

**Pol. Sc. & International Relations**

**CODE :- 15**

**A**

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Marks: 100

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

*Read instructions given below before opening this booklet:*

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Use only **BLUE Ball Point Pen**.
2. In case of any defect - Misprint, Missing Question/s Get the booklet changed. No complaint shall be entertained after the examination.
3. Before you mark the answer, read the instruction on the OMR Sheet (Answer Sheet) also before attempting the questions and fill the particulars in the ANSWER SHEET carefully and correctly.
4. There are **FOUR** options to each question. Darken only one to which you think is the right answer. There will be no Negative Marking.
5. Answer Sheets will be collected after the completion of examination and no candidate shall be allowed to leave the examination hall earlier.
6. The candidates are to ensure that the Answer Sheet is handed over to the room invigilator only.
7. Rough work, if any, can be done on space provided at the end of the Question Booklet itself. No extra sheet will be provided in any circumstances.
8. Write the **BOOKLET SERIES** in the space provided in the answer sheet, by darkening the corresponding circles.
9. Regarding incorrect questions or answers etc. Candidates kindly see **NOTE** at the last page of the Booklet.

1. Who was the Viceroy of India when the 'Quit India Movement' started in 1942?  
(A) Linlithgo (B) Willington  
(C) Wavell (D) None of the above
2. The first satyagraha campaign of Gandhiji was started in:  
(A) Champaran (B) Baradalin  
(C) Dandi (D) Baroda
3. Which extremist leader opined "We will not achieve any success in our labours if we croak once a year like a frog"?  
(A) B.G. Tilak (B) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal (D) None of the above
4. The Head quarter of the Gadar Party was at:  
(A) Moscow (B) Berlin  
(C) San Francisco (D) Karachi
5. The Partition of Bengal was revoked by the British Government in the year :  
(A) 1919 (B) 1917  
(C) 1914 (D) 1911
6. In 1923, Swaraj party gained absolute majority in:  
(A) Legislative Assembly (B) UP Council  
(C) Bengal Council (D) Central Province Council
7. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?  
(A) JB Kriplani (B) Rajendra Prasad  
(C) JL Nehru (D) BR Ambedkar
8. In which year did Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya write 'Anandmath' ?  
(A) 1858 (B) 1892  
(C) 1882 (D) None of the above
9. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year:  
(A) 1931 (B) 1919  
(C) 1920 (D) 1942
10. The Lucknow session of 1916 is noted for:  
(A) Congress acceptance of the League's demand of separate electorates and weight for muslims.  
(B) Merger of the Muslim League into the Congress, temporarily.  
(C) Election of a muslim leader as congress president  
(D) None of the above
11. Who was the president of the Congress when it declared 'Poorna Swaraj' as its objective?  
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

12. Match the following:
- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (a) Govt. of India Act, 1919   | (1) Dyarchy in Provinces                |
| (b) Govt. of India Act, 1935   | (2) Provincial Autonomy                 |
| (c) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909 | (3) Legislative Councils for provinces  |
| (d) Indian Council Act, 1861   | (4) Introduction of communal electorate |
- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 2   | 1   | 4   | 3   |
| (B) | 1   | 3   | 2   | 4   |
| (C) | 1   | 4   | 3   | 2   |
| (D) | 1   | 2   | 4   | 3   |
13. Match the following revolutionaries with the end they met :
- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Jatin Das            | (1) Life sentence           |
| (b) Chandra Shekhar Azad | (2) Died on a hunger strike |
| (c) Bhagat Singh         | (3) Killed in an encounter  |
| (d) Kalpana Dutt         | (4) Hanged                  |
- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 2   | 3   | 1   | 4   |
| (B) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (C) | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| (D) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
14. Which is the correct chronological order of the following :
- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (I) Cripps Mission     | (II) Gandhi-Irwin pact        |
| (III) Simon Commission | (IV) Partition of the country |
- |                    |
|--------------------|
| (A) I, II, III, IV |
| (B) II, I, IV, III |
| (C) II, I, III, IV |
| (D) III, II, I, IV |
15. The Swadeshi movement started in India during :
- (A) The Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhiji  
 (B) The anti-Bengal partition agitation  
 (C) The protest against the Rowlatt act  
 (D) The first non-cooperation movement in 1919-22
16. The famous book 'Caste in Indian Politics' is authored by :
- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Prof. Rajni Kothari | (B) Bipin Chandra |
| (C) Dr. Subhash Kashyap | (D) Prof. Rudolph |
17. The slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was given in :
- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) IIIrd five year plan | (B) IVth five year plan |
| (C) Vth five year plan   | (D) VIth five year plan |

18. 'The sons of the soil' doctrine concerns with :  
(A) Castism (B) Regionalism  
(C) Communalism (D) Corruption
19. The Indian Constitution does not clearly provide for the freedom of press but this freedom is implicit in Article:  
(A) 19(I) a (B) 19(I) b  
(C) 19(I) c (D) 19(I) d
20. Judicial Review in India is based on:  
(A) Procedure established by law (B) Due process of Law  
(C) Rule of Law (D) Precedents and conventions
21. Which one of the following does not find mention in the preamble of the Constitution?  
(A) Dignity of the individual (B) Dignity of the Constitution  
(C) Fraternity (D) Unity and integrity of the Nation
22. Which of the following are the types of authority attributed to the President of India?  
(A) Real and popular (B) Titular and De-jure  
(C) Political and nominal (D) Constitutional and nominal
23. The constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education to which one of the following groups of children?  
(A) 3-9 years (B) 6-18 years  
(C) 6-14 years (D) 4-10 years
24. Which of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate 'Abolition of untouchability'?  
(A) The Right to religion (B) The Right to equality  
(C) The Right against exploitation (D) The Right to freedom
25. Which of the following article of Indian constitution enunciates fundamental duties ?  
(A) Article 35 (B) Article 51A  
(C) Article 32 (D) Article 14
26. Which of the following body is not provided in the Indian Constitution?  
(A) Public Service Commission  
(B) Election Commission  
(C) Planning Commission  
(D) Finance Commission
27. At present, right to property is a :  
(A) Natural Right (B) Human Right  
(C) Fundamental Right (D) Legal Right

28. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of Fundamental Rights under :
- (A) Article 19 (B) Article 32  
(C) Article 34 (D) None of the above
29. The Directive Principles of State Policy are:
- (A) Justiciable  
(B) Non-Justiciable  
(C) Only some directive principles are justiciable  
(D) None of the above
30. Under which article of the Indian constitution the President can be impeached?
- (A) Article 356 (B) Article 75  
(C) Article 76 (D) Article 61
31. A person can be a member of the council of ministers without being a member of the parliament for a maximum period of:
- (A) One year (B) Six months  
(C) Three months (D) Four months
32. How many members of the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament?
- (A) 2  
(B) 12  
(C) 10  
(D) unspecified number, which is decided by the council of ministers
33. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years ?
- (A) The Prime Minister  
(B) The President  
(C) The President on the recommendation of the Prime minister  
(D) The President on the recommendation of the speaker
34. The President can call a joint session of the two houses of parliament :
- (A) If a bill passed by one house is rejected by the other  
(B) If the amendment proposed to the bill by one house is not acceptable to the other house  
(C) If the house does not take any action for six months on a bill remitted by the other house  
(D) Under all the above conditions
35. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record, which implies that :
- (A) It has to keep a record of all its decisions  
(B) All the decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court  
(C) It has the power to punish for its contempt  
(D) Both (B) and (C)

36. Which one of the following is a subject of concurrent list:  
 (A) Police (B) Criminal matters  
 (C) Radio and Television (D) Foreign Affairs
37. Which schedule of Indian constitution is related to Panchayati Raj:  
 (A) II Schedule (B) VIII Schedule  
 (C) X Schedule (D) XI Schedule
38. India borrowed the idea of a federal system with a strong centre from:  
 (A) USA (B) Canada  
 (C) Australia (D) New Zealand
39. Panchyati Raj is based on the principle of:  
 (A) Democratic decentralisation  
 (B) Community cooperation and development  
 (C) People's participation in government  
 (D) Cultivation of political awareness among the rural masses
40. How many seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj system ?  
 (A) 1/3 seats (B) 2/3 seats  
 (C) 2/5 seats (D) 3/4 seats
41. How many subjects have been included in the 12<sup>th</sup> schedule of Constitution, under the jurisdiction of the Municipalities?  
 (A) 18 (B) 29  
 (C) 21 (D) 25
42. "Constitution is a set of established rules embodying and enacting the practice of Government". This statement was stated by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Bryce  
 (B) Hermon Finer  
 (C) Gilcrist  
 (D) Aristotle
43. Which one is not the merit of a written constitution?  
 (A) It is completely stable and clear  
 (B) It can be moulded by Judicial bodies  
 (C) There is a mention of fundamental rights  
 (D) It is apt to command the confidence of the people
44. Which one is not the advantage of Presidential form of Government ?  
 (A) It ensure stable Government  
 (B) This system of Government is most suitable for emergencies  
 (C) It leads to the efficiency in administration  
 (D) This system provides for an alternate Government
45. "Parliamentary Government is that system in which the cabinet is immediately and legally responsible to Parliament". This statement was stated by :  
 (A) Finer (B) Bryce  
 (C) Garner (D) Dicey

46. The word 'Federalism' means:  
 (A) Unity (B) Union  
 (C) Treaty on Agreement (D) Will
47. Which one is not the essential features of a federal government?  
 (A) A precise distribution of powers between the centre and the states  
 (B) The supremacy of the constitution  
 (C) The supremacy of the judiciary  
 (D) Dual citizenship
48. Who is the writer of 'Federal Government'?  
 (A) Prof. K.C. Wheare (B) J.S. Mill  
 (C) Dr. Garner (D) Dicey
49. Unitary form of government is not found in which of the following country?  
 (A) England (B) Japan  
 (C) Norway (D) USA
50. 'Grammar of Politics' is written by:  
 (A) Garner (B) Bryce  
 (C) Laski (D) T.H. Green
51. By local self government we mean the administration of local areas run by:  
 (A) Local elite group (B) Local administrative officers  
 (C) Its elective representatives (D) None of the above
52. Cabinet government is also called:  
 (A) Responsible government (B) Parliamentary government  
 (C) 'A' and 'B' both (D) None of the above
53. The word 'Bureaucracy' was coined by :  
 (A) Laski (B) Vilobi  
 (C) Max Weber (D) Vincent Di Garne
54. Who among the following said that under the parliamentary form of government 'bureaucracy' thrives under the cloak of ministerial responsibility?  
 (A) Hermon Finer (B) Ramsay Muir  
 (C) Harold Laski (D) Ivor Jennings
55. Which one of the following is not an agent of public opinion?  
 (A) Press (B) Judiciary  
 (C) Political Parties (D) TV and Radio
56. Public opinion necessarily means:  
 (A) Public opinion based on reason  
 (B) Opinion of the majority  
 (C) Opinion which aims at the welfare of the whole community  
 (D) Opinion of all concerned

57. John Austin expounded the legal theory of sovereignty in his book :  
 (A) Six Books on the Republic (B) Lectures on Jurisprudence  
 (C) An Introduction to Politics (D) Foundation of Sovereignty
58. Who were the founders of the idea of pluralism?  
 (A) Leon Duguit and H. Krabbe  
 (B) Otto V. Gierke and F.W. Maitland  
 (C) Earnest Barker and A.D. Lindrey  
 (D) H.J. Laski and Robert M. Maciver
59. Who among the following is not concerned with Social Contract Theory ?  
 (A) Thomas Hobbes (B) John Locke  
 (C) Jean Jaques Rousseau (D) Sir Robert Filmer
60. According to Rousseau, in the state of Nature man was:  
 (A) A noble savage (B) Selfish and self seeking  
 (C) Social and sympathetic towards other (D) None of the above
61. Which one of the following did not influence the evolution of the state according to Evolutionary Theory?  
 (A) Kinship (B) Religion  
 (C) Political consciousness (D) Political parties
62. The statement that the State is a political super-structure on economic base is associated with which of the following?  
 (A) Social Contract theory (B) Organic theory  
 (C) Evolutionary theory (D) Marxist theory
63. In Nineteenth Century liberal thinkers considered the State as a :  
 (A) Positive good (B) Necessary evil  
 (C) Welfare institution (D) Divine Institution
64. Who is an ardent champion of the liberty of the individual?  
 (A) Laski (B) J.S. Mill  
 (C) Bentham (D) Adam Smith
65. Which one of the following is not a function of the state in a socialist society ?  
 (A) Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purpose  
 (B) Abolition of all rights of inheritance  
 (C) Equal liability of all to labour  
 (D) Protection against external aggression and protection of individuals against each other
66. What is the main features of a welfare state?  
 (A) Provisions of Economic security  
 (B) Provisions of Political security  
 (C) Provisions of Social security  
 (D) All of the above



67. In which book Jonathan Turner described the phase of Social movement?  
 (A) The social system (B) Studying the human system  
 (C) Social movement (D) None of the above
68. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
- |     | List I               |  |  |  | List II |                                    |  |  |
|-----|----------------------|--|--|--|---------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| (a) | Christine de Pison   |  |  |  | (1)     | The feminine Mystique              |  |  |
| (b) | Mary Wollstone Craft |  |  |  | (2)     | Book of the city of Ladies         |  |  |
| (c) | Betty Friden         |  |  |  | (3)     | The Second Sex                     |  |  |
| (d) | Simon de Beauviior   |  |  |  | (4)     | Vindication of the Rights of Women |  |  |
- | Code | A | B | C | D |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| (A)  | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (B)  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C)  | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (D)  | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
69. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century several peasant revolts took place in different parts of India. Match the revolt with its respective area.
- |     |                      |    |         |
|-----|----------------------|----|---------|
| (a) | Kuki revolt          | 1. | Punjab  |
| (b) | Kuka revolt          | 2. | Bengal  |
| (c) | Pabna Peasant revolt | 3. | Bihar   |
| (d) | Birsa Munda's revolt | 4. | Tripura |
- (A) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3  
 (B) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3  
 (C) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4  
 (D) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4
70. Who said, "votes should not be counted, they should be weighted"?  
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) Barker  
 (C) Taine (D) Laski
71. Point out the date, which is observed as the International Human Rights Day:  
 (A) 1 May (B) 5 June  
 (C) 10 December (D) 22 January
72. The natural rights which are described by the Locke are:  
 (A) Right of Life, Religion and family  
 (B) Right of Life, Property and Religion  
 (C) Right of Life, work and Religion  
 (D) Right of Life, Liberty and Property
73. Who said, "Rights are those conditions of life without which no man can seek to be himself at his best".  
 (A) Wilde (B) Laski  
 (C) Holland (D) Bentham

74. Who are the opponent of private property?  
 (A) Idealistic (B) Utilitarian  
 (C) Socialist (D) None of the above
75. Who authored the book, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State"?  
 (A) Friedrich Engels (B) Marx  
 (C) Laski (D) Bentham
76. Concept of negative liberty emphasizes on which one of the following?  
 (A) Equality (B) Autonomy  
 (C) Absence of interference (D) Freedom of choice
77. Who gave the concept of 'One-Dimensional Man'?  
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) Karl Marx  
 (C) C.B. Macpherson (D) Herbert Marcuse
78. Who among the following has considered that liberty and equality are contradictory with each other:  
 (A) Alexis de Tocqueville (B) Lord Acton  
 (C) Laski (D) 'A' and 'B' Both
79. The concept of 'veil of ignorance' was given by:  
 (A) John Rawls (B) Aristotle  
 (C) Earnest Barker (D) Robert Nozick
80. Who said that "Democracy means tolerance not merely of those who agree with us but of those who do not agree with us"?  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) John Dewey  
 (C) Macpherson (D) Earnest Barker
81. The main pillar of Democratic society is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Equality (B) Liberty  
 (C) Faternity (D) All of the above
82. Which of the following is not the merit of bi-party system?  
 (A) Government becomes more stable  
 (B) Formation of Government is easier  
 (C) It ensures a strong Government and continuity of policy  
 (D) There are limited choices before the voters
83. 'Iron Law of oligarchy' was coined by:  
 (A) Michels (B) Lenin  
 (C) Duverger (D) Sartori
84. Hair system of representation is also known as:  
 (A) Dual transferable voting system  
 (B) Tertiary transferable voting system  
 (C) Transferable voting system  
 (D) Single transferable voting system

85. Which one of the following is not the classification of G.A. Almond about Pressure Group?  
 (A) Institutional (B) Anomic  
 (C) Associational (D) Promotional
86. Bi-party system is prevalent in which of these countries?  
 (A) Great Britain and USA (B) India and Pakistan  
 (C) China and Russia (D) France and Germany
87. Which one of the following does not pertain to Marxism?  
 (A) Materialistic interpretation of history  
 (B) Class struggle  
 (C) Laissez Faire  
 (D) Surplus value
88. The basic element of the theory of Liberalism is:  
 (A) Individual freedom (B) Mixed economy  
 (C) Secularism (D) Equality
89. Who gave the concept of 'Economic Man'?  
 (A) John Locke (B) J.S. Mill  
 (C) Adam Smith (D) Bentham
90. Fascism give more importance to:  
 (A) Party (B) Army  
 (C) Nation (D) Leader
91. Which of the following is not among the five principles of Panchsheela?  
 (A) Peaceful coexistence (B) Non-Interference  
 (C) Aggression (D) Non Alignment
92. Who said, "Politics is the struggle of power"?  
 (A) Marton Kaplon (B) Margenthau  
 (C) Quincy Right (D) None of the above
93. Who was the propounder of Game theory in international politics?  
 (A) R.C. Snyder (B) John Von Newman  
 (C) Margenthau (D) Karl Deusch
94. Who said that, "International politics is an extension of class war at the international level"?  
 (A) Karl Deusch (B) Quincy Right  
 (C) Karl Marx (D) Lenin
95. How many models are of International Political System according to Mortan Kaplan?  
 (A) Six (B) Five  
 (C) Four (D) Seven

96. 'The Centre-Periphery' model was given by:  
(A) Paul Barn (B) A.G. Frank  
(C) Lipset (D) Samir Amin
97. 'New Murrey' conflict is among:  
(A) India-Bhutan (B) India-Bangladesh  
(C) India-Pakistan (D) India-Nepal
98. Whom among these leaders is not the founder of Non-Aligned Movement?  
(A) Tito (B) Nasir  
(C) Nehru (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
99. In which of the following organisations, India is not a full member?  
(A) (BIMSTEC) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation.  
(B) (ASEAN) Association of South East Asian Nations  
(C) (SAARC) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
(D) (IORARC) Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation
100. To strengthen the relations with neighbours, Mr.Narendra Modi visited which country first of all after becoming the Prime Minister of India ?  
(A) China (B) Pakistan  
(C) Bhutan (D) Nepal