

- (3) It is to step up investments in telecommunication.
- (4) It is to step up investments in sports.
3. Which country to host the World Sustainable Development Summit – 2018 ?
- (1) South Africa (2) Nepal
(3) Brazil (4) India
4. Which HRD Ministry-appointed committee is drafting new National Education Policy (NEP)?
- (1) Ram Shanker Kureel committee
(2) K Kasturirangan committee
(3) V G S Rathore committee
(4) KJ Alphonse committee
5. With reference to Paris agreement on climate change, consider the following statements :
- I. It was signed by 195 nations in Dec 2015 at Paris
II. The main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 3 degrees Celsius
III. It further aims to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (1) I and II (2) II and III
(3) I, II and III (4) I and III
6. Which of the following statements are correct?
- a. Parliament cannot alter the name and territory of J&K without the consent of the State legislature
b. The Union shall have the power to suspend the State Constitution on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union.
c. No proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President under Article 352 on the ground of “internal disturbance” in J&K without the concurrence of J&K Government
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (1) (a) and (b) (2) (b) and (c)

(3) (a) and (c)

(4) (a), (b), (c)

7. **Assertion (A):** Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.

Reason (R): The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature

Choose the correct code:

(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,

(3) (A) is true and (R) is true (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

8. Which of these pairs are correctly matched ?

a. The Vienna Convention : Protection of Ozone Layer

b. Montreal Protocol : Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

c. The Minamata Convention : Lead

(1) a only

(2) a and b only

(3) c only

9. Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013, brought two key changes. These changes were :

- Even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or in jail, he can file nomination for an election.

- Definition of "disqualified" in the Act has been amended. disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

- Anyone in prison or on the lawful custody of the police (other than preventive detention) is not entitled to vote.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

(1) I and ii only

(2) I and iii only

(3) ii and iii only

(4) I, ii, iii

10. Match List – I and List – II and identify the correct code:

a. World Health Day

i. 16th September

b. World Population Day

ii. 1st December

c. World Ozone Day

iii. 11th July

d. World AIDS Day

iv. 7th April

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iv	iii	i	ii
(3)	ii	iii	iv	i
(4)	iii	iv	ii	i

11. Assertion (A): Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste

Reason (R): Typhoid fever is a Water Borne diseases.

Choose the correct code:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect,
- (3) (A) is true and (R) is true
- (4) (A) is false and (R) is true

12. Which of the following statements regarding the meaning of research are correct

- a. Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution of a problem
- b. It is a systematic, logical and an unbiased process wherein verification of hypothesis data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done
- c. It is an intellectual enquiry or quest towards truth
- d. It leads to enhancement of knowledge

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

13. Below are given two set – research methods (Set-I) and data collection tools (Set-II). Match the two sets and indicate your answer by selecting the correct code:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Experimental method | i Using primary secondary sources |
| B Ex post-facto method | ii Questionnaire |
| C Descriptive survey method | iii Standardized tests |
| D Historical method | iv Typical characteristics tests |

Codes:

A B C D

1. ii i iii iv

2. iii iv ii i

3. ii iii i iv

4. ii iv iii i

14. Consider the following statements :

- a. Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning
- b. Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason
- c. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

15. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog :

- a. The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015
- b. NITI Aayog fosters Cooperative Federalism
- c. The President is its Chairman

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (1) a and b only
- (2) b and c only
- (3) a and c
- (4) a, b and c

16. Imagine you are working in an educational institution where people are of equal status. Which method of communication is best suited and normally employed in such a context?

- (1) Horizontal communication
- (2) Vertical communication
- (3) Corporate communication
- (4) Cross communication

17. An unsolicited e-mail message sent to many recipients at once is a

- (1) Worm
- (2) Virus
- (3) Threat
- (4) Spam

18. If the proposition 'All thieves are poor' is false, which of the following propositions can be claimed certainly to be true?

Propositions :

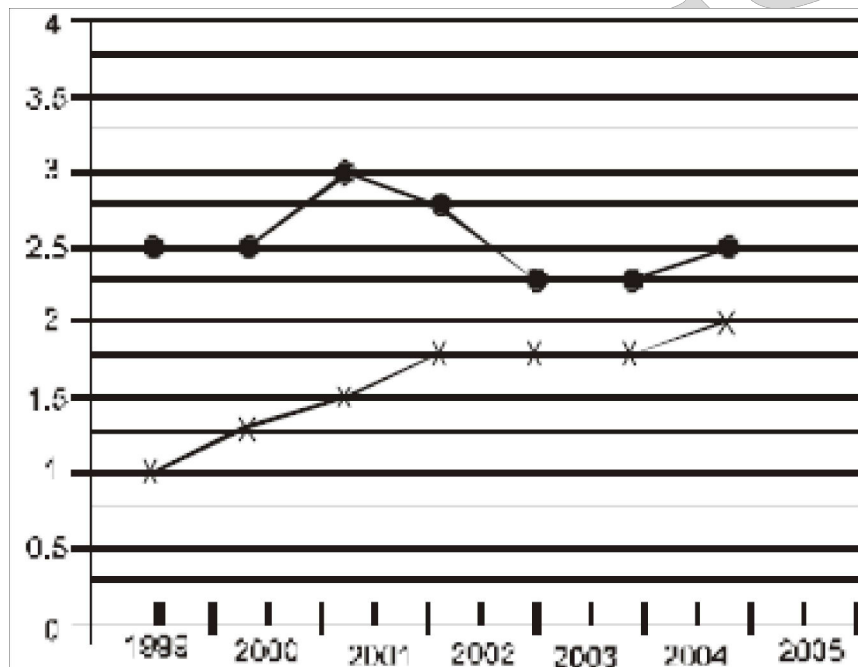
- (1) Some thieves are poor. (2) Some thieves are not poor.
(3) No thief is poor. (4) No poor person is a thief.

19. It is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.” which type of communication is this?

- (1) Oral communication (2) Written communication
(3) Non verbal communication (4) None

Questions 20-24 Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions.

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



20. For Company A, how much is the percent increase in production in 2000 from 1999?

- (1) 0.25 (2) 2.5
(3) 25 (4) 12.5

21. How many units is the total production of Company A for the given years?

- (1) 9 crores (2) 17.75 crores
(3) 12.25 crores (4) 11 crores

22. What is the difference in units produced by the two companies in 1999?

- (1) 1,50,000,000 (2) 15,00,00,000

- (3) 15,00,000 (4) 15,000
- 23.** How many units is the approximate average production of Company B for the given years?
- (1) 3 crores (2) 2.55 crores
(3) 2.75 crores (4) 2.25 crores
- 24.** In which year did both the companies have no change in production from the previous year?
- (1) 2000 (2) 2002
(3) 2003 (4) 2004
- 25.** Which of the following collection techniques were used as the primary research methods for this study?
- (1) Qualitative (2) Quantitative
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 26.** Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (1) Military attack from a country across the border.
(2) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
(3) Improper coordination of various Government policies
(4) Increasing the production from a very low level
- 27.** Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (1) Ethnic diversity of the people
(2) A national language for the country
(3) Implementation of the formulated policies
(4) Centre -State relations
- 28.** Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (1) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
(2) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
(3) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
(4) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
- 29.** Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?

- (1) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
- (2) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
- (3) No common national language emerged
- (4) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States

30. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?

- (1) The handing over of power by the British to India
- (2) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
- (3) A neutral role played by the Army
- (4) None of the above

31. The information to be collected in survey method are related to

- (1) Present Position
- (2) Aims of the research
- (3) The attainment of aim of research
- (4) All of the above

32. One of the essential characteristics of research is

- (1) Sensitivity
- (2) Generalizability
- (3) Usability
- (4) Replicability

33. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System operates.

- (1) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
- (2) Supremacy of Parliament
- (3) Supremacy of Judiciary
- (4) Theory of Separation of power

34. Match list I with list II and select the correct from the code given below :

List I (Institutions)

- 1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute
- 2. Institute of Armament Technology
- 3. Indian Institute of Science
- 4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi and Administrators

List II (Locations)

- i. Pune
- ii. Izat Nagar
- iii. Delhi
- iv. Bangalore

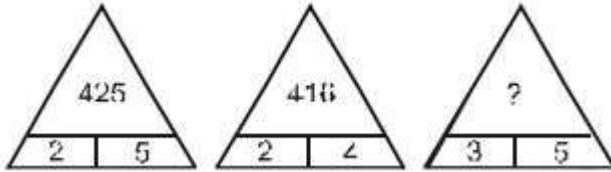
- (1) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii (2) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii
(3) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3- I, 4- iv (4) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i

- 35.** The prime minister of India is appointed from _____
(1) The leading Party in Lok Sabha
(2) The Leading Party in Rajya Sabha
(3) The leading party in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha combined
(4) None of the above
- 36.** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ____
(1) Biosphere (2) Ecology
(3) Synecology (4) Autecology
- 37.** The term ICT is now also used to refer to the convergence of
(1) Audio visual (2) Telephone network
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- 38.** Fossil Fuels include
(1) Oil (2) Natural Gas
(3) Coal (4) All of the above
- 39.** Noise in excess of _____ is called noise pollution
(1) 40-65 db (2) 60-70 db
(3) 80-100 db (4) None of the above
- 40.** Effectiveness of teaching depends on ____
(1) Handwriting of Teacher (2) Speaking ability of Teacher
(3) Qualification of the Teacher (4) Subject Understanding of the Teacher
- 41.** The participation of students will be maximum if ____ method is used for teaching.
(1) Text Books (2) Discussion Method
(3) Conference Method (4) Lectures
- 42.** 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
(1) 252 (2) 62
(3) 130 (4) 9

43. Which reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises?

- (1) Deductive (2) Inductive
(3) Abductive (4) All

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



- (1) 140 (2) 280
(3) 875 (4) 925

45. 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.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit
(2) Only assumption II is implicit
(3) Either I or II is implicit
(4) 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.

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

- (1) Digital paper (2) Magneto-optical disk
(3) WORM disk (4) CD-ROM disk

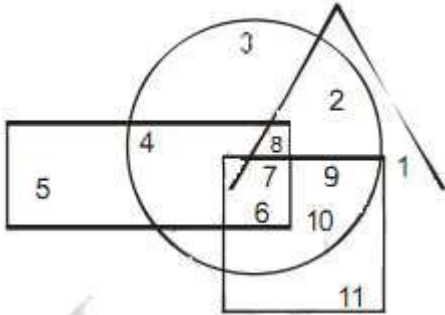
47. Which of the following identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web?

- (1) Web site (2) Web site address

(3) URL

(4) Domain Name

Direction (48-49) 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.



48. Which of the area is cultivated for wheat and maize only?
- (1) 8 (2) 6
(3) 5 (4) 4
49. Which of the area is cultivated for maize only?
- (1) 10 (2) 2
(3) 3 (4) 4
50. 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?
- (1) Nephew (2) Brother
(3) Father (4) Maternal Uncle

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) 4 3 2 1

(2) 3 2 1 4

(3) 1 3 2 1

(4) 4 2 3 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" ?
- (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
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 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

- (1) 2 1 3 4
- (2) 2 1 4 3
- (3) 1 2 3 4
- (4) 1 2 4 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) 3 1 4 2
- (2) 2 4 1 3
- (3) 2 1 4 3
- (4) 3 4 1 2

23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (1): and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (1) : 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

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

(1) 1 2 4 3

(2) 3 4 2 1

(3) 1 4 2 3

(4) 3 2 4 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) 4 1 2 3
- (2) 2 1 4 3
- (3) 4 3 2 1
- (4) 2 3 4 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

- (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.
- | 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

(1) 3 1 4 2

(2) 4 1 2 3

(3) 4 1 3 2

(4) 3 4 1 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 clothes 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

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

(1) 3 1 4 2

(2) 4 1 2 3

(3) 4 1 3 2

(4) 3 4 1 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 Putnam'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 (1): 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

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	4	1	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	2	3	3
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	4
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	2	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	4										

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-I

1.(4) Eklavya schools will be established for scheduled caste (SC) and schedule tribe students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools.

They will be model residential schools set up in each Block. It will in areas with more than 50% tribal areas and 20,000 tribal people. These schools will be part of Navodaya Vidyalayas. It will provide training in sports and skill development.

It has special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

2.(1) Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education (RISE) Scheme :

RISE scheme aims to lend low-cost funds to government higher educational institutions. It will be launched with a total investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore in the next four years. It will be financed via restructured higher education financing agency (HEFA), a non-banking financial company.

3.(4) The World Sustainable Development Summit–2018 was held in New Delhi on February 16. The summit will address a wide variety of issues, including combating land degradation and air pollution, effective waste management and create financial mechanisms to enable effective climate change mitigation.

The theme of the 2018 Summit is–Partnerships for a Resilient Planet, which seeks to create action frameworks to resolve some of the most urgent challenges facing developing economies in the backdrop of climate change.

It seeks to bring together on a common platform, global leaders and thinkers in the fields of sustainable development, energy and environment sectors.

4.(2) The 9-member committee, headed by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan, was constituted by the Union HRD Ministry to draft new National Education Policy (NEP) on June 2017. The committee will submit its report by March 31, 2018. The existing NEP was framed in 1986 and revised in 1992.

5.(4) An historic agreement to combat climate change and unleash actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future was agreed by 195 nations in Paris in Dec 2015.

The Paris Agreement for the first time brings all nations into a common cause based on their historic, current and future responsibilities.

The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.

6.(3) Under Part XXI of the Constitution of India, which deals with “Temporary, Transitional and Special provisions”, the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded special status under Article 370. Even though included in 1st Schedule as 15th state, all the provisions of the Constitution which are applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K.

Special Features- J&K is the only state in India which has a Constitution of its own. The Constitution of J&K was enacted by a separate Constituent Assembly set up by the State and it came into force on 26th January 1957.

7.(1) Global warming is the increase in Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures.

The greenhouse effect is when water and carbon dioxide absorb outgoing infrared radiation, increasing the planet's temperature. Greenhouse gases contribute to global warming. What is determined to be a greenhouse gas is any heat-trapping gas present in the Earth's atmosphere.

The two most common greenhouse gases are water vapor and carbon. These gases help absorb infrared radiation and regulate the Earth's climate. However, the increase in industrial production has increased the amount of greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere.

The increase in carbon dioxide emissions has made it difficult for heat to escape the atmosphere which in turn contributes to the warming effect.

8.(2) The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer is a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. It was agreed upon at the Vienna Conference of 1985 and entered into force in 1988.

It acts as a framework for the international efforts to protect the ozone layer.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and mercury compounds.

The Convention was signed by delegates representing close to 140 countries on 19 January 2013 in Geneva and adopted later that year on 10 October 2013 on a Diplomatic Conference held in Kumamoto, Japan. The Convention is named after the Japanese city Minamata.

9.(1) In July 2013, Supreme Court had ruled that a person, who is in jail or in police custody, cannot contest elections to legislative bodies.

Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 however, brought two key changes:

Firstly, even if a person is prohibited from voting due to being in police custody or

in jail, as long as his name is entered on the electoral roll he shall not cease to be an elector. This implies that he can file nomination for an election. Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

Prior to this act, the definition of disqualified means disqualified for either being chosen as or being a MP or MLA.

Secondly, definition of “disqualified” in the Act has been amended.

The amendment adds a ground to the definition that the disqualification has to be due to conviction for certain specified offences and can be on no other ground.

Conviction for only these certain offences would result in the person’s name being removed from the electoral roll and he would cease to be an elector.

10.(2)

11.(1) Water Borne diseases are largely caused by micro-organisms present in human or animal waste, which find their way into human body.

These diseases are infectious, which means that they can spread from one person to another.

So high standards of hygiene and sanitation are needed to stop the disease from spreading.

Waterborne diseases include:

- (i) Typhoid fever
- (ii) Giardia
- (iii) Dysentery
- (iv) Cholera
- (v) Diarrhoea (caused by a variety of pathogens)
- (vi) Hepatitis
- (vii) Polio
- (viii) Worms

12.(4) Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

A broad definition of research is given by Godwin Colibao: “In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information, and facts for the advancement of knowledge.”

Another definition of research is given by John W. Creswell, who states that

“research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue”.

It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research in more detail as “a studious inquiry or examination; especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

13.(3) In descriptive survey method- we’ve to use questionnaires (Because it’s ‘survey).

Descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

There are three ways a researcher can go about doing a descriptive research project, and they are: Observational, Case study and Survey, defined as a brief interview or discussion with an individual about a specific topic

Historical method- we have to use primary and secondary sources.

Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use primary sources and other evidence, including the evidence of archaeology, to research and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past.

In **experimental method-** we can collect data in a way that permit standardized tests. The experimental method is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables.

An ex post facto research design is a method in which groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable.

Also known as “after the fact” research, an ex post facto design is considered quasi-experimental because the subjects are not randomly assigned - they are grouped based on a particular characteristic or trait.

14.(4) According to Burton, Teaching is the stimulation, guidance, direction and encouragement of learning.

Good teaching requires some basics that a teacher should follow to achieve the main goal of teaching.

Good teaching is as much about passion as it is about reason. It's about not only motivating students to learn, but teaching them how to learn, and doing so in a manner that is relevant, meaningful, and memorable.

It's about caring for your craft, having a passion for it, and conveying that passion to everyone, most importantly to your students. Good teaching is also about bridging the gap between theory and practice. It is about listening, questioning, being responsive, and remembering that each student and class is different. It is about caring, nurturing, and developing minds and talents.

Diagnosis, Remedy, Direction and Feedback are required for good teaching.

15.(1) The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States.

The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950.

An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

The Prime minister is its Chairperson.

16.(1) Horizontal communication is the communication where information or messages flows among the similar or same level statuses of people in the organizational structure.

Horizontal communication is the communication that flows laterally within the organization, involves persons at the same level of the organization. Horizontal communication normally involves coordinating information and allows people with the same or similar rank in an organization to cooperate or collaborate. Thus in terms of statuses horizontal method is used.

17.(4) Spam is an irrelevant or unsolicited messages sent over the Internet, typically to large numbers of users, for the purposes of advertising, phishing, spreading

malware, etc.

Spam is flooding the Internet with many copies of the same message, in an attempt to force the message on people who would not otherwise choose to receive it. Most spam is commercial advertising, often for dubious products, get-rich-quick schemes, or quasi-legal services.

18.(2) Propositions are contradictory when the truth of one implies the falsity of the other, and conversely.

if 'All thieves are poor' is false, then the proposition 'Some thieves are not poor' must be true.

19.(3) Non verbal communication is communication of feelings, emotions, attitudes, and thoughts through body movements / gestures / eye contact, etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{20.(3) \% increase} &= \frac{0.25 \text{ crore}}{1 \text{ crore}} \times 100 \\ &= 25\% \end{aligned}$$

21.(4) For company A

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 1.25 + 1.5 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 2 \\ &= 11 \text{ crore} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{22.(1) } (2.5 - 1) \text{ crores} &= 1.5 \times 100 \text{ 00 000} \\ &= 150 \text{ 00 000} \end{aligned}$$

23.(2) Total production of B

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.5 + 2.5 + 3 + 2.75 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.5 \\ &= 17.75 \end{aligned}$$

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

24.(4) In year 2004.

25.(1) 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.

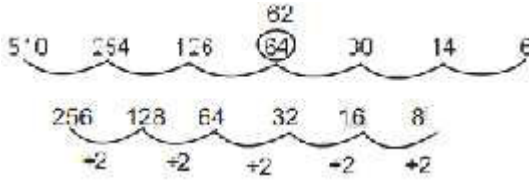
26.(4) Production was at very low level.

27.(1) Ethnic diversity of the people was not appropriately realized by the Central Government.

- 28.(3)** Central economic planning found to be difficult because autonomy was given to the States in certain matters
- 29.(4)** Because that time no common language emerged.
- 30.(2)** “The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service” , can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence
- 31.(4)** The information to be collected in survey method are related to present position, aims of the research & the attainment of aim of research. 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)
- 32.(3)** One of the essential characteristics of research is usability.
- 33.(1)** 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.
- 34.(1)** IVRI is situated in Izat Nagar.
IAT is situated in Pune
IISc is situated in Bangalore
NIEPA is situated in Delhi.
- 35.(1)** The prime minister of India is appointed from the leading Party in Lok Sabha.
- 36.(2)** The study of interrelations between Organism and their environment is called ecology.
- 37.(3)** 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.
- 38.(4)** Fossil fuels are fuels made by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms. Ex. Oil, Natural gas, coal etc.
- 39.(3)** Noise in excess of 80-100DB is called noise pollution.
- 40.(4)** Effectiveness of teaching depends on Subject Understanding of the Teacher

41. (2) The participation of students will be maximum if Discussion Method is used for teaching.

42.(2)



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

43.(1) Deductive reasoning determines whether the truth of a conclusion can be determined for that rule, based solely on the truth of the premises.

44.(4) $(2)^2 = 4$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 425$

$(2)^2 = 4$, $(4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow 416$

$(3)^2 = 9$, $(5)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow 925$.

45.(1) 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.

46.(4) CD-ROM disk is the latest write-once optical storage media

47.(4) Domain Name identifies a specific web page and its computer on the Web.

48.(4) 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

49.(3) The required region is the one which lies inside the circle but outside the rectangle, square and triangle,

50.(4) 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.

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 Business 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 orga-

nization.

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 redesigned 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 coexistence 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 - vialence 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 val-ues.
- 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 minorities representation.
- 31.(1)** J. P. Narayan supported partyless democracy.
- 32.(3)** He was the First governor of India.
- 33.(3)** Bantick was last governor of British rule 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 an elected member.
- 37.(3)** Money bills call budget that's why money bills passed by union parliament 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 parliament not play any role.
- 40.(2)** Its Contingency Fund of India and its addition or excess grants by parliament.
- 41.(2)** Consolidated fund is a deposited money by government of India.
- 42.(4)** Diplomacy is so important for foreign Policy and diplomacy play as a great Role in international politics.
- 43.(3)** International trade, organization and communication play major Role in international Government.
- 44.(3)** Its an 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 masses 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 Under taking 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.
- 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 member 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 vote in two party plurality based competition.
- 93.(1)** Assertion (1): 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.