

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

*Invigilator's signature*

Question Booklet No.

610456

2018

PGT—PAPER—I : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

ROLL NO.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. This Question Booklet contains 50 optional questions. Each question comprises four responses (answers). You will select ONLY ONE response which you consider the best and darken the bubble on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
2. DO NOT write your Name or anything else except Roll No. and the actual answers to the question, anywhere on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
3. DO NOT handle your OMR RESPONSE SHEET in such a manner as to mutilate, fold, etc.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall **20 minutes** after commencement of distribution of the Test Booklet. The invigilator of the Examination Hall will be the time-keeper and his decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall any book, notebook or loose paper, calculator, mobile phone, etc., except his/her admit card and other things paper permitted by the Commission.
6. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop bubbling. Be seated till the OMR RESPONSE SHEET is collected by the invigilator, thereafter you may leave the Examination Hall.
7. Violation of any of the above rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the examination and disqualification from the examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future examinations and interviews to be conducted by the Commission and other such organization (i.e., UPSC, SSC and SPSCs).

**NB: CANDIDATES ARE ALLOWED TO TAKE THIS QUESTION BOOKLET ONLY AFTER COMPLETION OF 2 (TWO) HOURS OF EXAMINATION TIME.**

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

SEAL

SEAL

1. The state conceived by Kautilya in his *Arthashastra* is
  - (A) a police state
  - (B) tax collecting state
  - (C) welfare state
  - (D) communal state
2. Who held the view that 'State is prior to the individual'?
  - (A) Plato
  - (B) Aristotle
  - (C) John Locke
  - (D) Rousseau
3. "States do not come out of an oak or a rock, but from the characters of the men that dwell therein." Who made this observation?
  - (A) Aristotle
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Hobbes
  - (D) Burke
4. According to the Marxists, imperialism is the extension of the
  - (A) Capitalist System
  - (B) Proletariat System
  - (C) Liberal System
  - (D) Socialist System
5. Which of the following books was written by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
  - (A) *The Discovery of India*
  - (B) *Life Divine*
  - (C) *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*
  - (D) *The World Treasury of Modern Religious Thought*
6. When did Mahatma Gandhi give the call for Quit India Movement?
  - (A) August 10, 1940
  - (B) August 15, 1941
  - (C) August 8, 1942
  - (D) August 15, 1943
7. M. N. Roy organized
  - (A) Radical Democratic Party in India
  - (B) Radical national movement
  - (C) Radical militant movement
  - (D) Radical social movement
8. Contemporary Political Science gives prominence to
  - (A) empirical approach
  - (B) historical approach
  - (C) institutional approach
  - (D) modern approach
9. Who is the author of *Politics: Who Gets, What, When and How?*
  - (A) Daniel Lerner
  - (B) David Easton
  - (C) Harold Lasswell
  - (D) J. S. Mill
10. Political Scientists have borrowed ideas such as 'cultural relativism', 'social evolution', 'cultural diffusion' from
  - (A) Anthropology
  - (B) Economics
  - (C) Philosophy
  - (D) Sociology

11. According to traditional view, political science is a study of the \_\_\_\_ in its past, present and future aspects.  
 (A) Government  
 (B) Power  
 (C) State  
 (D) Society
12. What is Skinner's A-B-C of Behaviourism?  
 (A) Antecedents-behaviour-consequences  
 (B) Antecedents-behaviour-conditioning  
 (C) Attitude-behaviour-conclusions  
 (D) Aptitude-behaviour-consequences
13. Who among the following uses the term Political System instead of the State?  
 (A) Bakunin  
 (B) G. H. Almond  
 (C) Miss Follet  
 (D) M. H. Fried
14. The view which holds State as a 'necessary evil' seeks  
 (A) abolition of State  
 (B) limited State  
 (C) promotion of State  
 (D) replacement of State by voluntary organizations
15. The mechanistic view of the state gave rise to the doctrine of  
 (A) anarchism  
 (B) individualism  
 (C) liberalism  
 (D) None of the above
16. The structural-functional and the input-output approaches have been derived from  
 (A) The general systems theory approach  
 (B) The political simulation approach  
 (C) The quantitative approach  
 (D) The sociological approach
17. The theory of origin of State which holds that the State is the result of slow process of growth is known as  
 (A) divine origin theory  
 (B) evolutionary theory  
 (C) force theory  
 (D) social contract theory
18. Who said that life in the state of nature was poor, solitary, nasty, brutish, and short?  
 (A) John Locke  
 (B) Thomas Hobbes  
 (C) Karl Marx  
 (D) Rousseau
19. Legal rights comprise of  
 (A) civil rights  
 (B) economic rights  
 (C) political rights  
 (D) All of the above
20. Who among the following laid down an elaborate defence of personal liberty?  
 (A) J. S. Mill  
 (B) Poulantzas  
 (C) Rawls  
 (D) Robert Michels
21. Political equality is best guaranteed in  
 (A) aristocracy  
 (B) democracy  
 (C) dictatorship  
 (D) oligarchy

22. What is the difference between Private law and Public law?
- (A) Private law refers to the relationship between individual citizens whereas Public law refers to the relationship between individual citizens and the State
  - (B) Public law refers to the relationship between individual citizens. Private law refers to the relationship between individual citizens and the State
  - (C) Private law relates to crimes committed inside the home. Public law relates to crimes committed in public places
  - (D) Private law relates to court hearings conducted in private. Public law relates to court hearings conducted in public
23. Rawl's principle of distributive justice is based on the notion of
- (A) difference principle
  - (B) equality
  - (C) entitlement
  - (D) merit
24. Political socialization is the process of induction into the political culture and the psychological dimension of the
- (A) economic system
  - (B) political system
  - (C) socio-economic system
  - (D) social system
25. Democracy in its narrow sense means
- (A) a form of government
  - (B) a type of State
  - (C) an order of society
  - (D) rule of the many
26. The traditional approaches to the study of comparative politics neglected the
- (A) comparison of constitutions
  - (B) description of institution
  - (C) empirical investigations
  - (D) study of governments
27. Parliamentary form of Government was first developed in
- (A) France
  - (B) Greece
  - (C) United Kingdom
  - (D) Switzerland
28. Presidential system of Government is
- (A) neither responsible nor representative
  - (B) representative without being responsible
  - (C) responsible without being representative
  - (D) None of the above
29. The third world countries have opposed all kinds of
- (A) internationalism
  - (B) imperialism
  - (C) nationalism
  - (D) None of the above
30. Which Committee was appointed to prepare guidelines for the Constituent Assembly?
- (A) Advisory Committee
  - (B) Congress Expert Committee
  - (C) Drafting Committee
  - (D) Union Powers Committee
31. Right to Freedom in Indian Constitution is provided under
- (A) Articles 15 to 18
  - (B) Articles 17 to 21
  - (C) Articles 19 to 22
  - (D) None of the above

32. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India by the  
 (A) 41st Amendment Act  
 (B) 42nd Amendment Act  
 (C) 43rd Amendment Act  
 (D) None of the above
33. Directive Principles of State Policy is provided in  
 (A) Part-II of Indian Constitution  
 (B) Part-III of Indian Constitution  
 (C) Part-IV of Indian Constitution  
 (D) Part-V of Indian Constitution
34. Which Part of the Constitution of India elaborates the basic provisions regarding the distribution of powers between the central and provincial governments?  
 (A) Part X  
 (B) Part XI  
 (C) Part XII  
 (D) Part XIV
35. Setting up of a permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Governmental Council under Article 263 was recommended by  
 (A) Kothari Commission  
 (B) Ashok Mehta Committee  
 (C) Sarkaria Commission  
 (D) None of the above
36. The power of judicial review in India is enjoyed by  
 (A) The Supreme Court alone  
 (B) The Supreme Court as well as High Courts  
 (C) All the Courts  
 (D) The President of India
37. Which among the following is modern interest-cum-pressure group?  
 (A) Environmental groups  
 (B) Municipality  
 (C) Trade Union  
 (D) NGOs
38. The origin of Cold War can be traced to  
 (A) Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962  
 (B) First World War in Europe  
 (C) Korean War in 1950-53  
 (D) Second World War in Europe
39. Globalization implies  
 (A) the growth of a single unified market  
 (B) financial market system is centred in a single State  
 (C) geographical location of a firm is of utmost importance  
 (D) foreign capitalist transaction
40. The United Nations' General Assembly has designated, the year 2012 as the International Year of  
 (A) Forests  
 (B) Planet Earth  
 (C) Reconciliation  
 (D) Sustainable Energy for All
41. Indian foreign policy is based on several principles, one of which is  
 (A) *Panchsheel*  
 (B) Live and Let Live  
 (C) Satyameva Jayate  
 (D) None of the above
42. India is holding talks with ASEAN to extend which highway to Vietnam?  
 (A) India-Myanmar-Bangladesh  
 (B) India-Myanmar-China  
 (C) India-Myanmar-Korea  
 (D) India-Myanmar-Thailand
43. India and which country signed Comprehensive Anti-terror Pact Agreement in November 2017 for enhancing bilateral cooperation?  
 (A) China  
 (B) Germany  
 (C) Pakistan  
 (D) Russia

44. What was the theme of 17th Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit?
- (A) Peace and Solidarity for Development
  - (B) Sovereignty and Sustainable Development
  - (C) Peace, Sovereignty and Solidarity for Development
  - (D) Peace, Sovereignty and Sustainable Development
45. When was SAARC formed?
- (A) 7th November, 1984
  - (B) 5th September, 1985
  - (C) 3rd October, 1985
  - (D) 8th December, 1985
46. According to 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, how many seats are reserved for women in urban local self-institution?
- (A) Three-fourth
  - (B) Fifty percent
  - (C) One-fourth
  - (D) None of the above
47. The *Panchayati Raj* Institution is based on the principle of
- (A) Decentralization
  - (B) Deconcentration
  - (C) Democratic centralism
  - (D) Democratic decentralization
48. The Daying Ering Committee Report was submitted in
- (A) 11th August, 1964
  - (B) January 1965
  - (C) January 1966
  - (D) January 1967
49. The quorum for a meeting of the *Gram Panchayat* in Arunachal Pradesh shall be
- (A) half of the total number of members
  - (B) one-third of the total number of members
  - (C) one-fourth of the total number of members
  - (D) one-fifth of the total number of members
50. The *Zilla Parishad* in Arunachal Pradesh shall hold meeting of its office at least once in every
- (A) 2 months
  - (B) 3 months
  - (C) 4 months
  - (D) 5 months