteristic Features)

(Political Ideology)

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| a. Formation of the natural harmonious, organic communities for the free development of the individual and the abolition of the main source of coercion-state | 1. Guild socialism      |
| b. Formation of self-governing autonomous association of people that will work on cooperative basis to establish partnership between                          | 2. Democratic socialism |

groups and State.

- c. Combination of human fellowship just social system, common ownership and mutual service      3. Syndicalism
- d. A system of revolutionary tactics using non-political methods to create an economic federation      4. Anarchism

**Codes:**

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	1	2	3
(B)	2	1	4	3
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	2	3	4	1

22. 'Everything for the State, nothing against the State, nothing outside the State' sums up the philosophy of:
- (A) Marxism      (B) Fascism  
(C) Fabian Socialism      (D) Guild Socialism
23. Consider the following statements:  
Classical liberalism stands for:
1. a state which is merely a watchman      2. individualism  
3. welfarism      4. free market
- Which of these statements are correct?
- (A) 1 and 2      (B) 1, 2 and 3  
(C) 3 and 4      (D) 1, 2 and 4
24. According to Quincy Wright, which one of the following indicates the correct order of successive stages of nationalism?
- (A) Medieval - Monarchical - Revolutionary - Liberal - Totalitarian  
(B) Medieval - Revolutionary - Monarchical - Totalitarian - Liberal  
(C) Medieval - Monarchical - Totalitarian - Revolutionary Liberal  
(D) Monarchical - Medieval - Revolutionary - Totalitarian - Liberal
25. For Gandhi, Swaraj meant:
- (A) self-rule      (B) rule of law  
(C) rule by morally good persons      (D) pursuit of good of all

26. Which of the following are the devices through which representation for minorities can be secured?
- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Cumulative Vote system | 2. First-past-the-post system  |
| 3. Direct democracy       | 4. Proportional Representation |
| (A) 1 and 2               | (B) 1 and 4                    |
| (C) 2 and 3               | (D) 3 and 4                    |
27. In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by:
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Jayprakash Narayan | (B) M. N. Roy      |
| (C) Vinoba Bhave       | (D) Mahatma Gandhi |
28. Who was the first Indian to hold the post of Governor General in India?
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | (B) Dr. K.M. Munshi |
| (C) C. Rajagopalachari  | (D) Annie Besant    |
29. Who was India's first Deputy Prime Minister?
- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Sardar Vallabhai Patel | (B) Morarji Desai |
| (C) Choudhary Charan Singh | (D) Jagjivan Ram  |
30. Who was India's first woman Cabinet Minister?
- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Dr. Vijayalakshmi Pandit | (B) Rajkumari Amit Kaur |
| (C) Dr. Annie Besant         | (D) Sheila Dixit        |
31. Which British Governor continued in that position even after India became independent?
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Sir Archibald Nyer    | (B) Sir Henry Knight |
| (C) Lord William Bentinck | (D) Warren Hastings  |
32. Who was the only Indian woman to become the president of the United Nations General Assembly?
- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Indira Gandhi         | (B) Reita Faia        |
| (D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit | (D) None of the above |
33. Who was the first Indian woman to become a Governor of a state?
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Padmaja Naidu | (B) Sarojini Naidu |
| (C) Annie Besant  | (D) Indira Gandhi  |
34. Who was India's first President?
- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) C. Rajagopalachari      | (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| (C) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | (D) Lord Mountbatten    |

35. Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection?
1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
  2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission of the political party
  3. If he is expelled by the party for anti-party activities
  4. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:
- (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2 and 4  
(C) 1, 3 and 4 (D) 2, 3 and 4
36. The Constitution of India provides that a bill passed by the Union Parliament cannot become a law until the President accords his approval to it. Normally, the President accords his approval but he can withhold his assent and can ask the House to reconsider it. This power is applicable to the 1. Money Bills 2. Ordinary Bills 3. Financial Bills Codes:
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only  
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
37. If the speaker of the Lok Sabha wants to resign, he is required to send his resignation letter to the
- (A) Prime Minister (B) Deputy Speaker  
(C) President (D) Parliament secretari
38. In the removal of which of the following officials does the Parliament play no role?
1. Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
  2. Judges of the High Courts
  3. Judges of the Supreme Court
  4. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Codes:
- (A) 1 only (B) 2, 3 and 4  
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 3 only
39. Expenses incurred out of the Contingency Fund of India are
- (A) Subsequently recouped by transferring savings from other heads of budget  
(B) recouped through supplementary, addition or excess grants by Parliament

- (C) not recouped till the whole fund is exhausted
- (D) recouped by collecting contributions from various states

40. The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which
- (A) all taxes collected by the Union as well as State governments are deposited
  - (B) all money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited
  - (C) the Union as well as State Governments make equal contribution to this fund and out of this, all charged expenses are met
  - (D) savings of the Union and State Governments are deposited to meet unforeseen expenses
41. Child Labour prevention means :-
- (A) Child under 14 of age banned for working in dhabas
  - (B) Child under 14 of age banned for working in Restaurants
  - (C) Child under 14 of age banned for working in tea shops
  - (D) All of these
42. Which of the following is not the recommendations of Punchhi Commission with regard to Governor ?
- (A) Fixed Five Year term
  - (B) Removal only through impeachment by State Assembly
  - (C) The State Chief Minister must have a say in the appointment of governor
  - (D) Only retired bureaucrat be made governor
43. Which country has recently celebrated 65th Anniversary of World War II Victory ?
- (A) Germany
  - (B) USA
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) Japan
44. 14th G-15 Conference was held in-
- (A) Kabul
  - (B) Kuala Lumpur
  - (C) Tehran
  - (D) Dhaka
45. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (A) Diplomacy is an instrument of foreign policy
  - (B) Major international agreements are usually negotiated by foreign ministers
  - (C) Diplomats do not play now as great a role in international negotiations as they once did

(D) Diplomats now get greater latitude than they enjoyed 19th Century

46. Which one does not contribute to the formation of International Government?  
(A) Expansion of international trade (B) Establishment of international organization  
(C) Inter-state rivalry (D) Means of communication
47. In his realistic theory of International politics Morgenthau's autonomy of political sphere denotes  
(A) autonomy of the State in international sphere  
(B) autonomy of the decision-makers vis-a vis the legislature  
(C) autonomy of the political action in complete disregard to other standards of thought  
(D) autonomy of the policy-makers vis-a vis other agencies or organs of the government
48. Which country was appointed the first Chairman of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations?  
(A) USA (B) India  
(C) Sweden (D) Japan
49. Consider the following statements in respect of the general systems theory:  
1. The general systems theory is highly attractive from the standpoint an empirical research.  
2. The theory has been criticized for failing to adequately cater for concept such as political power and influence.  
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?  
(A) 1 only (B) 2 only  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) Neither 1 nor 2
50. Match List- I with List-II and select the correct
- | List-I                             | List-II                                    |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. The State is the soul           | 1. Hegel writ large                        |
| b. The State is coordinating       | 2. Weber and adjusting                     |
| c. The State has the monopoly of   | 3. Ernest Barker legitimate physical force |
| d. The State is the self realizing | 4. Plato and self-actualizing individual   |
- Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	4	3	2	1
(B)	5	2	1	4
(C)	1	3	2	1
(D)	4	2	3	1

### PAPER-III

1. A very early form of international non-governmental organization was set up to oppose what?  
(A) Climate change.  
(B) Political correctness.  
(C) Fox hunting.  
(D) Slavery.
2. For what is President Woodrow Wilson most famous?  
(A) His brilliant television performances.  
(B) His 'Fourteen Points'.  
(C) His 'fireside chats' on radio.  
(D) His affair with Monica Lewinsky.
3. Why was the trial of Slobodan Milosevic before the UN-created International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia important?  
(A) It lasted so long.  
(B) The accused conducted his own defence.  
(C) It was the first time that a head of state had been tried by an international court.  
(D) The accused refused to recognize the legitimacy of the proceedings.
4. Which of the following is most accurate with regards to the UN Secretary-General?  
(A) Has the right to declare war on behalf of the UN in emergencies, without consulting anyone.  
(B) Is responsible for making sure that US ambitions are obstructed as much as possible.  
(C) Can order member states to depose evil rulers.  
(D) Has quite limited formal authority, and depends a great deal on personal diplomatic skills.



5. Which of the following is a key feature of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?
- (A) They do not make or distribute profits.
  - (B) They have nothing to do with governments.
  - (C) They all campaign on behalf of human rights.
  - (D) They all work within developing countries.
6. How was the Red Cross founded?
- (A) By the UN.
  - (B) Through the efforts of a private society based in Switzerland.
  - (C) By the Catholic Church.
  - (D) By the French Emperor Napoleon III.
7. Why is the work of NGOs particularly congenial to liberal theorists?
- (A) All NGOs have distinctively liberal views.
  - (B) NGOs provide well paid jobs for well-meaning people.
  - (C) NGOs contest the 'realist' view that all international politics of any significance arises from the activities of self-interested states.
  - (D) All of the above are correct.
8. The United States Constitution was completed on:
- (A) September 17, 1787
  - (B) September 27, 1787
  - (C) September 18, 1789
  - (D) September 07, 1788
9. The United States Constitution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in:
- (A) Los Angeles, California
  - (B) Miami, Florida
  - (C) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - (D) None of these
10. Which the first three words of the preamble, is one of the most quoted and referenced sections of the US Constitution.
- (A) We the people

- (B) Blessings of Liberty  
(C) The general Welfare  
(D) More perfect Union
11. US constitution consists of:  
(A) Six articles.  
(B) Five articles.  
(C) Seven articles.  
(D) None of these
12. Which article of the US Constitution describes the court system including the Supreme Court?  
(A) Article 7  
(B) Article 5  
(C) Article 2  
(D) Article 3
13. Karl Marx had everlasting friendship with a son of a prominent textile manufacturer of Barman, who brought many changes in Karl Marx's life. his name was:  
(A) Friedrich Engel  
(B) French Hegal  
(C) Herbert Spencer  
(D) None of these
14. The course of Athenian education was divided into:  
(A) Three stages  
(B) Four stages  
(C) Five stages  
(D) None of these
15. J.S Mill wrote a famous book 'On Liberty' in the year:  
(A) 1759  
(B) 1859  
(C) 1895  
(D) None of these
16. The ungrateful pupil of his master, born in 384 BC was:  
(A) Aristotle  
(B) Aristocles  
(C) Socrates

- (D) None of these
17. Leviathan was written by:  
(A) Hegel  
(B) James Mill  
(C) Hobbes  
(D) J.S. Mill
18. Founder of utilitarian school of thought was:  
(A) Edmund Burk  
(B) Hume  
(C) J.S. Mill  
(D) Bentham
19. Locke laid down that state is:  
(A) An end in itself  
(B) Means to an end  
(C) Unavoidable evil  
(D) Legal necessity
20. Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for:  
(A) Political sovereignty  
(B) Limited sovereignty  
(C) Popular sovereignty  
(D) Absolute sovereignty
21. How many essentials are required to constitute a state?  
(A) Three  
(B) Four  
(C) Five  
(D) Six
22. Laissez Faire policy means:  
(A) Withdrawal of 'some restrictions'  
(B) Fair legislation  
(C) Control over trade  
(D) Control over industry
23. Hobbes social contract is based on:  
(A) Desire for peace  
(B) Selfishness

- (C) Fear  
(D) Completion

24. Importance of civil service has grown due to:

- (A) Population growth  
(B) Increased state activity  
(C) Complexity of rules and regulations  
(D) Law and order requirement

25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.

List I		List II	
(Book)		(Year of Publication)	
A. Principles of Public Administration		1. 1937	
B. Papers on the Science of Administration		2. 1900	
C. Politics and Administration		3. 1938	
D. The Functions of the Executive		4. 1927	

	A	B	C	D
(A)	3	1	4	2
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	3	4	1	2

26. The "Scientization of the Democracy" means

- (A) Applying principles of physical science to democracy  
(B) Contempt for the masses  
(C) Make public opinion efficient without suffering it to be meddling  
(D) Making democracy scientific

27. "The post colonial state was to feed the starving people and clothe the naked masses and to give every Indian fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his capacity". The above statement was made by

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi  
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Sardar Vallabhai Patel  
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct the right answer.

List I

List II

A. Induction Training

1. Imparted to those candidates who aspire to enter into public service in the near future

B. Vestibule Training

2. Involves instruction in a new field of Specialization

C. Pre-Entry Training

3. Kind of on entry training

D. Retraining

4. Involves a series of introductory lecture followed by inspection trips

	A	B	C	D
(A)	3	1	4	2
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	3	4	1	2

29. In which of the following directions does public administration move at present?

1. Multi-foci in study

2. Mini-paradigms

3. New Public Administration

4. Locus and focus approach

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(A) 4 only

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 2

(D) 1 and 3

30. The 5th pay commission recommended

(A) Group System in the place of functional classification

(B) Abolition of both functional and group systems

(C) Functional classification in the place of group system

(D) Co-existence of both functional and group systems

31. Who among the following has criticized bureaucracy as Frankenstein's Monster?

(A) H J Laski

(B) Parkinson

(C) C K Allen

(D) Ramsay Muir

32. Which among the following are the advantages of rank classification?

1. It is easy to understand as well as administer

2. It is conducive to prepare scientific and objective standards

3. It emphasizes on the career opportunities of civil servants  
4. It promotes loyalty to the civil service as a whole  
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(B) All of the above  
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only
33. Which among the following is NOT correctly matched?  
(A) First Pay Commission: Srinivasa Varadachariar  
(B) Second Pay Commission: P N Singhal  
(C) Third Pay Commission: Raghubir Dayal  
(D) Fifth Pay Commission: Ratnavel Pandian
34. Which Pay Commission has recommended that civil servants should enjoy the right to strike?  
(A) First Pay Commission  
(B) Second Pay Commission  
(C) Fourth Pay Commission  
(D) Fifth Pay Commission
35. Arrange the following committees in chronological order.  
1. A D Gorwala's Report on Public Administration  
2. Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee  
3. Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption  
4. Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee  
(A) 2-1-3-4  
(B) 1-3-2-4  
(C) 2-1-4-3  
(D) 1-3-4-2
36. A central argument of Almond and Verba's The Civic Culture is that...  
(A) Only people with profound cultural knowledge should be allowed to vote.  
(B) For states to remain stable, governments need to reflect and share many of the basic values of society.  
(C) Democracy can only work well in America.  
(D) People are only interested in political developments within their own communities.

37. Who wrote a pioneering 19th century work on comparative political cultures?  
(A) Samuel Huntington.  
(B) Leonardo da Vinci  
(C) Alexis de Tocqueville  
(D) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
38. Why did studies of political culture become more fashionable in the 1960s?  
(A) It complemented a more general trend towards 'behavioral' studies.  
(B) It followed other works which promoted a rethinking of modern democracy.  
(C) It could be used to show that liberal democracies were superior to their Communist rivals.  
(D) All of the above.
39. A major challenge to the concept of political culture is that...  
(A) It ignores the controversial topic of nationalism.  
(B) It originated in the 1960s, and things have changed a lot since then.  
(C) Few nations can be said to exhibit homogenous cultures.  
(D) It can only be applied to Western democratic states.
40. What did Robert Putnam's study of Northern Italy reveal?  
(A) An alienated population which despised authority of all kinds.  
(B) A long-established tradition of civic engagement.  
(C) That the political culture of the North was identical to that of the South.  
(D) All of the above.
41. A major difficulty with Almond and Verba's work on the UK is that...  
(A) It paid insufficient attention to serious difficulties in Northern Ireland.  
(B) It devoted too much attention to calls for devolution in parts of Britain.  
(C) It alleged that Britain was seething with revolutionary fervour.  
(D) It argued that British people were far too deferential.
42. Why does the Tanzanian state register high levels of public satisfaction?  
(A) The economy has been managed so well.  
(B) The ruling party is associated with liberation from colonial rule.  
(C) Historic tribal divisions are actively encouraged by the government.  
(D) All of the inhabitants are too frightened to say what they really think.
43. One impact of globalization has been to...

- (A) Undermine the power of political elites across the world.  
(B) Deter political leaders from trying to manipulate the media.  
(C) Raise new difficulties for those who try to identify sharply contrasting national political cultures.  
(D) Eradicate economic inequalities within and between states.
44. Why have some commentators argued that countries like Singapore are slow to develop democracy?  
(A) Asian traditions are supposedly less individualistic than Western ones.  
(B) Confucianism teaches that democracy is a mortal sin.  
(C) Standards of living are much lower than in the West.  
(D) All of the above.
45. Why has the idea of state welfare largely been less popular in the US than in Western Europe?  
(A) Organized labour has always exerted much more political influence in the US.  
(B) Economic inequality has always been much less severe in the US.  
(C) All European countries have been in the grip of doctrinaire socialism since World War II.  
(D) Many US citizens regard their country as a land of opportunity for all and think that the poor are responsible for their own problems.
46. Who says - The state is a March of god in the world  
(A) Green  
(B) Hegel  
(C) Marx  
(D) Plato
47. Who wrote the state is theory and practice  
(A) Laski  
(B) Finner  
(C) Sabine  
(D) Bonda
48. Who supported Limitation Sovereignty?  
(A) Habbes  
(B) Locke  
(C) Plato  
(D) Mill
49. Which Language Sovereignty word origin at  
(A) French



- (B) Greek
- (C) Roman
- (D) Latin

50. Who used "Common wealth" word for state?
- (A) Mill
  - (B) Granner
  - (C) Hobbes
  - (D) None
51. The composition of the Committee on Public Undertaking which has a total of 15 members in terms of member from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are:
- (A) 5 from Rajya Sabha, 9 from Lok Sabha and the Speaker
  - (B) 8 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
  - (C) 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha
  - (D) all from Lok Sabha
52. Which of the following fall within the financial powers of the Indian Parliament?
1. The Parliament can reduce or reject the demands of the Government
  2. The Parliament can propose any tax
  3. No expenditure can be incurred without the sanction of the Parliament
  4. No taxes can be levied without the consent of the Parliament
- (A) 1, 3, 4
  - (B) 2, 3, 4
  - (C) 2, 3, 4
  - (D) 1, 2, 3
53. Questions of disqualification of member of the Parliament have to be decided by
- (A) The Election Commission, in consultation with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - (B) The Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House in consultation with the Election Commission
  - (C) The President, according to the opinion of the Election Commission
  - (D) The Supreme Court
54. Money from the Contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after
- (A) The Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament

- (B) The approval of the President
- (C) The Appropriation Bill is introduced in the Parliament
- (D) The prior approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General

55. The privileges enjoyed by the members of Parliament individually include

1. Freedom from arrest in all cases
2. Freedom from attendance as witness while Parliament is in session
3. Unlimited freedom of speech

Codes:

- (A) 1, 2, 3
  - (B) 2, 3
  - (C) 2 only
  - (D) 3 only
56. The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which
- (A) All taxes collected by the Union as well as State governments are deposited
  - (B) All money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited
  - (C) The Union as well as State Governments make equal contribution to this fund and out of this, all charged expenses are met
  - (D) Savings of the Union and State Governments are deposited to meet unforeseen expenses
57. What was the percentage of literate people at the time of independence?
- (A) 12%
  - (B) 14%
  - (C) 16%
  - (D) 18%
58. When was the National Educational Policy started?
- (A) 1984
  - (B) 1986
  - (C) 1988
  - (D) 1989
59. In which part of the Constitution is the Provision against Exploitation of Children made?
- (A) Fundamental Rights
  - (B) Fundamental Duties

- (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) None of these

60. In which of the following Equal Pay for Equal Work for both men and women provide?
- (A) Fundamental Rights
  - (B) Fundamental Duties
  - (C) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - (D) None of these
61. When was the department of women and child Development set up in India?
- (A) 1978
  - (B) 1985
  - (C) 1992
  - (D) 1995
62. Who among the following was of the view that control of a corporate world on mass media has transformed the press from a watchdog of democracy to a system of thought control for duping ordinary citizens into conforming to corporatism?
- (A) Noam Chomsky
  - (B) Raymond Aron
  - (C) John Rawls
  - (D) Karl Popper
63. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?
- (A) J. Rousseau
  - (B) De Tocqueville
  - (C) John Dunning
  - (D) James Madison
64. The thinker who has been characterized as a 'reluctant democrat' is:
- (A) J. Bentham
  - (B) E. Burke
  - (C) T.H. Green
  - (D) J.S. Mill
65. Which one of the following functions pertains only to political party and not to pressure group?
- (A) Collecting money for the organization
  - (B) Contesting political election with own symbol
  - (C) Organizing public meetings and rallies
  - (D) Publishing pamphlets and leaflets

66. Who among the following saw parties/candidates as motivated solely by desire to win elections and tending to converge towards the views of the median vote in two party plurality based competition?  
(A) Anthony Downs  
(B) Robert Dahl  
(C) S. Coleman  
(D) D.A. Wittman
67. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A): and the other labelled as Reason (R):  
Assertion (A): Public opinion thrives in a democratic society.  
Reason (R): There is freedom of the press.  
In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?  
Codes:  
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(C) A is true but R is false  
(D) A is false but R true
68. "Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers" is provided by  
(A) Convention  
(B) Statute  
(C) Article 78  
(D) Article 75
69. The Attorney-General of India holds office during the pleasure of the  
(A) President  
(B) Prime Minister  
(C) Parliament  
(D) Chief Justice
70. Which generalization about democracy is most valid?  
(A) Democratic political systems require a highly industrialized society  
(B) Democratic governments protect basic civil liberties  
(C) Democratic governments prevent their citizens from traveling abroad  
(D) Democratic governments first evolved in North America

71. The President can be removed from office
- I. He cannot leave office once elected unless illness or death occurs
  - II. On resignation before expiry of term of five years
  - III. On impeachment by Parliament
- Codes:
- (A) II and III
  - (B) I, II and III
  - (C) II only
  - (D) I, II
72. The financial functions of the Council of Ministers does not include the right
1. To control expenditure out of the Contingency Fund of India
  2. To prepare and introduce the Budget in the Parliament
  3. To certify whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
  4. To appoint Finance Commission from time to time
- Codes:
- (A) 1, 3, 4
  - (B) 1, 4
  - (C) 3, 4
  - (D) 1, 3
73. Part V of the Constitution deals with
- I. Union Executive
  - II. Parliament
  - III. Supreme Court and High Court
  - IV. Comptroller and Auditor General
- Codes:
- (A) I and II
  - (B) I, II and III
  - (C) I only
  - (D) I, II and IV
74. The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the
- (A) Prime Minister

- (B) President
- (C) Cabinet
- (D) Union Legislature

75. How long can a Presidential ordinance remain in force?

- (A) 1 year
- (B) Two months
- (C) Till the President revokes it
- (D) Six months

**ANSWER KEY**  
**PAPER - I**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	A	C	D	B	D
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	D	C	A	D	A	B	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	D	D	B	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	A	D	A	D	D	D	C	D	B	A										

**PAPER - II**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	A	A	B	B	D	C	B	B	B	B	D	A	C	C	A
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	A	A	D	A	D	A	B	D	A	D	B	A	C	A	B
Question	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Answer	C	C	B	B	C	B	A	A	B	B	D	D	C	C	D
Question	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	C	C	C	C	A										

PAPER - III

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	D	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	C	A	C	D	A	A	B	A	C	D	C	C
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	B	A	A	B	B	C	B	D	C	C	D	D	B	B	C	C	C	D	C	B
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	A	B	A	A	D	B	A	B	D	C	C	A	B	A	C	B	B	B	A	C
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75					
Answer	B	B	B	D	B	A	A	C	A	B	A	C	D	B	D					

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER – I

- (B) An effective and efficient communication system requires managerial proficiency in delivering and receiving messages. A manager must discover various barriers to communication, analyze the reasons for their occurrence and take preventive steps to avoid those barriers. Thus, the primary responsibility of a manager is to develop and maintain an effective communication system in the organization.
- (C) non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.
- (A) Phonetics is a part of the English language which helps us to understand sounds of various alphabets. How an alphabet should sound is taught to us with the help of Phonetics.
- (C)  $\% \text{ increase} = \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100$   
= 25 %
- (D) for company A  
 $1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2$

= 11 crore

**6.(A)**  $(2.5 - 1)$  crores =  $1.5 \times 100\,00\,000$   
= 150 00 000

**7.(B)** Total production of B  
=  $2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5$   
= 17.75

Average production =  $\frac{17.75}{7} = 2.55$

**8.(D)** In year 2004.

**9.(A)** If sampled in reconnaissance mode, data limitation requires use of maximums. Results are screening level- not definitive.

**10.(C)** If estimating average concentrations is planned  
Exposure units must be defined Must be considered in developing DQOs for project, or results may not be accepted.  
Sufficient samples are required 8-10 samples when contaminant concentrations vary within a narrow range 10-15 sample when concentrations are less predictable  
Calculate 90th Upper Confidence Limit (UCL)

**11.(A)** Scatter plots Can be used to evaluate if constituents in subsurface are correlated and have the same or different sources.

**12.(B)** Ratio plots Can be used to evaluate if ratios of constituents in subsurface are similar or different from those in indoor/outdoor air, potentially informing decisions about confounding ambient sources.

**13.(A)** Qualitative data collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study. Participant and direct observation plus note taking were the most important techniques used.



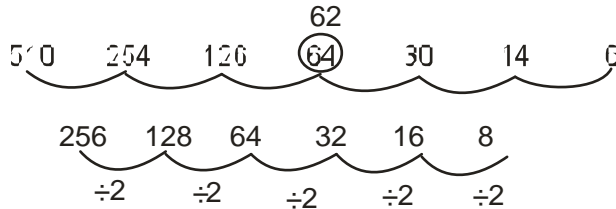
- 14.(C) qualitative data collection techniques were used as primary research methods. However in order to organize, classify and analyze the gathered information, we used graphs and statistics as a way to measure the students' level of improvement through the use of reading strategies
- 15.(D) Production was at very low level.
- 16.(A) Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- 17.(C) Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 18.(D) Because that time no common language emerged.
- 19.(B) "The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service" , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 20.(D) The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research
21. (B) Research is done for solving a business problem
22. (D) A research problem is feasible only when it is researchable, it has some utility, and it is new .
23. (C) One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 24.(A) A parliamentary system is a system of democratic government in which the ministers of the Executive Branch derive their legitimacy from and are accountable to a Legislature or parliament; the Executive and Legislative branches are interconnected. It is a political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
- 25.(D) The Cabinet approved the proposal for enhancing reservation for women in Panchayats on from the present 33 per cent to 50 per cent with the provision being applicable to all seats filled through direct election, office of chairpersons and of offices reserved for SC/ST.
- 26.(A) IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.

IAT is situated in Pune

IISc is situated in Bangalore

NIEPA is situated in Delhi.

- 27.(B)** Dr. P B Gajendragadkar was chairman of the UGC committee 1969 appointed for administrative legislation of the universities.
- 28.(B)** UGC has launched career oriented program in 1994-95.
- 29.(A)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 30.(B)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 31.(C)** The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.
- 32.(D)** Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India.
- 33.(D)** Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.  
Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 34.(C)** Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 35.(D)** Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 36.(D)** Verbal Guidance is least effective in the learning of Relationship.
- 37. (B)** The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.
- 38.(D)** The primary responsibility of the teacher's adjustment lies with The Teacher himself
- 39.(C)** The First Kindergarten was started by Freidrich Forebel
- 40.(B)**



30, 64 is wrong & must be replaced by 62.

- 41.(A) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.
- 42.(D)  $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$   
 $(2)^2 = 4$ ,  $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$   
 $(3)^2 = 9$ ,  $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$ .
43. (A) Such decisions as given in the statement are taken only after taking the existing vacancies into consideration. So, I implicit while II does not implicit.
- 44.(D) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media
- 45.(D) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.
- 46.(D) The required region is the one which is common only to the rectangle and circle and is not a part of either the triangle or square
- 47.(C) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,
- 48.(D) The man in the photo is the son of the sister of Bajpai. Hence, Bajpai is the maternal uncle of the man in the photograph.
- 49.(B) Light Year is a unit of distance.
- 50.(A) Tsunamis are huge sea waves caused by earthquakes.

## PAPER - II

- 1.(A) Bodine description absolute sovereignty theory in properly.
- 2.(A) Its matched because it is definition in the various thinkers.
- 3.(B) A welfare state Provide a social atmosphere and moral values.
- 4.(B) Article 19 Provide freedom of speech and Expression but right to property is a legal right.
- 5.(D) Its a chronological sequence.
- 6.(C) The third schedule written oath processes.
- 7.(B) Its habbes thought.
- 8.(B) Liberal theory believe that state is useless state a watchman that's why state do workown Limit.
- 9.(B) In 1929 at Lahore congress session.
- 10.(B) Its thought.
- 11.(D) Because Article 32 provide Right to constitutional remedies with out this right other right are useless.
- 12.(A) Article 352 declare External aggression and internal disturbances declare by Article 356.
- 13.(C) Its book co - authored Marx and Engels.
- 14.(C) Its not matched Because Labour and capital and wage Book wrote by Marx.
- 15.(A) Its matched.
- 16.(A) Its M.K. Gandhi thought as you known ganshi believed non - violence and social welfare.
- 17.(A) Its Five Guides Provide us soul power and moksha.
- 18.(D) Its matched
- 19.(A) Gandhi's Concept of sawaraj depended on stayagarah and Ahinsa with soul values.
- 20.(D) Its matched
- 21.(A) Its matched
- 22.(B) Fascism believed state upper in an men.
- 23.(D) Classical Liberalism believed in that state a watch man and Free market policy, individualism.
- 24.(A) Its correct order of successive stage of nationalism.
- 25.(D) Its meant → welfare of all.

- 26.(B) Both are present minorities representation.
- 27.(A) J. P. Narayan supported partyless democracy.
- 28.(C) He was the First governor of india.
- 29.(A) When Nehru was a Prime minister then patel was a first deputy Prime minister.
- 30.(B) AmritKaur was a first woman cabinet minister.
- 31.(C) Bentick was last governor of British rules in india.
- 32.(C) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. was become the President of u.n.General Assembly.
- 33.(B) Sarojni Naidu become a first woman governor of a state in.
- 34.(B) He was India's First President
- 35.(B) Its three are disqualification of a elected member.
- 36.(C) Money bills call budget thats why money bills passed by union parliament without president approval to it.
- 37.(B) According to Article 93 speaker send his Resignation Letter to the deputy speaker and deputy speaker send his Resignation letter to the speaker.
- 38.(A) The chairman of the union public service Commission appoint and removal by the president and parliament not play any role.
- 39.(B) Its Contingency Fund of india and its addition or excess grants by parliament.
- 40.(B) Consolidated fund is a deposited money by government of india.
- 41.(D) All are points shows child labor.
- 42.(D) Pundhi Commission is not recommendations that retired Bureaucr at be made governor its not true.
- 43.(C) Russia celebrated 11nd world war Anniversary.
- 44.(C) Group 15 is a group of some developing Countries group.
- 45.(D) Diplomacy is so important for foreign Policy and deplomacy play as a great Role in international politics.
- 46.(C) International trade, organization and communication play major Role in international Government.
- 47.(C) Its a international politics views
- 48.(C) India was appointed the First Decoloninatics committee chairman is the united nation.
- 49.(C) The General system theory mainly Consider power and authority.
50. (A) It matched.

**PAPER - III**

1. (D) A very early form of international non-governmental organization was set up to oppose slavery
2. (B) Woodrow Wilson was US president (1913 – 21) was most famous for his 'Fourteen Points'
3. (C) It was the first time that a head of state had been tried by an international court.
4. (D) He has quite limited formal authority, and depends a great deal on personal diplomatic skills. And U.N. Secretary - General is not empowered to declare war in emergencies.
5. (A) a key feature of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is, they do not make or distribute profits.
6. (B) The Red cross founded in the 1860, through the efforts of a private society based in Switzerland.
7. (C) NGOs contest the 'realist' view that all international politics of any significance arises from the activities of self-interested states
8. (A) United States Constitution is a Rigid Constitution. was completed on September 17, 1787
9. (C) The United States Constitution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
10. (A) "We the people" the first three words of the preamble, is one of the most quoted and referenced sections of the US Constitution.
11. (C) U.S. Constitution Consists of seven articles.
12. (D) of the US Constitution describes the court system including the Supreme Court. According to this article the Supreme Court established in U.S. its play very important Role in government
13. (A) Karl Marx had everlasting friendship with a son of a prominent textile manufacturer of Barmen, who brought many changes in Karl Marx's life. his name was Friedrich Engel. Both wrote many books and gave many theories.
14. (A) The course of Athenian education was divided into Three stages. Athenian education wanted powerful and good Nature king. That's why their political philosopher divided education in three stages for built strong nation.
15. (B) J.S Mill wrote a famous book 'On Liberty' in the year 1859
16. (A) The ungrateful pupil of his master, born in 384 BC was Aristotle.  
(Socrates pupil Plato and Plato pupil Aristotle and Aristotle pupil was great king Sikander.)
17. (C) Leviathan was written by Hobbes

18. (D) Founder of utilitarian school of thought was Bentham, He believed utilitarian is a best theory in political science.
19. (C) Locke laid down that state is unavoidable evil. Locke believed that state is a necessary but some limits far state is also necessary as Gandhi says - state is a necessary evil.
20. (C) Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for popular sovereignty.  
He gave popular sovereignty theories and principles.
21. (B) Four necessary essential are: - (1) Land (2) people (3) government (4) Sovereignty.
22. (A) Laissez Faire policy means Withdrawal of 'some restrictions'. Its a policy of a government.
23. (A) Hobbes social contract believed in Peace
24. (B) Importance of civil service has grown due to Increased state activity Civil service is very important but not its Corrupt and going on evil thats why improve own level and show own importance.
25. (B) Principles of Public Administration-1927  
Paper on the science of administration – 1937  
Politics and Administration – 1900  
The Functions of executives-1938  
Its matched in Correct order. All are book and their publication years.
26. (C) The “scientization of the Democracy” means make public opinion efficient without suffering it to be meddlesome. The scientization of Democracy directly effected in public sector.
27. (B) "The post colonial state was to feed the starving people and do the the naked masses and to give every Indian fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his capacity". The above statement was made by Jawaharlal Nehru
28. (D) Induction training – Kind of an entry training  
Vestibule training – Involves a series of introductory lecture followed by inspection trips.  
Pre entry training – Imparted to those candidates who aspire to enter into public services  
Retaining – Involves instruction in a new field of specialization.
29. (C) Public administration move at present in the direction of Multi-foci in study, Mini-paradgms. Its a new directions does public Administration move at present.
30. (C) The fifth pay Commission operational duration 1969 -74 and its chairman was Mahaveer Tayagi. The 5th pay commission recommended Functional classification in the place of group system
31. (D) Ramsay Muir has criticized bureaucracy as Frankenstein's Monster. He was critics of Bureaucracy.

- 32. (D)** The advantages of rank classification are
1. It is easy to understand as well as administer
  2. It emphasizes on the career opportunities of civil servants
  3. It promotes loyalty to the civil service as a whole.
- 33. (B)** Second Pay Commission: P N Singhal is NOT correctly matched  
Because second pay commission chairman was K. Santhanam.
- 34. (B)** Second pay commission recommends that civil servant should enjoy the Right to strike.
- 35. (C)** Correct chronological order is
2. Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee
  1. A D Gorwala's Report on Public Administration
  4. Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee
  3. Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption
- 36. (C)** Almond and verba examined a variety of political culture. A central argument of Almond and Verba's The Civic Culture is that. Democracy can only work well in America.
- 37. (C)** Alexis de Toqueville wrote a pioneering 19th century work on comparative political cultures.
- 38. (D)** All are explaining the studies of political culture.
- 39. (C)** A major challenge to the concept of political culture is that.. Few nations can be said to exhibit homogenous cultures. It can present an analysis of nationalism in different states and this is often an important aspect of a nations political culture.
- 40. (B)** Robert Putnam's study of Northern Italy reveal. A long-established tradition of civic engagement. Putnam identified important differences between north and south Italy.
- 41. (A)** A major difficulty with Almond and Verba's work on the UK is that. It paid insufficient attention to serious difficulties in Northern Ireland. But it was not part of their brief to criticize this trait.
- 42. (B)** State registers high levels of public satisfaction. The ruling party is associated with liberation from colonial rule.
- 43. (A)** One impact of globalization has been to. Undermine the power of political elites across the world. The globalization might have weakened the autonomy of nation state.



44. (A) Some commentators have argued that countries like Singapore are slow to develop democracy because Asian traditions are supposedly less individualistic than Western ones. But in recent years South Korea and Taiwan heavily influenced by Confucianism have adopted democracy.
45. (D) The idea of state welfare largely has been less popular in the US than in Western Europe because Many US citizens regard their country as a land of opportunity for all and think that the poor are responsible for their own problems. Economic inequality has always been a marked feature of American life.
46. (B) The state is a March of god in the world is said by Hegel. He believed to obey state is to obey god.
47. (A) Laski wrote the state is theory and practice, its Laski state theories related book.
48. (B) Locke believed in Limitation sovereignty and therefore, supported Limitation Sovereignty
49. (D) Language Sovereignty word origin a Latin
50. (C) Hobbes used Common wealth word in social contract theory for state.
51. (C) The composition of the Committee on Public Undertaking which has a total of 15 members in terms of member from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha.
52. (A) The Parliament can reduce or reject the demands of the Government, no expenditure can be incurred without the sanction of the Parliament and no taxes can be levied without the consent of the Parliament.
53. (B) Questions of disqualification of member of the Parliament have to be decided by the Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House in consultation with the Election Commission.
54. (A) Money from the Contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after the Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament.
55. (C) The privileges enjoyed by the members of Parliament individually include freedom from attendance as witness while Parliament is in session.
56. (B) The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which all money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited.
57. (B) The percentage of literate people at the time of independence was 14%.
58. (B) The National Educational Policy was started in 1986.
59. (A) The Provision against Exploitation of Children is made under Fundamental Rights Constitution.

60. (C) In Directive Principles of State Policy Equal Pay for Equal Work for both men and women is provided.
61. (B) The department of women and child Development was set up in India in 1985.
62. (B) Raymond Aron was of the view that control of a corporate world on mass media has transformed the press from a watchdog of democracy to a system of thought control for duping ordinary citizens into conforming to corporatism.
63. (B) De Tocqueville described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority.'
64. (D) The thinker who has been characterized as a 'reluctant democrat' is J.S. Mill.
65. (B) Contesting political election with own symbol pertains only to political party and not to pressure group.
66. (A) Anthony Downs saw parties/candidates as motivated solely by desire to win elections and tending to converge towards the views of the median vote in two party plurality based competition.
67. (A) Assertion (A): Public opinion thrives in a democratic society. (TRUE)  
Reason (R): There is freedom of the press. (TRUE)  
and R is the correct explanation of A.
68. (C) Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers' is provided by Article 78. .
69. (A) The Attorney-General of India holds office during the pleasure of the President.
70. (B) Civil liberties are simply the rights held by citizens of a nation. In order for a democracy to exist, civil liberties must be protected to allow citizens to be able to elect their leaders.
71. (A) The President can be removed from office, on resignation before expiry of term of five year and on impeachment by Parliament.
72. (C) The financial functions of the Council of Ministers does not include the right to certify whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not and to appoint Finance Commission from time to time.
73. (D) Part V of the Constitution deals with Union Executive, Parliament, Comptroller and Auditor General.
74. (B) The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the President.
75. (D) A Presidential ordinance can remain in force for Six months