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**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2012**

Serial No.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Code No. 17**



*Time Allowed : Two Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 300*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
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*DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
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## ROUGH WORK

1. 'It is the people organised for law within a definite territory' is State. Who said ?  
 (A) Woodrow Wilson (B) MacIver  
 (C) Laski (D) Hall
  
2. 'The State is a march of God on earth' implies :  
 (A) The State is as permanent as God  
 (B) The State is a divine institution  
 (C) The State is a means to an end  
 (D) The State is an immortal institution
  
3. An authoritarian State is one, which :  
 (A) guarantees conditions in which the individual can realise his true self  
 (B) commands questioning obedience to the authority of the ruler  
 (C) claims to regulate every sphere of the individual's life and activity  
 (D) is a natural organisation possessing a will of its own to promote the good life
  
4. Theorists who believe that 'State is an association of associations', are best described as :  
 (A) Socialists (B) Federalists  
 (C) Anarchists (D) Pluralists
  
5. For the following group of philosophers, the State is a legal person :  
 (A) Bentham and Mill (B) Marx and Mill  
 (C) Bentham and Austin (D) Austin and Mill
  
6. 'The State is a necessary evil'. This statement refers to :  
 (A) Anarchist theory of State (B) Individualist theory of State  
 (C) Marxist theory of the State (D) Neo-liberal theory of the State
  
7. The Welfare State is essentially a synthesis of :  
 (A) Liberalism and Socialism (B) Communism and Socialism  
 (C) Communism and Idealism (D) Individualism and Fascism
  
8. The most important function of the Welfare State is the creation of conditions, which ensure :  
 (A) Fair elections (B) Liberty  
 (C) Social justice (D) Freedom of expression

9. Locke has used the Social Contract theory to justify :
- (A) Political Absolutism (B) Supremacy of judicial organ  
(C) Liberal-democratic State (D) Absolute loyalty of citizens of the State
10. According to Hobbes, man may resist the sovereignty if the latter fails to provide him :
- (A) Welfare (B) Security  
(C) Equality (D) Justice
11. Who among the following justified the absolute power of sovereign on the basis of an original and irrevocable agreement of the people to surrender their natural right to its authority ?
- (A) Hobbes (B) Rousseau  
(C) Austin (D) Laski
12. Rousseau's general will is the assemblage of :
- (A) Actual wills (B) Real wills  
(C) Both the actual and real wills (D) Neither the actual nor the real wills
13. According to Marx, four different types of societies emerged during the course of human history. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the emergence of those societies ?
- (A) Slave, feudal, primitive communism, capitalist  
(B) Feudal, primitive communism, slave, communist  
(C) Primitive communism, slave, feudal, capitalist  
(D) Communist, feudal, slave, socialist
14. Who among the following was the first to enunciate the concept of sovereignty ?
- (A) Aristotle (B) Bodin  
(C) Hobbes (D) Laski
15. The theory of sovereignty is historically associated with the rise of :
- (A) Feudalism (B) Absolute Monarchy  
(C) Democracy (D) Decolonisation
16. The Austinian Sovereign is :
- (A) The absolute political power of the State  
(B) The ultimate source of juridical authority  
(C) Legally and morally supreme authority of the State  
(D) Unlimited power of the community exercised through its representatives

17. The distinction between legal and political sovereign was made by :
- (A) John Locke (B) John Austin  
(C) Dicey (D) Laski
18. Which one of the following is an apt description of Bodin's theory of sovereignty ?
- (A) Absolute Sovereignty (B) Limited Sovereignty  
(C) Political Sovereignty (D) Popular Sovereignty
19. Which among the following is not a feature of sovereignty ?
- (A) Absoluteness (B) Permanence  
(C) Indivisibility (D) Delegation
20. The statement, "Rights, in fact, are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek in general to be himself as his best" was made by :
- (A) T. H. Green (B) H. J. Laski  
(C) Rousseau (D) Marx
21. Who among the following thinkers has said that a State is known by the rights it maintains ?
- (A) H. Laski (B) T. H. Green  
(C) Beni Prasad (D) John Locke
22. Rights are Legal, implies :
- (A) Rights emanate from society (B) Rights are the results of some law  
(C) Rights are enforceable (D) Law can take away our rights
23. Who says that liberty means "pursuing one's own good in one's own way without hurting the like liberties of others" ?
- (A) Mill (B) Locke  
(C) Nozick (D) Rawls
24. Who among the following is the exponent of negative liberty ?
- (A) Green (B) Berlin  
(C) Rousseau (D) Marx
25. Conception of negative liberty emphasises :
- (A) Freedom of choice (B) Absence of interference  
(C) Autonomy (D) Self-direction

26. Which of the following belongs to the third generation of rights ?
- (A) Right to life (B) Right to property  
(C) Right to Rest and leisure (D) Right to enjoy a pollution- free environment
27. One of the following is an advocate of positive liberty :
- (A) Montesquieu (B) Rousseau  
(C) Kant (D) Marx
28. Who expressed the view that “equality is unnatural and undesirable” ?
- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Hegel (D) Hobbes
29. Who among the following thinkers held the view that equality and liberty are antithetical ?
- (A) Lord Acton (B) Karl Marx  
(C) Harold Laski (D) G. D. H. Cole
30. The notion of protective discrimination is associated with :
- (A) Notion of equality (B) Notion of liberty  
(C) Notion of justice (D) None of these
31. By ‘Justice’ Plato meant :
- (A) Legal justice meted out in courts  
(B) Might is right  
(C) Harmonious functioning of each part of the soul and corresponding classes in the society  
(D) Each one getting what he/she deserved
32. The principle of distributive justice was first propounded by :
- (A) Aristotle (B) Godwin  
(C) Spencer (D) Rawls
33. The Rawlsian notion of justice is :
- (A) Socialist (B) Utilitarian  
(C) Communitarian (D) Liberal
34. Rule of law does not imply:
- (A) Law must be universally applied (B) It is a personal phenomenon  
(C) It is both written and unwritten (D) It is rational

35. Who described the Rule of law as nonsense stilts ?  
 (A) Blackstone (B) Bentham  
 (C) Burke (D) Bingham
36. Who among the following described democracy as the tyranny of the majority ?  
 (A) Rousseau (B) De Tqueville  
 (C) John Dunning (D) James Madison
37. "I hate democracy because I love freedom". This observation belongs to a school of political thought known as :  
 (A) Anarchism (B) Conservatism  
 (C) Totalitarianism (D) Liberalism
38. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of liberal democracy ?  
 (A) Guarantees of civil liberties and rights  
 (B) Government is vested with unfettered powers  
 (C) The independence of organised groups and interests from governments  
 (D) Regular elections that respect the principle of 'one person, one vote - one value'
39. At which address did Lincoln describe democracy as government of the people, by the people and for the people ?  
 (A) Petersburg (B) Gettysburg  
 (C) Plattsburg (D) Johensburg
40. Lands gemeinde exists in the following State :  
 (A) U.S.A. (B) Britain  
 (C) Switzerland (D) France
41. The system of proportional representation as an electoral mechanism ensures :  
 (A) Majority Rule (B) Stability in government  
 (C) Common political thinking (D) Minority representation
42. Single- member constituency system means :  
 (A) A constituency having only one candidate  
 (B) There can be only one voter in the constituency  
 (C) A constituency which elects only one representative though there are many candidates  
 (D) A constituency having only one political party to contest election

43. Under the List System of representation, the list of contesting candidates is prepared by :
- (A) Mutual consent of political parties      (B) Each political party  
(C) The Voters      (D) The Election Commission
44. Which of the following countries introduced universal adult franchise in one move ?
- (A) U.K.      (B) India  
(C) U.S.A.      (D) Australia
45. In which of the following countries did women get right to vote in 1971 ?
- (A) Australia      (B) New Zealand  
(C) Mexico      (D) Switzerland
46. One of the following countries has introduced compulsory voting :
- (A) Argentina      (B) North Korea  
(C) Vietnam      (D) China
47. Gerrymandering is associated with :
- (A) Secret ballot      (B) Delimitation of constituencies  
(C) Multi-member constituencies      (D) Indirect election
48. The main emphasis of liberalism is on :
- (A) Laissez-faire socialism  
(B) Authoritarian State  
(C) Planned economy  
(D) Political and economic freedoms of the individual
49. Montesquieu is known for :
- (A) Separation of politics from religion  
(B) Separation of powers  
(C) Separation of political power from economic power  
(D) Separation of public power from private power
50. Adam Smith wrote :
- (A) The Wealth of the State      (B) The Wealth of the Individuals  
(C) The Wealth of the Society      (D) The Wealth of Nations

51. Classical liberalism lays emphasis on :
- (A) Developmental Individual
  - (B) Freedom as selfmastery
  - (C) Caring state
  - (D) Maximisation of the interests of the individual
52. Which one of the following does not pertain to Marxism ?
- (A) Surplus Value
  - (B) Materialistic / Interpretation of History
  - (C) Laissez- faire
  - (D) Class struggle
53. The formula “ from each according to ability to each according to work”, for the system of distribution in the State was given by :
- (A) G.D.H. Cole
  - (B) Sorel
  - (C) H.G. Wells
  - (D) Lenin
54. Who among the following propagated the idea of Cultural Revolution under Socialism ?
- (A) Marx
  - (B) Mao-Tse-Tung
  - (C) Lenin
  - (D) Stalin
55. The following value is Marx’s significant phenomenon on which capitalism flourishes :
- (A) Exchange value
  - (B) Use value
  - (C) Sale value
  - (D) Surplus value
56. Which of the following political philosophies has been described by Joad as “ a hat, which has lost its shape because everyone wears it” ?
- (A) Socialism
  - (B) Communism
  - (C) Anarchism
  - (D) Marxism-Leninism
57. A Socialist theory does not stand for :
- (A) State control of the means of production
  - (B) Production to be based on social necessity
  - (C) Social service motive
  - (D) Free and open competition
58. Which of the following is not an element of “Democratic Socialism” ?
- (A) Social Justice
  - (B) Revolutionary Change
  - (C) Mixed Economy
  - (D) Welfare State

59. "A half-way house between States Socialism and Syndicalism". This description fits :
- (A) Fabian Socialism (B) Guild Socialism  
(C) Marxian Socialism (D) Platonic Communism
60. Democratic Socialism is associated with :
- (A) Rose Luxemburg (B) Eduard Bernstein  
(C) Karl Kantsky (D) Frederich Engels
61. Mussolini's concept of 'Corporate State' was designed to eliminate all conflicts between :
- (A) Capital and Labour (B) Capital and Government  
(C) Labour and Government (D) People and Government
62. Fascism is opposed to all, except :
- (A) Democracy (B) Pacifism  
(C) Individual liberty (D) Nationalism
63. Fascism views the State as :
- (A) A necessary evil  
(B) A product and manifestation of the irreconcilables of class antagonism  
(C) An absolute power over the individuals  
(D) A union of families and villages, having for its end, perfect and self-sufficing life
64. Which one of the following is the most important advantage provided by the two-party system ?
- (A) Election expenditure incurred by every party is reduced  
(B) The Governments in it are more stable  
(C) Party indiscipline is reduced to the minimum  
(D) The Press is able to report the party activities fully
65. Which one of the following functions pertains only to a political party and not to pressure group ?
- (A) Collecting money for the organisation  
(B) Contesting political election with own symbol  
(C) Organising public meetings and rallies  
(D) Publishing pamphlets and leaflets
66. Which of the following would be counted as public opinion ?
- (A) Opinion of the majority of citizens  
(B) Unanimous opinion of all the citizens  
(C) Sum- total of incoherent opinion held by different groups of citizens  
(D) Opinion held by effective majority based on reason and aiming at common good

67. Most favoured technique of pressure groups in the U.S.A is :  
(A) Boycott and picketing (B) Lobbying  
(C) Strike (D) Peaceful agitations
68. Who said that “opinion rules everything” ?  
(A) Bismarck (B) Napoleon  
(C) Mussolini (D) Hitler
69. In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by :  
(A) Jayaprakash Narayan (B) M.N. Roy  
(C) Vinoba Bhave (D) Mahatma Gandhi
70. To which one of the following major political parties in India is CITU attached ?  
(A) Indian National Congress (B) Communist Party of India (Marxist)  
(C) Communist Party of India (D) Bhartiya Janata Party
71. Constitutional Government means :  
(A) Representative government  
(B) Limited government  
(C) Government according to the Constitution  
(D) Government by the consent of the people
72. A Constitution is said to be rigid if :  
(A) Its method of amendment is simple  
(B) Its method of amendment is absolute  
(C) Its method of amendment is both simple and absolute  
(D) Its method is partly simple and partly absolute
73. According to Aristotle, the perverted form of government with regard to polity was :  
(A) Monarchy (B) Democracy  
(C) Aristocracy (D) Oligarchy
74. In which of the following systems of government is bicameralism an essential feature :  
(A) Presidential System (B) Parliamentary System  
(C) Federal System (D) Unitary System
75. The most powerful legislature in the world is :  
(A) Indian Parliament (B) US Congress  
(C) Swiss Legislature (D) British Parliament

76. Which of the following is not an essential feature of the Parliamentary System ?
- (A) Fusion of the Executive and the Legislature
  - (B) Nominal head of the State
  - (C) Collective responsibility
  - (D) Fixed tenure
77. Under the cabinet form of government, the cabinet generally remains in office :
- (A) For a fixed term
  - (B) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the popular chamber of the legislature
  - (C) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the head of the State
  - (D) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the electorate
78. In a parliamentary form of government, ministers are appointed by :
- (A) The head of the State at his discretion
  - (B) The head of the government
  - (C) The head of the State on the recommendation of the head of the government
  - (D) The legislature
79. In the Presidential System of government, the cabinet members are :
- (A) Elected by the legislature
  - (B) All members of the political party to which the President belongs
  - (C) Nominated by the President
  - (D) All elected representatives of the legislature
80. The best form of federalism suited for countries like India, is :
- (A) Centralised federalism
  - (B) Bargaining federalism
  - (C) Cooperative federalism
  - (D) Conflicting federalism
81. Bureaucracy in the modern State is the form of :
- (A) Traditional authority
  - (B) Rational-legal authority
  - (C) Charismatic authority
  - (D) Political authority
82. Which of the following is a feature of bureaucracy ?
- (A) It is non-permanent
  - (B) It is unskilled
  - (C) It is paid
  - (D) It is political
83. In which form of government, the role of bureaucracy increases ?
- (A) Anarchist State
  - (B) Individualistic State
  - (C) Dictatorial State
  - (D) Welfare State

84. A society is caught in a 'development trap' when it fails to :
- (A) Distinguish between technological change and cultural change
  - (B) Distinguish between structural and functional qualities of a developing polity
  - (C) Develop role differentiation equal to the level of growth in capacity and equality
  - (D) To keep pace with demands of the 'development syndrome'
85. Lucian Pye has described the characteristics of political development as :
- (A) Administrative, economic and social
  - (B) Modern, participative and nationalistic
  - (C) Equality, capacity and differentiation
  - (D) Political unification, economic development and national welfare
86. Who among the following is associated with the thesis of development and under-development ?
- (A) Rosa Luxemburg
  - (B) Paul Bason
  - (C) Che Guevara
  - (D) Andre Gunder Frank
87. New Dependency emphasises on :
- (A) Surplus extraction as the major cause of underdevelopment
  - (B) Monopoly of trade complemented by a monopoly of land, mines and manpower in developing countries
  - (C) Domination of capital by hegemonic centres
  - (D) Investment by multinational corporations
88. Which of the following is not the criterion for understanding under-development ?
- (A) Low level of living
  - (B) Low level of productivity
  - (C) Low level of consumption
  - (D) Low level of income
89. Which of the following Acts deprived Indian Provinces of their law-making power ?
- (A) Act of 1813
  - (B) Act of 1833
  - (C) Act of 1853
  - (D) Act of 1861
90. Which one of the following demands of the Moderates was accepted in the Morley Minto Reforms ?
- (A) Dominion States for India
  - (B) Beginning of responsible form of government
  - (C) Increase in size of the councils
  - (D) Idea of self-government

91. Who among the following transformed the Shivaji and Ganapati festivals into national festivals ?  
(A) Lala Lajpat Rai (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Veer Savarkar (D) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
92. The Rowlett Act stood for :  
(A) Compulsory economic support to war efforts  
(B) Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial  
(C) Suppression of the Khilafat Movement  
(D) Imposition of restrictions on freedom of press
93. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as “a new charter of bondage” ?  
(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru  
(C) Sardar Patel (D) Rajendra Prasad
94. Between 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1947 and 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950, the Government of India functioned under the provisions of :  
(A) The Government of India Act, 1935  
(B) The Indian Independence Act, 1947  
(C) The Indian (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947  
(D) None of the above
95. Who among the following introduced local self government in India ?  
(A) Lord Mountbatten (B) Lord (Rippon) Ripon  
(C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Macauley
96. Who was the first elected chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?  
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) B. R. Ambedkar  
(C) Rajendra Prasad (D) Sachidanand Sinha
97. Who suggested the name of ‘Indian National Congress’ ?  
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) A. O. Hume  
(C) S. N. Banerjee (D) Pheroz Shah Mehta
98. Which of the following is not associated with Mahadev Govind Ranade ?  
(A) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (B) Prarthana Samaj  
(C) The Indian Social Conference (D) Bethune School

99. Who submitted the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly ?  
(A) M. A. Jinnah (B) Rajendra Prasad  
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
100. Which of the following are the taxes levied by the Union but are collected and appropriated by the States ?  
(A) Stamp Duties  
(B) Income Tax  
(C) Taxes on Railways and freight  
(D) Excise Duty
101. The boundary of a State in India can be altered through the procedure laid down in the Article of the Constitution :  
(A) 368 (B) 130  
(C) 70 (D) 3
102. Who can issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' in India ?  
(A) The Supreme Court (B) The High Courts  
(C) The Subordinate Courts (D) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts
103. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by :  
(A) The proclamation of National emergency  
(B) An Act passed by the parliament  
(C) An Amendment of the Constitution  
(D) The judicial decision of the Supreme Court
104. Right to freedom does not include :  
(A) Speech and expression (B) To adopt any profession and trade  
(C) Assemble peacefully without arms (D) Acquire, hold and dispose property
105. Fundamental Duties, include :  
(A) Citizens are to promote brotherhood (B) Citizens are to preserve heritage  
(C) Citizens are to defend the country (D) All of the above
106. Which of the following Directive Principles was not originally included in the Indian Constitution ?  
(A) Citizen's right to an adequate means of livelihood  
(B) Free Legal aid  
(C) Free and compulsory education to children under 14 years of age  
(D) Prohibition of slaughter of cows and calves

107. Which of the following cases deals with the fundamental duties ?
- (A) Keshvananda Bharati Case                      (B) Ramsharan Case  
(C) Gorakhnath Case                                (D) Minerva Mills Case
108. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in :
- (A) Either House of the Parliament  
(B) A joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament  
(C) The Lok Sabha alone  
(D) The Rajya Sabha alone
109. Which of the following cases prompted the Indian Parliament to enact 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment ?
- (A) Gorakhnath Case                                (B) Shankri Parsad Case  
(C) Keshavananda Bharati Case                (D) Shah Bano Case
110. Which of the following amendments took away right to property from the list of the fundamental rights ?
- (A) 42nd    (B) 43rd  
(C) 44th    (D) 45th
111. The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office :
- (A) By a resolution initiated in the Council of States and approved by the House of people  
(B) By a resolution in the Lok Sabha agreed to by the Rajya Sabha  
(C) By a resolution adopted in a joint meeting of both the Houses  
(D) Through impeachment
112. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, the Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President ?
- (A) 169    (B) 200  
(C) 201    (D) 257
113. The area of a Lok Sabha Constituency for the purpose of general election, is determined by :
- (A) Delimitation Commission                (B) Election Commission of India  
(C) Census Commission                        (D) The President
114. The joint session of the two Houses of the Parliament is chaired by :
- (A) President                                        (B) Speaker of the Lok sabha  
(C) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha            (D) Prime Minister

115. Whose permission is required to introduce Money-Bill in the Lok Sabha ?  
(A) Speaker (B) Prime Minister  
(C) Finance Minister (D) President
116. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on :  
(A) Procedure established by law (B) One process of law  
(C) Rule of law (D) Precedents and Conventions
117. Government of Canada established the Forum of Federations in :  
(A) 1889 (B) 1989  
(C) 1999 (D) 2009
118. Which Constitution of Switzerland defines a system of Direct democracy ?  
(A) 1848 Constitution (B) 1898 Constitution  
(C) 1998 Constitution (D) 2008 Constitution
119. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution resembles with federation model of :  
(A) U.S.A. (B) Brazil  
(C) Canada (D) Australia
120. Commonwealth of Australia was established in :  
(A) 1900 (B) 1901  
(C) 1902 (D) 1903

## ROUGH WORK

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