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Question Booklet No.

870658**2018****TGT—PAPER—I : POLITICAL SCIENCE****Time : 2 Hours****Maximum Marks : 100**

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1. Who wrote the book, *Political Science: A Philosophical Analysis*?
 - (A) Herbert Storing
 - (B) Leo Strauss
 - (C) Oran Young
 - (D) Vernon Van Dyke
2. Who is the author of the book, *A Grammar of Politics*?
 - (A) C. Wright Mills
 - (B) Harold J. Laski
 - (C) John Locke
 - (D) Robert Michels
3. The main characteristic of the traditional approach to the study of Political Science was
 - (A) comparative study
 - (B) emphasis on scientific methodology
 - (C) institutional study
 - (D) the value free study
4. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a traditional approach to Political Science?
 - (A) Behavioural approach
 - (B) Historical approach
 - (C) Legal approach
 - (D) Philosophical approach
5. Who among the following has been noted for his strident criticisms of behaviourism?
 - (A) B. F. Skinner
 - (B) Edward Thorndike
 - (C) John B. Watson
 - (D) Noam Chomsky
6. Behavioural approach in politics lays emphasize on studying the actual behaviour of human beings in a
 - (A) crisis situation
 - (B) particular situation
 - (C) political situation
 - (D) social situation
7. According to Marxism, political power is a strong, organized and unified power of the economically
 - (A) backward class
 - (B) better off section
 - (C) dominant class
 - (D) weaker section
8. According to Karl Marx, State
 - (A) protects the interest of the poor
 - (B) gives maximum happiness to maximum number of the people
 - (C) promotes exploitation of poor by the rich
 - (D) promotes moral welfare of the poor
9. "Right is one man's capacity of influencing the acts of others, not by his own strength but by the strength of the society." This statement is attributed to
 - (A) Bosanquet
 - (B) Holland
 - (C) Laski
 - (D) Wilde
10. Right to form association is a
 - (A) civil right
 - (B) legal right
 - (C) natural right
 - (D) political right

11. Who said "Right is a reasonable claim recognized by society and enforced by the State"?
- (A) Bosanquet
(B) Green
(C) Laski
(D) Marx
12. Who said "The God, who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time"?
- (A) Adam Smith
(B) Jefferson
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) T. H. Green
13. "Liberty is the positive power of doing or enjoying something worth doing or enjoying." This view was expressed by
- (A) Edmund Burke
(B) Herbert Spencer
(C) John Stuart Mill
(D) T. H. Green
14. Who opined that liberty and equality are antithetical to each other?
- (A) Ernest Barker
(B) H. J. Laski
(C) Lord Acton
(D) T. H. Green
15. Negative liberty emphasizes on
- (A) freedom of choice
(B) absence of interference
(C) autonomy
(D) self-direction
16. Which of the following is the most accurate description of civil law?
- (A) Civil law is an aspect of public law
(B) Civil law relates to controlling conduct or wrong-doing of which it disapproves
(C) Civil law relates to the enforcement of particular forms of behaviour
(D) Civil law is a form of private law and involves the relationships between individuals
17. Which one of the following would promote economic justice?
- (A) The existence of monopolies
(B) A policy of free trade
(C) A system of graded taxation
(D) A policy of incentives
18. "Self-development' is the essence of
- (A) Classical democracy
(B) Elitist democracy
(C) Participatory democracy
(D) None of the above
19. Democracy as an ideal can be achieved through
- (A) inclusion of new values of human equality
(B) political institutions
(C) transformation of the mode of production
(D) All of the above
20. The book, *State against Democracy* (1988) is written by
- (A) Heller
(B) Hoffman
(C) Kesselman
(D) Kothari
21. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?
- (A) Pluralist theory of democracy insists on separation of powers
(B) Pluralist theory of democracy emphasizes need of territorial decentralization of authority
(C) Pluralist theory of democracy favours introduction of self-government
(D) Pluralist theory of democracy is opposed to frequent elections

22. In what connection, a special Session of the Constituent Assembly was held at midnight on 14–15th August, 1947?
- (A) For Independence Resolution
(B) For Partition of India
(C) For Transfer of Power
(D) None of the above
23. Which of the following is the correct wording of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Federal Democratic Republic
(B) Federal Socialist Democratic Republic
(C) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
(D) Sovereign Democratic Republic
24. Which of the following is *not* a Fundamental Right?
- (A) Equality before law
(B) Equal pay for equal work
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Rights against exploitation
25. The Articles of the Indian Constitution which have bearing on the rights of women are
1. Article 15
 2. Article 39
 3. Article 42
 4. Article 123
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only
26. The Gandhian principles are enumerated in the
- (A) Directive Principles
(B) Fundamental Duties
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) Preamble
27. Which of the following rights was described as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution' by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar?
- (A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Right to Freedom
28. The federal system in India was greatly influenced by the federal system of
- (A) Australia
(B) Canada
(C) United States
(D) None of the above
29. The major benefits of federalism
1. help in quick decision making
 2. give voice to regional interests
 3. create a network of checks and balances
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 only
(D) 2 and 3 only
30. The National Integration Day is observed on
- (A) 1st November
(B) 14th November
(C) 19th November
(D) None of the above

31. Who was the Chairman of the National Integration Council that was reconstituted in 2010?
- (A) Manmohan Singh
(B) Narendra Modi
(C) Rajnath Singh
(D) Sonia Gandhi
32. Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution of India deal with
- (A) executive relations between the Centre and the States
(B) financial relations between the Centre and the States
(C) legislative relations between the Centre and the States
(D) None of the above
33. The Parliament can legislate on a subject in the State list
- (A) if the Supreme Court of India gives authority to the Parliament of India in this regard
(B) if the President of India issues an order authorizing it to do so
(C) if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds of its members declaring it expedient to legislate on a State matter in the national interest
(D) None of the above
34. Which one of the following statements regarding the exercise of judicial review in India is *not* correct?
- (A) A case must be brought before the Supreme Court regarding the validity of a law
(B) Legislative enactments and executive orders may be struck down by the Supreme Court
(C) Unanimous opinion of all the judges is necessary for declaring a law null and void
(D) The power is implicit in the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution
35. Political parties are responsible for maintaining a continuous connection between
- (A) the People and the Government
(B) the People and the Opposition
(C) the President and the Prime Minister
(D) Both (A) and (B)
36. Which of following demerits of political parties is *incorrect*?
- (A) Political parties divide the people and disrupt national unity
(B) Political parties break the rigidity of the separation of powers
(C) Political parties deny freedom of speech and expression to an individual and he becomes a mere cog in the party machinery
(D) Political parties encourage political favouritism

37. Changing party allegiance from the party in which a person got elected is known as
- (A) changing party
 - (B) defection
 - (C) mobility
 - (D) None of the above
38. An interest group forms a pressure group when it
- (A) exerts pressure on government to enact laws in the interest of its members
 - (B) resorts to use of force
 - (C) resorts to general strike and *bandh* to paralyze the governmental functions
 - (D) resorts to unconstitutional methods
39. With reference to regionalism in India, consider the following statements :
1. Regionalism is disintegrating force unlike nationalism which is unifying force.
 2. Regionalism is not conducive with the idea of federalism.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
- (A) 1 only
 - (B) 2 only
 - (C) Both 1 and 2
 - (D) Neither 1 nor 2
40. Strategies that guide government's actions in international relations is called as
- (A) Foreign Aid
 - (B) Foreign Agreement
 - (C) Foreign Policy
 - (D) Foreign Laws
41. The Non-Alligned Movement came into existence mainly through the initiative of
- (A) Yugoslavian President, Joseph Tito
 - (B) Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (C) Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser
 - (D) All of them
42. The United Nations came into existence as a result of
- (A) two world wars
 - (B) a desire of nations to have durable peace
 - (C) efforts to make world free from wars
 - (D) All of the above
43. When was United Nations formed?
- (A) 15th October, 1945
 - (B) 24th October, 1945
 - (C) 25th October, 1945
 - (D) None of the above
44. The provisions for Local Self-Governments are included in the
- (A) Concurrent list
 - (B) State list
 - (C) Union list
 - (D) both State and Union lists with Centre having final say

45. Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines *Panchayati Raj*?
- (A) 243
(B) 243(A)
(C) 243(I)
(D) 243(O)
46. For which areas of constitution of municipal area, the Governor of a State can issue a notification?
- (A) A transitional area
(B) A smaller urban area
(C) A larger urban area
(D) All of the above
47. Which one of the following objectives is **not** included in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment of India?
- (A) To increase the productivity of the land
(B) To generate employment
(C) To provide essential infrastructure facilities and amenities to the people
(D) To reduce regional disparity in development
48. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is **not** applicable to which of the States given below?
- (A) Nagaland and Mizoram
(B) Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland
(C) Mizoram, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir
(D) Jammu & Kashmir and Mizoram
49. The Daying Ering Committee was constituted on
- (A) 11th April, 1964
(B) 12th April, 1965
(C) 12th May, 1965
(D) 12th January, 1966
50. Under which of the following Acts, the Arunachal Pradesh *Panchayati Raj* was introduced?
- (A) Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1987
(B) Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1993
(C) Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1997
(D) Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1999