

# NTA UGC NET

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

*(English Medium)*



- \* DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- \* NEW SYLLABUS
- \* NEW PATTERN



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## MOCK TEST PAPER

- PAPER - II      *This paper contains 100 objective type questions.  
Each question carries 2 marks.  
**Attempt all the questions.***

- **Pattern of questions**                       :     **MCQs**
- **Total marks**                                :     **200**
- **Duration of test**                           :     **2 Hours**

1. For Locke, which of the following statements is not true?
  - (a) The state must be a constitutional state.
  - (b) Government must possess discretionary power.
  - (c) It is a tolerant state.
  - (d) The right to property is not a natural right.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below :**

(1) (a) and (c)	(2) (a) and (b)
(3) (b) only	(4) (d) only
  
2. Which of the following is/are the common feature(s) between the Indian political system and the US political system?
  - (a) Residual powers belong to the centre.
  - (b) Residual powers are with the states.
  - (c) Presidents have the power of pocket veto.
  - (d) Upper houses have some nominated members.

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below :**

(1) (a), (c) and (d)	(2) (b), (c) and (d)
(3) (c) and (d)	(4) (c) only
  
3. Arrange the following revolutions in the sequence in which they took place :
 

(a) Chinese Revolution	(b) Cuban Revolution
(c) Bolshevik Revolution	(d) Puritan Revolution

**Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :**

- (1) (a), (b), (d), (c)                      (2) (b), (a), (c), (d)  
(3) (d), (c), (a), (b)                      (4) (c), (d), (b), (a)

4. Which one of the following was not supported by Taylor in his Scientific Management theory ?

- (1) Efficiency evaluation experts    (2) Concept of 'Economic Man'  
(3) Functional Foremanship        (4) Standardization of tools

5. With reference to speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

i. Whenever he/she is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he/she automatically becomes its chairman.

ii. His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (1) I only                                      (2) ii only  
(3) Both I and ii                              (4) Neither I nor ii

6. Consider the following Articles of the Constitution of India:

i. Article 72 - Pardoning power of the president

ii. Article 143 - Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

iii. Article 360 - Provisions relating to Financial Emergency

iv. Articles (148-151) - Powers and functions of the Attorney General of India

Which among the above Articles are paired correctly with their respective provisions?

- (1) I and iii                                      (2) I, ii, iii  
(3) I, ii and iv                                      (4) All of them

7. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**Assertion (A) :** Iron law of oligarchy established that ultimate decision-making in all democratic organizations including the political parties is done by few leaders or a small elite group.

**Reason (R) :** Decision making is very complex process which necessarily involves the role of few who function on behalf of many.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 Assertion (A) : End of Cold War signified a shift from ideological politics in International relations.

Reason (R) : Religious fundamentalism is posing a threat to security.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct

**List I**

- a. The state is the soul
- b. The state is coordinating
- c. The State has the monopoly of
- d. The State is the self realizing

**List II**

- 1. Hegel writ large
- 2. Weber and adjusting
- 3. Ernest Barker legitimate physical force
- 4. Plato and self - actualizing individual

**Codes :**

**a b c d**

- (1) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1
- (2) a-3 b-2 c-1 d-4
- (3) a-1 b-3 c-2 d-1
- (4) a-4 b-2 c-3 d-1

10. Which one of the following statements about the welfare state is correct?

- (1) A welfare state is the same as a socialist state
- (2) The welfare state is based on the principles of classical liberalism
- (3) The welfare state is collectivist state
- (4) The welfare state embodies the principles of neoliberalism

11. Which one among the following is regarded as a civil right?
- (1) Right to public employment
  - (2) Freedom of speech and expression
  - (3) Right to elect and to be elected
  - (4) Right to property
12. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the following political philosophers.
- (1) Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu
  - (2) Hobbes, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Locke
  - (3) Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu and Rousseau
  - (4) Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau
13. The form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union in India is enshrined in-
- (1) First Schedule of the Indian Constitution
  - (2) Second Schedule of the Indian Constitution
  - (3) Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution
  - (4) Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution
14. Who among the following thinkers made the statement that, "Covenant without sword are but words and of no strength to secure men at all."?
- (1) Pufendorf
  - (2) Hobbes
  - (3) Locke
  - (4) Rousseau
15. Which theory advocates only 'night watchman role' of the State?
- (1) Welfare State Theory
  - (2) Liberal Theory
  - (3) Socialist Theory
  - (4) Idealist Theory
16. "Indian Nationalism was the child of the British Raj Who made this statement
- (1) Bipin Chandra
  - (2) R. Coupland
  - (3) R, C. Majumdar
  - (4) P. E. Roberts
17. Which one of the following rights was described by B. R, Ambedkar as "The Heart and Soul of the Constitution" 7.
- (1) Right of freedom of religion
  - (2) Right to property
  - (3) Right to equality
  - (4) Right to constitutional remedies

18. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (1) Karl Marx : The Poverty of Philosophy
  - (2) V.I. Lenin : State and Revolution
  - (3) Josef Stalin : Wage, Labour and Capital
  - (4) Friedrich Engels : Origin of Family, Private Property and the State
19. Match List- I (Theorists) with List- II (Theories) and select the correct answer
- | <b>List-I</b>       | <b>List II</b>       |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 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**
- (1) a-2 b-1 c-3 d-4
  - (2) a-2 b-1 c-4 d-3
  - (3) a-1 b-2 c-3 d-4
  - (4) a-1 b-2 c-4 d-3
20. "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:
- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) M.K. Gandhi | (2) B.R. Ambedkar |
| (3) Mao-Zedon   | (4) Karl Marx     |
21. According to M.K. Gandhi, the five external guides of human conduct are:
- (1) Ahinsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya
  - (2) Ahinsa, Satya, Vinaya, Daya and Tapas
  - (3) Ahinsa, Karuna, Shila, Bhakti and Karma
  - (4) Satya, Dharma, Artha, kama and Tapas



22. 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**

- (1) a-3 b-1 c-4 d-2
- (2) a-2 b-4 c-1 d-3
- (3) a-2 b-1 c-4 d-3
- (4) a-3 b-4 c-1 d-2

23. 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:**

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (2) Both A and R are true but. R is not the correct explanation of A
- (3) A is true but R is false
- (4) A is false but R is true

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

**List- I**

**(Phrase)**

- a. Hayes
- b. Organsko
- c. Rabindranath Tagore
- d. Victor Golanez

**List- II**

1. "Of all the evils I hate, I think I have nationalism most."
2. "An organized self interest of the whole people"
3. "As a belief nationalism has been a curse and nothing but a curse"
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**

- (1) a-1 b-2 c-4 d-3
- (2) a-3 b-4 c-2 d-1
- (3) a-1 b-4 c-2 d-3
- (4) a-3 b-2 c-4 d-1

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

**List- I**

**(Characteristic Features)**

- a. Formation of the natural harmonious, organic communities
- b. Formation of self- governing autonomous association of, people
- c. Combination of human fellowship just social system, common
- d. A system of revolutionary tactics using non-political methods

**List-II**

**(Political Ideology)**

1. Guild socialism for the free development of the individual and the abolition of the main source of coercion-state
2. Democratic socialism that will work on cooperative basis to establish partnership between groups and State.
3. Syndicalism ownership and mutual service
4. Anarchism to create an economic federation



**Codes:**

**a b c d**

(1) a-4 b-1 c-2 d-3

(2) a-2 b-1 c-4 d-3

(3) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1

(4) a-2 b-3 c-4 d-1

**26.** 'Everything for the State, nothing against the State, nothing outside the State' sums up the philosophy of:

(1) Marxism

(2) Fascism

(3) Fabian Socialism

(4) Guild Socialism

**27.** 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?

(1) 1 and 2

(2) 1, 2 and 3

(3) 3 and 4

(4) 1, 2 and 4

**28.** According to Quincy Wright, which one of the following indicates the correct order of successive stages of nationalism ?

(1) Medieval - Monarchical - Revolutionary - Liberal - Totalitarian

(2) Medieval - Revolutionary - Monarchical - Totalitarian - Liberal

(3) Medieval - Monarchical - Totalitarian - Revolutionary Liberal

(4) Monarchical - Medieval - Revolutionary - Totalitarian - Liberal

**29.** For Gandhi, Swaraj meant:

(1) self-rule

(2) rule of law

(3) rule by morally good persons

(4) pursuit of good of all

**30.** 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 |
| (1) 1 and 2               | (2) 1 and 4                    |
| (3) 2 and 3               | (4) 3 and 4                    |

- 31.** In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by:
- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Jayprakash Narayan | (2) M. N. Roy      |
| (3) Vinoba Bhave       | (4) Mahatma Gandhi |
- 32.** Who was the first Indian to hold the post of Governor General in India?
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | (2) Dr. K.M. Munshi |
| (3) C. Rajagopalachari  | (4) Annie Besant    |
- 33.** Which British Governor continued in that position even after India became independent?
- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Sir Archibald Nyer    | (2) Sir Henry Knight |
| (3) Lord William Bentinck | (4) Warren Hastings  |
- 34.** Who was the only Indian woman to become the president of the United Nations General Assembly?
- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Indira Gandhi         | (2) Reita Faria       |
| (4) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit | (4) None of the above |
- 35.** Who was the first Indian woman to become a Governor of a state?
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Padmaja Naidu | (2) Sarojini Naidu |
| (3) Annie Besant  | (4) Indira Gandhi  |
- 36.** 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:

- (1) 1, 2, 3 and 4                      (2) 1, 2 and 4  
(3) 1,3 and 4                          (4) 2, 3 and 4

**37.** 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:

- (1) 1 and 2              (2) 2 only              (3) 2 and 3              (4) 1, 2 and 3

**38.** If the speaker of the Lok Sabha wants to resign, he is required to send his resignation letter to the

- (1) Prime Minister                      (2) Deputy Speaker  
(3) President                              (4) Parliament secretari

**39.** 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:

- (1) 1 only              (2) 2, 3 and 4              (3) 1 and 2              (4) 3 only

**40.** Expenses incurred out of the Contingency Fund of India are

- (1) Subsequently recouped by transferring savings from other heads of budget
- (2) recouped through supplementary, addition or excess grants by Parliament
- (3) not recouped till the whole fund is exhausted
- (4) recouped by collecting contributions from various states

**41.** The Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which

- (1) all taxes collected by the Union as well as State governments are deposited
- (2) all money received by or on behalf of the Government of India is deposited
- (3) the Union as well as State Governments make equal contribution to this fund and out of this, all charged expenses are met
- (4) savings of the Union and State Governments are deposited to meet unforeseen expenses

42. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (1) Diplomacy is an instrument of foreign policy
  - (2) Major international agreements are usually negotiated by foreign ministers
  - (3) Diplomats do not play now as great a role in international negotiations as they once did
  - (4) Diplomats now get greater latitude than they enjoyed 19th Century
43. Which one does not contribute to the formation of International Government?
- (1) Expansion of international trade
  - (2) Establishment of international organization
  - (3) Inter-state rivalry
  - (4) Means of communication
44. In his realistic theory of International politics Morgenthau's autonomy of political sphere denotes
- (1) autonomy of the State in international sphere
  - (2) autonomy of the decision-makers vis-a vis-the legislature
  - (3) autonomy of the political action in complete disregard to other standards of thought
  - (4) autonomy of the policy-makers vis-a vis other agencies or organs of the government
45. 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 falling to adequately cater for concept such as political power and influence.
- Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
- (1) 1 only
  - (2) 2 only
  - (3) Both 1 and 2
  - (4) Neither 1 nor 2

46. Match List- I with List -II and select the correct

**List -I**

- a. The State is the soul
- b. The State is coordinating
- c. The State has the monopoly of
- d. The State is the self realizing

**List -II**

- 1. Hegel writ large
- 2. Weber and adjusting
- 3. Ernest Barker legitimate physical force
- 4. Plato and self-actualizing individual

**Codes:**

**a b c d**

- (1) a-4 b-3 c-2 d-1
- (2) a-5 b-2 c-1 d-4
- (3) a-1 b-3 c-2 d-1
- (4) a-4 b-2 c-3 d-1

47. For what is President Woodrow Wilson most famous?

- (1) His brilliant television performances.
- (2) His 'Fourteen Points'.
- (3) His 'fireside chats' on radio.
- (4) His affair with Monica Lewinsky

48. Which of the following is most accurate with regards to the UN Secretary-General?

- (1) Has the right to declare war on behalf of the UN in emergencies, without consulting anyone.
- (2) Is responsible for making sure that US ambitions are obstructed as much as possible.
- (3) Can order member states to depose evil rulers.
- (4) Has quite limited formal authority, and depends a great deal on personal diplomatic skills.

49. Which of the following is a key feature of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?

- (1) They do not make or distribute profits.
- (2) They have nothing to do with governments.
- (3) They all campaign on behalf of human rights.
- (4) They all work within developing countries.

50. Why is the work of NGOs particularly congenial to liberal theorists?
- (1) All NGOs have distinctively liberal views.
  - (2) NGOs provide well paid jobs for well-meaning people.
  - (3) NGOs contest the 'realist' view that all international politics of any significance arises from the activities of self-interested states.
  - (4) All of the above are correct.
51. Which the first three words of the preamble, is one of the most quoted and referenced sections of the US Constitution.
- (1) We the people
  - (2) Blessings of Liberty
  - (3) The general Welfare
  - (4) More perfect Union
52. US constitution consists of:
- (1) Six articles.
  - (2) Five articles.
  - (3) Seven articles.
  - (4) None of these
53. 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:
- (1) Friedrich Engel
  - (2) Friench Hegal
  - (3) Herbert Spencer
  - (4) None of these
54. The ungrateful pupil of his master, born in 384 BC was:
- (1) Aristotle
  - (2) Aristocles
  - (3) Socrates
  - (4) None of these
55. Founder of utilitarian school of thought was:
- (1) Edmund Burk
  - (2) Hume
  - (3) J.S. Mill
  - (4) Bentham
56. Locke laid down that state is:
- (1) An end in itself
  - (2) Means to an end
  - (3) Unavoidable evil
  - (4) Legal necessity
57. Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for:
- (1) Political sovereignty
  - (2) Limited sovereignty
  - (3) Popular sovereignty
  - (4) Absolute sovereignty
58. How many essentials are required to constitute a state?
- (1) Three
  - (2) Four
  - (3) Five
  - (4) Six



59. Laissez Faire policy means:
- (1) Withdrawal of 'some restrictions'
  - (2) Fair legislation
  - (3) Control over trade
  - (4) Control over industry
60. Hobbes social contract is based on:
- (1) Desire for peace
  - (2) Selfishness
  - (3) Fear
  - (4) Completion
61. Importance of civil service has grown due to:
- (1) Population growth
  - (2) Increased state activity
  - (3) Complexity of rules and regulations
  - (4) Law and order requirement
62. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer.
- | <b>List I</b>                              | <b>List II</b>               |
|--|------------------------------|
| <b>(Book)</b>                              | <b>(Year of Publication)</b> |
| 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**
- (1) A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2
  - (2) A-4 B-1 C-2 D-3
  - (3) A-4 B-1 C-3 D-2
  - (4) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2
63. The "Scientization of the Democracy" means
- (1) Applying principles of physical science to democracy
  - (2) Contempt for the masses
  - (3) Make public opinion efficient without suffering it to be meddlesome
  - (4) Making democracy scientific

64. "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

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(3) Sardar Vallabhai Patel (4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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

**List I**

- A. Induction Training  
B. Vestibule Training  
C. Pre-Entry Training  
D. Retraining

**List II**

1. Imparted to those candidates who aspire to enter into public service in the near future  
2. Involves instruction in a new field of Specialization  
3. Kind of on entry training  
4. Involves a series of introductory lecture followed by inspection trips

**A B C D**

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

66. 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:

- (1) 4 only (2) 2 and 3 (3) 1 and 2 (4) 1 and 3

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

- (1) H J Laski (2) Parkinson (3) C K Allen (4) Ramsay Muir

68. 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

- (1) 1, 2 and 3 only (2) All of the above  
(3) 1, 2 and 4 only (4) 1, 3 and 4 only

- 69.** 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
- (1) 2-1-3-4      (2) 1-3-2-4      (3) 2-1-4-3      (4) 1-3-4-2
- 70.** A central argument of Almond and Verba's *The Civic Culture* is that...
- (1) Only people with profound cultural knowledge should be allowed to vote.
  - (2) For states to remain stable, governments need to reflect and share many of the basic values of society.
  - (3) Democracy can only work well in America.
  - (4) People are only interested in political developments within their own communities.
- 71.** Who wrote a pioneering 19th century work on comparative political cultures?
- (1) Samuel Huntington.
  - (2) Leonardo da Vinci
  - (3) Alexis de Tocqueville
  - (4) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
- 72.** Why did studies of political culture become more fashionable in the 1960s?
- (1) It complemented a more general trend towards 'behavioral' studies.
  - (2) It followed other works which promoted a rethinking of modern democracy.
  - (3) It could be used to show that liberal democracies were superior to their Communist rivals.
  - (4) All of the above.
- 73.** A major challenge to the concept of political culture is that...
- (1) It ignores the controversial topic of nationalism.
  - (2) It originated in the 1960s, and things have changed a lot since then.
  - (3) Few nations can be said to exhibit homogenous cultures.
  - (4) It can only be applied to Western democratic states.
- 74.** What did Robert Puttnam's study of Northern Italy reveal?
- (1) An alienated population which despised authority of all kinds.
  - (2) A long-established tradition of civic engagement.
  - (3) That the political culture of the North was identical to that of the South.
  - (4) All of the above.

- 75.** One impact of globalization has been to...
- (1) Undermine the power of political elites across the world.
  - (2) Deter political leaders from trying to manipulate the media.
  - (3) Raise new difficulties for those who try to identify sharply contrasting national political cultures.
  - (4) Eradicate economic inequalities within and between states.
- 76.** Why has the idea of state welfare largely been less popular in the US than in Western Europe?
- (1) Organized labour has always exerted much more political influence in the US.
  - (2) Economic inequality has always been much less severe in the US.
  - (3) All European countries have been in the grip of doctrinaire socialism since World War II.
  - (4) Many US citizens regard their country as a land of opportunity for all and think that the poor are responsible for their own problems.
- 77.** Who says - The state is a March of god in the world
- (1) Green
  - (2) Hegal
  - (3) Marx
  - (4) Plato
- 78.** Who wrote the state is theory and practice
- (1) Laski
  - (2) Finner
  - (3) Sabine
  - (4) Bonda
- 79.** Who supported Limitation Sovereignty?
- (1) Habbes
  - (2) Locke
  - (3) Plato
  - (4) Mill
- 80.** Who used "Common wealth" word for state?
- (1) Mill
  - (2) Granner
  - (3) Hobbes
  - (4) None
- 81.** The composition of the Committee on Public Under taking which has a total of 15 members in terms of member from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are:
- (1) 5 from Rajya Sabha, 9 from Lok Sabha and the Speaker
  - (2) 8 from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
  - (3) 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha
  - (4) all from Lok Sabha
- 82.** 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

(1) 1, 3, 4            (2) 2, 3, 4            (3) 2, 3, 4            (4) 1, 2, 3

**83.** Questions of disqualification of member of the Parliament have to be decided by

(1) The Election Commission, in consultation with the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(2) The Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House in consultation with the Election Commission

(3) The President, according to the opinion of the Election Commission

(4) The Supreme Court

**84.** Money from the Contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after

(1) The Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament

(2) The approval of the President

(3) The Appropriation Bill is introduced in the Parliament

(4) The prior approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General

**85.** 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:

(1) 1, 2, 3            (2) 2, 3            (3) 2 only            (4) 3 only

**86.** In which part of the Constitution is the Provision against Exploitation of Children made?

(1) Fundamental Rights

(2) Fundamental Duties

(3) Directive Principles of State Policy

(4) None of these

**87.** In which of the following Equal Pay for Equal Work for both men and women provide?

(1) Fundamental Rights

(2) Fundamental Duties

(3) Directive Principles of State Policy

(4) None of these

88. 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?
- (1) Noam Chomsky (2) Raymond Aron  
(3) John Rawls (4) Karl Popper
89. Who among the following described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority'?
- (1) J. Rousseau (2) De Tocqueville  
(3) John Dunning (4) James Madison
90. The thinker who has been characterized as a 'reluctant democrat' is:
- (1) J. Bentham (2) E. Burke  
(3) T.H. Green (4) J.S. Mill
91. Which one of the following functions pertains only to political party and not to pressure group?
- (1) Collecting money for the organization  
(2) Contesting political election with own symbol  
(3) Organizing public meetings and rallies  
(4) Publishing pamphlets and leaflets
92. 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?
- (1) Anthony Downs (2) Robert Dahl  
(3) 3. Coleman (4) D.A. Wittman
93. 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:**
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  
(2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A  
(3) A is true but R is false  
(4) A is false but R true



94. "Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers" is provided by
- (1) Convention (2) Statute  
(3) Article 78 (4) Article 75
95. The Attorney-General of India holds office during the pleasure of the
- (1) President (2) Prime Minister  
(3) Parliament (4) Chief Justice
96. Which generalization about democracy is most valid?
- (1) Democratic political systems require a highly industrialized society  
(2) Democratic governments protect basic civil liberties  
(3) Democratic governments prevent their citizens from traveling abroad  
(4) Democratic governments first evolved in North America
97. 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:
- (1) II and III (2) I, II and III  
(3) II only (4) I, II
98. 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:
- (1) 1, 3, 4 (2) 1, 4 (3) 3, 4 (4) 1, 3
99. Part V of the Constitution deals with
- I. Union Executive  
II. Parliament  
III. Supreme Court and High Court  
IV. Comptroller and Auditor General

**Codes:**

(1) I and II

(2) I, II and III

(3) I only

(4) I, II and IV

**100.** The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the

(1) Prime Minister

(2) President

(3) Cabinet

(4) Union Legislature

# ANSWER KEY

## PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	4	4	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	1
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	1	4	1	4	1	2	4	1	4	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	1	4	3	3	2	1	1
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	3
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	4	2

## HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

### PAPER-II

1.(4) Locke claims that legitimate government is based on the idea of separation of powers. First and foremost of these is the legislative power.

Locke's constitution divides political power between the executive and the legislature, with the latter checking and balancing the former. Both the executive and the legislature have a fiduciary trust to act for the public good.

Locke closely links the public good and the constitution such that any breach of the constitution is per se a breach of the public good. Therefore, unreviewable decision making by the executive always violates its trust because it is a breach of the constitution.

Although the executive retains its prerogative power, it must always remain accountable to the legislature and the courts, even in emergencies.

Locke was for a tolerant state.

'A Letter Concerning Toleration' by John Locke was originally published in 1689. Locke's work appeared amidst a fear that Catholicism might be taking over England, and responds to the problem of religion and government by proposing religious toleration as the answer.

John Locke was another prominent Western philosopher who conceptualized rights

as natural and inalienable. Like Hobbes, Locke believed in a natural right to life, liberty, and property.

**2.(4)** A pocket veto is a legislative maneuver that allows a president or other official with veto power to exercise that power over a bill by taking no action (instead of affirmatively vetoing it).

Both Indian and US Presidents have the power of pocket veto.

Article 111 of the Indian constitution stipulates that the President shall give assent to a bill passed by both houses of the parliament or return the bill as soon as possible for reconsideration with his recommendation.

The Indian Constitution does not give a specific time limit for presidential action on a bill sent by the Parliament. Thus, by indefinitely postponing action on a bill, the president effectively vetoes it.

Similarly in US, a pocket veto occurs when a bill fails to become law because the president does not sign the bill and cannot return the bill to Congress within a 10-day period because Congress is not in session.

In India, the residuary powers not mentioned in the Union, State and Concurrent Lists are vested in the Lok Sabha.

In the United States, the residuary powers are vested with the Federal government.

The upper house in the Indian political system is the Rajya Sabha or Council of States. It has 12 nominated members. Whereas the Senate of US has popularly elected members.

**3.(3)** Puritan Revolution : Political and Religious revolution in England between 1640 and 1660. The monarchy was abolished in favor of a Republic led by Oliver Cromwell. It ended with the seating of Charles II on the throne. Also known as the English Revolution.

Bolshevik Revolution or the Russian Revolution was a pair of revolutions in Russia in 1917, which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the eventual rise of the Soviet Union. Leftist revolutionaries led by Bolshevik Party leader Vladimir Lenin launched a nearly bloodless coup d'état against the provisional government.

Chinese Revolution- The Chinese Communist Revolution or the 1949 Revolution

was the culmination of the Chinese Communist Party's drive to power since its founding in 1921 and the second part of the Chinese Civil War.

Cuban Revolution- the Cuban Revolution was an armed revolt conducted by Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement and its allies against the authoritarian government of Cuban President Fulgencio Batista. The revolution began in July 1953 and ended in 1959.

**4.(1)** Scientific management, also called Taylorism, is a theory of management that analyzes and synthesizes workflows. Its main objective is improving economic efficiency, especially labor productivity. It was one of the earliest attempts to apply science to the engineering of processes and to management.

Taylor has devised the following techniques for actually implementing the principles of scientific management.

Functional Foremanship - This form of organisation is totally based on the principle of specialisation and makes full utilisation of the expertise of various experts.

Standardisation of Work - Standardisation means setting standards for different factors, after due deliberation.

Standardised Machines and Tools - Standardisation of machines and tools ensures that they are of the required quantity and type to produce the desired finished goods.

Scientific Study of Work - It means to conduct the deep analysis of all the activities being performed in the organisation with the aim of producing maximum possible quality output at minimum costs.

Mental Revolution - Mental revolution calls for a change in the mindset of both employers and workers. As per Taylor, a revolution in mindset of both the employers and the workers is required because it will promote feeling of cooperation, and will be beneficial to both the parties.

Economic man approach - an approach to motivate people by finding the best way of doing a job. Bonus payment was to be offered to encourage above average performance( economic approach principle )

**5.(4)** The speaker appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning. He himself is the chairman of the Busi-

ness Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee and the General Purpose Committee.

His work and conduct cannot be discussed and criticised in the Lok Sabha except on a substantive motion. Whenever he/she is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he/she automatically becomes its chairman - This statement is true for deputy speaker of Lok Sabha.

**6.(2)** Article (148-151) are relating to the powers and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

**7.(1)** The iron law of oligarchy is a political theory, first developed by the German sociologist Robert Michels in his 1911 book, Political Parties.

It claims that rule by an elite, or oligarchy, is inevitable as an "iron law" within any democratic organization as part of the "tactical and technical necessities" of organization.

Michels' theory states that all complex organizations, regardless of how democratic they are when started, eventually develop into oligarchies.

Michels observed that since no sufficiently large and complex organization can function purely as a direct democracy, power within an organization will always get delegated to individuals within that group, elected or otherwise.

This can occur in large organizations because it becomes physically impossible for everyone to get together every time a decision has to be made. Consequently, a small group is given the responsibility of making decisions.

**8.(2)** In the post-Cold War era, the most important distinctions amongst peoples are not ideological, political, or economic. They are cultural.

The world is now one of seven or eight major civilizations. Cultural commonalities and differences shape the interests, antagonisms, and associations of states.

The conflicts that are more likely to escalate into wars are those between nations with different cultural identities and civilizations.

The end of the Cold War signified the shift in international politics from its "Western Phase" to a series of interactions "between the West and non-Western Civilizations".



This two-way interaction between Western and non-Western civilizations re-designed global politics along cultural lines.

Religious terrorism and religious fundamentalism are multidimensional themes. The unholy nexus between religion and terrorism is developed in the recent past. At present, religious terrorism is the biggest threat to the civilized society. Violence in the name of religion is a heinous crime against humanity. Religion has become a scapegoat in the era of global terrorism.

In the world where there existed a number of religion or religious beliefs for co-existence tolerance with due respect to each and every religion is the only golden mean.

When a particular religious group tries to show their superiority over the others and in order to that spread their religion, culture and ideas, a kind of hostile feeling invoked.

We can see the brutal killings of humanity in the name of saving ones religion or defending the same. So there are different aspects through which people are aligned with their religion. Religious fundamentalism is posing a threat to security.

- 9.(1) Its matched because it is definition in the various thinkers.
- 10.(2) A welfare state Provide a social atmosphere and moral values.
- 11.(2) Article 19 Provide freedom of speech and Expression but right to property is a legal right.
- 12.(4) Its a chronological sequence.
- 13.(3) The third schedule written oath processes.
- 14.(2) Its habbes throught.
- 15.(2) Liberal theory believe that state is useless state a watchman thats why state do work own Limit.
- 16.(2) Its throught.
- 17.(4) Because Article 32 provide Right to constitutional remedies with out this right other right are useless.
- 18.(3) Its not matched Because Labour and capital and wage Book wrote by Marx.
- 19.(1) Its matched.
- 20.(1) Its M.K. Gandhi throught as you known ganshi believed non - violence and social

welfare.

- 21.(1) Its Five Guides Provide us soul power and moksha.
- 22.(4) Its matched
- 23.(1) Gandhi's Concept of sawaraj depended on stayagarah and Ahinsa with soul values.
- 24.(4) Its matched
- 25.(1) Its matched
- 26.(2) Fascism believed state upper in an men.
- 27.(4) Classical Liberalism believed in that state a watch man and Free market policy, individualism.
- 28.(1) Its correct order of successive stage of nationalism.
- 29.(4) Its meant → welfare of all.
- 30.(2) Both are present minarities representation.
- 31.(1) J. P. Narayan supported partyless democracy.
- 32.(3) He was the First governor of india.
- 33.(3) Bentick was last governor of British rules in india.
- 34.(3) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. was become the President of u.n.General Assembly.
- 35.(2) Sarojni Naidu become a first woman governor of a state in.
- 36.(2) Its three are disqualification of a elected member.
- 37.(3) Money bills call budget thats why money bills passed by union parliamant without president approval to it.
- 38.(2) According to Article 93 speaker send his Resignation Letter to the deputy speaker and deputy speaker send his Resignation letter to the speaker.
- 39.(1) The chairman of the union public service Commission appoint and removal by the president and parliamant not play any role.
- 40.(2) Its Contingency Fund of india and its addition or excess grants by parilament.
- 41.(2) Consolidated fund is a deposited money by government of india.
- 42.(4) Diplomacy is so important for foreign Policy and deplomacy play as a great Role in international politics.
- 43.(3) International trade, organization and communication play major Role in international Government.

- 44.(3)** Its a international politics views
- 45.(3)** The General system theory mainly Consider power and authority.
- 46.(1)** It matched.
- 47.(2)** Woodrow Wilson was US president (1913 – 21) was most famous for his 'Fourteen Points'
- 48.(4)** 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.
- 49.(1)** a key feature of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is, they do not make or distribute profits.
- 50.(3)** NGOs contest the 'realist' view that all international politics of any significance arises from the activities of self-interested states
- 51.(1)** “We the people “the first three words of the preamble, is one of the most quoted and referenced sections of the US Constitution.
- 52.(3)** U.S. Constitution Consists of seven articles.
- 53.(1)** 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 Friedrich Engel. Both wrote many books and gave many theories.
- 54.(1)** 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.)
- 55.(4)** Founder of utilitarian school of thought was Bentham, He believed utilitarian is a best theory in political science.
- 56.(3)** 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.
- 57. (3)** Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for popular sovereignty.  
He gave popular sovereignty theories and principles.
- 58.(2)** Four necessary essential are: - (1) Land (2) people (3) government (4) Sovereignty.

- 59.(1)** Laissez Faire policy means Withdrawal of 'some restrictions'.Its a policy of a government.
- 60.(1)** Hobbes social contract believed in Peace
- 61.(2)** 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.
- 62.(2)** 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.
- 63.(3)** 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.
- 64.(2)** "The post colonial state was to feed the starving people and clothe the naked masse s and to give every Indian fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his capacity". The above statement was made by Jawaharlal Nehru
- 65.(4)** 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.
- 66.(3)** Public administration move at present in the direction of Multi-foci in study, Mini-paradigms. Its a new directions does public Administration move at present.
- 67.(4)** Ramsay Muir has criticized bureaucracy as Frankenstein's Monster. He was critics of Bureaucracy.
- 68.(4)** 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.

**69.(3)** 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

**70.(3)** 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.

**71.(3)** Alexis de Tocqueville wrote a pioneering 19th century work on comparative political cultures.

**72.(4)** All are explaining the studies of political culture.

**73.(3)** 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.

**74.(2)** Robert Puttnam's study of Northern Italy reveal. A long-established tradition of civic engagement.

Puttnam identified important differences between north and south Italy.

**75.(1)** 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.

**76.(4)** 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.

**77. (2)** The state is a March of god in the world is said by Hegal. He believed to obey state is to obey god.

**78.(1)** Laski wrote the state is theory and practice, Its Laski state theories related book.

**79.(2)** Locke believed in Limitation sovereignty and therefore, supported Limitation Sovereignty

**80.(3)** Hobbes used Common wealth word in social contract theory for state.

- 81.(3)** The composition of the Committee on Public Undertaking which has a total of 15 members in terms of members from Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha are 10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha.
- 82.(1)** 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.
- 83.(2)** Questions of disqualification of members of the Parliament have to be decided by the Speaker or the Chairman of the respective House in consultation with the Election Commission.
- 84.(1)** Money from the Contingency Fund of India can be withdrawn only after the Appropriation Act has been passed by the Parliament.
- 85.(3)** The privileges enjoyed by the members of Parliament individually include freedom from attendance as witness while Parliament is in session.
- 86.(1)** The Provision against Exploitation of Children is made under Fundamental Rights Constitution.
- 87.(3)** In Directive Principles of State Policy Equal Pay for Equal Work for both men and women is provided.
- 88.(2)** 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.
- 89.(2)** De Tocqueville described democracy as the 'tyranny of the majority.'
- 90.(4)** The thinker who has been characterized as a 'reluctant democrat' is J.S. Mill.
- 91.(2)** Contesting political election with own symbol pertains only to political party and not to pressure group.
- 92.(1)** Anthony Downs saw parties/candidates as motivated solely by desire to win elections and tending to converge towards the views of the median voter in two party plurality based competition.
- 93.(1)** 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.
- 94.(3)** Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers" is provided by Article 78. .



- 95.(1)** The Attorney-General of India holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- 96.(2)** 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.
- 97.(1)** The President can be removed from office, on resignation before expiry of term of five year and on impeachment by Parliament.
- 98.(3)** 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.
- 99.(4)** Part V of the Constitution deals with Union Executive, Parliament, Comptroller and Auditor General.
- 100.(2)** The executive authority of the Union is vested by the Constitution in the President.