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**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2013**

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.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on this  
Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
*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”**.
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

Your Roll No.

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## ROUGH WORK

1. Cultural Rights are proposed by :  
 (A) Locke (B) Will Kymlica  
 (C) Kant (D) Bentham
2. Which one of the following is suggested by the concept of Universal Citizenship ?  
 (A) Single citizenship in the world (B) Identical rights for all persons  
 (C) Identical rights for all citizens (D) Common rights for all
3. Positive Liberty is advocated by :  
 (A) J.S. Mill (B) Isaiah Berlin  
 (C) Locke (D) T.H. Green
4. One of the following is correct with regard to all thoughts of social contract :  
 (A) Belief in innate rights  
 (B) Principle of separation of powers  
 (C) Formation of public authority with social consent  
 (D) Erasing distinction between law and liberty
5. Concept of Civil Society as the arena of cultural politics was propounded by :  
 (A) Gramsci (B) Hegel  
 (C) Locke (D) Habermas
6. The German ideology was written by :  
 (A) Lenin (B) Marx  
 (C) Marx and Engels (D) Engels
7. 'Sovereignty is the supreme power of State, over citizens and subjects unhindered by law', stated :  
 (A) Laski (B) Bodin  
 (C) Gardner (D) Hobbes
8. According to pluralist theory :  
 (A) State is one among several associations (B) State is the Sovereign association  
 (C) State is subordinate to other associations (D) State includes the whole society
9. 'Representative democracy is a mode of selecting leaders from a given set of elites who compete for people's vote' was stated by :  
 (A) Schumpeter (B) Robert Dahl  
 (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (D) Rousseau
10. One of the following principles is rejected by Fascism :  
 (A) Organic Solidarity (B) Rights and Liberties  
 (C) Racial Superiority (D) Personal loyalty to leader

11. In Marxist thought the concept of hegemony is associated with :  
 (A) Gramsci (B) Marx  
 (C) Mao (D) Lenin
12. The Central Idea of 'poverty of philosophy' written by Marx is :  
 (A) Method (B) Analysis of politics  
 (C) Dictatorship of proletariat (D) Critique of Utopian Socialism
13. The subordination of individual to the State is an essential feature of :  
 (A) Socialist doctrine (B) Feudal doctrine  
 (C) Conservative doctrine (D) Fascist doctrine
14. 'Government and all forms of institutionalised authority is a constraint on individual liberty,' according to :  
 (A) Anarchy (B) Liberalism  
 (C) Individualism (D) Socialism
15. World System analysis is a critique of both modernisation theory and :  
 (A) Realist theory (B) Marxist theory  
 (C) Dependency theory (D) Idealist theory
16. What is a negative liberty ?  
 (A) Freedom to choose (B) Absence of external hindrances  
 (C) Absence of constraints of law (D) Freedom to pursue one's own good
17. One of the following can't be considered as theorist of democracy :  
 (A) Nietzsche (B) Rousseau  
 (C) J.S. Mill (D) Locke
18. 'Over himself, over his mind and body, the individual is sovereign', was stated by :  
 (A) Kant (B) Bodin  
 (C) J.S. Mill (D) Hobbes
19. One of the following is not a proponent of theory of Natural Rights :  
 (A) Bentham (B) Locke  
 (C) Thomas Jefferson (D) Hobbes
20. 'State is viewed as an embodiment of the collective consciousness of the people cultures' was said by :  
 (A) Hobbes (B) Rousseau  
 (C) Bodin (D) Hegel
21. Plural voting to the higher educated citizens was advocated by :  
 (A) J. Bentham (B) J.S. Mill  
 (C) J.J. Rousseau (D) Green

22. The book 'Social Contract' was authored by :  
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) J.J. Rousseau  
(C) John Locke (D) J.S. Mill
23. 'State comes into existence for the sake of life and it continues for the sake of good life', was stated by :  
(A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Green (D) Bentham
24. The committee that was constituted to study the feasibility of Right to Information was :  
(A) Shourie committee (B) Chavan committee  
(C) Goswami committee (D) Vohra committee
25. The abolition of post of Governor of a State was recommended by :  
(A) Sarkaria Commission  
(B) Second Administrative Reforms Commission  
(C) The Governor's Conference  
(D) Rajamannar Committee
26. Who declared 'Swaraj is my birth right' ?  
(A) Gandhi (B) Tilak  
(C) Vivekananda (D) S.C. Bose
27. The Muslim League passed Pakistan resolution in the year :  
(A) 1939 (B) 1940  
(C) 1941 (D) 1942
28. The Indian Home Rule League was founded by :  
(A) Annie Besant (B) B.G Tilak  
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru (D) Motilal Nehru
29. The principle of election to Imperial Legislature and Provincial Councils was introduced by :  
(A) The Government of India Act 1858 (B) The Indian Councils Act 1861  
(C) The Indian Councils Act 1892 (D) The Indian Councils Act 1909
30. The principle of communal representation in India was first introduced by :  
(A) The Indian Councils Act 1861 (B) The Indian Councils Act 1892  
(C) The Indian Councils Act 1909 (D) The Government of India Act 1919
31. The Constituent Assembly of India was set up according to the proposals of :  
(A) The Cripps Mission (B) The Cabinet Plan  
(C) The Rajaji Plan (D) The Mountbatten plan

32. The Constituent Assembly of India borrowed the concept of independent judiciary from :  
(A) The Constitution of USSR (B) The Constitution of England  
(C) The Constitution of USA (D) The Govt. of India Act 1935
33. The Constitution of India is Parliamentary because :  
(A) There is an elected President  
(B) There is a Council of Ministers  
(C) There is a Parliament  
(D) The Executive is responsible to Legislature
34. The Constitution of India is republican because :  
(A) It provides for an elected Parliament (B) It contains Fundamental Rights  
(C) It provides for Adult Franchise (D) It has no hereditary element
35. One of the following is not included in Fundamental Rights embodied in the Constitution of India :  
(A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom  
(C) Right to adequate means of livelihood (D) Right against exploitation
36. Which one of the following is incorrect ?  
(A) President appoints Prime Minister  
(B) President appoints Attorney General of India  
(C) President appoints Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(D) President appoints Comptroller and Auditor General of India
37. The Council of States is a weaker Chamber than the House of People because :  
(A) It consists of only 250 members  
(B) 12 of its members are nominated by President  
(C) The Vice President of India is its Chairman  
(D) It does not exercise effective control over Executive
38. One of the following is a Unitary feature of Indian Constitution :  
(A) It provides for an elected President  
(B) It provides for Single Citizenship  
(C) It provides for a bicameral Legislature at the centre  
(D) It provides for a Parliamentary System of Government
39. Who among the following thinkers is not a realist ?  
(A) Bentham (B) Morgenthau  
(C) Thucydides (D) Hobbes

40. Which of the following is not a feature of a Secular State ?  
 (A) It recognises all religions  
 (B) It extends religious freedom to its citizens  
 (C) It is not guided by any religion in its policies  
 (D) It treats all citizens equal before law irrespective of religious faith
41. The 'Servants of India Society' was formed by :  
 (A) M.G. Ranade (B) G.K. Gokhale  
 (C) S.N. Banerjee (D) Dada Bhai Naoroji
42. 'Nationalism is the religion that comes from god' was said by :  
 (A) B.G. Tilak (B) Vivekananda  
 (C) Dayananda Saraswati (D) Aurobindo Ghosh
43. 'Give me blood and I will give you freedom' was said by :  
 (A) Sardar Patel (B) Subas Chandra Bose  
 (C) Chandrashekhar Azad (D) Bhagat Singh
44. Under which Act federation was envisaged ?  
 (A) 1909 Act (B) 1919 Act  
 (C) 1935 Act (D) 1947 Act
45. 'The preamble is the key to the Constitution', was said by :  
 (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
 (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Pandit Nehru
46. By which amendment the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added in the preamble of the Constitution ?  
 (A) 24<sup>th</sup> amendment (B) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment  
 (C) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment (D) 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment
47. The amendment process of the Constitution is described in Article :  
 (A) 352 (B) 368  
 (C) 370 (D) 395
48. Which Article gives special position or status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?  
 (A) 170 (B) 270  
 (C) 370 (D) 371
49. Secular State in India means :  
 (A) State is anti religion (B) State is based on religion  
 (C) State is neutral in religion (D) State is irreligious

50. Universal adult franchise was granted by :  
(A) Act of 1919 (B) Act of 1935  
(C) By Parliament (D) By Indian Constitution
51. The emergency provisions of the Constitution have been modelled on the pattern of :  
(A) American Constitution (B) Chinese Constitution  
(C) Russian Constitution (D) Weimar Constitution
52. The Preamble and Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been based on :  
(A) Russian Constitution (B) German Constitution  
(C) American Constitution (D) Swiss Constitution
53. The concurrent list in Indian Constitution is based on :  
(A) South African Constitution (B) Australian Constitution  
(C) Russian Constitution (D) Chinese Constitution
54. The word 'Union' in the First Article of the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from :  
(A) American Constitution (B) Chinese Constitution  
(C) Japanese Constitution (D) Canadian Constitution
55. The 'Objective Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly was moved by :  
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Sardar Patel
56. The demand for Constituent Assembly was first mooted by :  
(A) B.G. Tilak (B) M.K. Gandhi  
(C) M.N. Roy (D) Annie Besant
57. The words 'procedure established by law' used in the Indian Constitution are taken from :  
(A) American Constitution (B) Russian Constitution  
(C) Chinese Constitution (D) Japanese Constitution
58. Fundamental Duties have been incorporated in the Indian Constitution by the amendment :  
(A) 24<sup>th</sup> (B) 40<sup>th</sup>  
(C) 42<sup>nd</sup> (D) 44<sup>th</sup>
59. Which Article described six freedoms ?  
(A) 14 (B) 15  
(C) 16 (D) 19
60. By which amendment 'Right to Property' has been omitted ?  
(A) 24<sup>th</sup> (B) 31<sup>st</sup>  
(C) 42<sup>nd</sup> (D) 44<sup>th</sup>



61. "Directive principles are post dated cheque". Who said this ?  
 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) K.T. Shah  
 (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
62. Parliament got the power to amend the Fundamental Rights by the amendment :  
 (A) 24 (B) 25  
 (C) 26 (D) 42
63. Which writ is issued by Supreme Court against the wrongful imprisonment ?  
 (A) Mandamus (B) Habeas Corpus  
 (C) Quo Warranto (D) Prohibition
64. The Chief Justice who heard and decided the famous Golak Nath case was :  
 (A) Justice H.R. Khanna (B) Justice Subba Rao  
 (C) Justice P.N. Bhagwati (D) Justice R.S. Pathak
65. The enforcement of Directive Principles depend on :  
 (A) People (B) Judiciary  
 (C) Opposition Party (D) Ruling Party
66. Equality before Law or Equal protection of law has been modelled on the Constitution of :  
 (A) Great Britain (B) America  
 (C) Russia (D) Switzerland
67. Article 32 deals with :  
 (A) Right against Exploitation (B) Right to Freedom of Religion  
 (C) Cultural and Educational Rights (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
68. For which Right Ambedkar remarked, 'It is the heart and soul of the Constitution' ?  
 (A) Right to Freedom (B) Right to Equality  
 (C) Right against Exploitation (D) Right to Constitution and Remedies
69. The President of India has power to suspend :  
 (A) Fundamental Rights described in Article 19  
 (B) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles  
 (C) Directive Principles only  
 (D) All Fundamental Rights
70. Which Directive Principle is nearer to Gandhiji's philosophy ?  
 (A) Equal pay for Equal work (B) Separation of Executive from Judiciary  
 (C) Strengthening of Gram Panchayats (D) Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid

71. Which is not the Directive Principle of State policy ?  
(A) Participation of workers in management of Industries  
(B) Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry  
(C) Uniform civil code for all citizens  
(D) Abolition of Untouchability
72. Who administers the oath of the office to the President ?  
(A) Vice President of India  
(B) Prime Minister of India  
(C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India  
(D) Speaker of Lok Sabha
73. The resolution for the impeachment of President of India must be supported by :  
(A) 1/3 Members  
(B) 1/4 Members  
(C) 1/2 Members  
(D) 50 Members
74. The emergency powers of the President are modelled on the Constitution of :  
(A) USSR  
(B) USA  
(C) Germany  
(D) South Africa
75. The President can declare financial emergency according to the Article :  
(A) 352  
(B) 356  
(C) 360  
(D) 362
76. In case the office of President and Vice President falls vacant, who assumes the office of the President ?  
(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(B) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
(C) Attorney General  
(D) Solicitor General
77. The idea of office of Vice President has been borrowed from the Constitution of :  
(A) China  
(B) Japan  
(C) USA  
(D) USSR
78. The provision of nomination of 12 members in the Rajya Sabha by the President is based on the Constitution of :  
(A) Canada  
(B) Australia  
(C) Ireland  
(D) China
79. The election of Vice President of India is done by :  
(A) President and Prime Minister  
(B) Members of Lok Sabha  
(C) Members of Rajya Sabha  
(D) Members of Parliament in a joint sitting
80. Which of the following statements is wrong ?  
(A) Indian President has veto power  
(B) Indian President is like the British King  
(C) Indian President is a constitutional head  
(D) Indian President is part of Parliament

81. Indian Parliament consist of :  
(A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
(B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers  
(C) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President  
(D) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Prime Minister
82. How many members can table the 'No Confidence Motion' against the Council of Ministers in Lok Sabha ?  
(A) 30 (B) 50  
(C) 60 (D) 40
83. Who finally decides the disqualification of the Member of the Parliament ?  
(A) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (B) Chief Election Commissioner  
(C) Attorney General of India (D) President of India
84. The duration of the ordinance issued by President is :  
(A) Two months  
(B) Six months from the date of issue  
(C) Six weeks from the date of Assembly of Parliament  
(D) Indefinite period
85. The joint sitting of Parliament is prescribed by :  
(A) President of India (B) Vice President of India  
(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha (D) Senior most member of Parliament
86. Money bill can be returned by President :  
(A) Once (B) Twice  
(C) Cannot be returned (D) Thrice
87. Who was the first Speaker of Indian Parliament ?  
(A) G.V. Mavlankar (B) Anant Shaynam Ayyangar  
(C) Sardar Hukum Singh (D) Balram Jakhar
88. Which Constitutional amendment stopped defection of members ?  
(A) 42 (B) 52  
(C) 62 (D) 72
89. Lowering of the age of the voters is done by Constitutional amendment :  
(A) 59<sup>th</sup> (B) 62<sup>nd</sup>  
(C) 61<sup>st</sup> (D) 70<sup>th</sup>

90. The 59<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution is concerned with :  
 (A) Emergency powers of the President  
 (B) Lowering of the age of the voters  
 (C) Financial Emergency  
 (D) Disqualification of members of Rajya Sabha
91. The powers of the Supreme Court can be enlarged by :  
 (A) Cabinet (B) Parliament  
 (C) President (D) Prime Minister
92. The number of the judges of Supreme Court is :  
 (A) 18 (B) 22  
 (C) 25 (D) 31
93. The President of India seeks the advice of Supreme Court on important matters of the state :  
 (A) President must accept it (B) President can accept or reject it  
 (C) President must consult Prime Minister on it (D) President must consult Vice President
94. The Judge of Supreme Court can be removed after the resolution in the Parliament by the President :  
 (A) It must be passed by Lok Sabha  
 (B) It must be passed by Rajya Sabha  
 (C) It must be passed by both Houses in the same session  
 (D) It must be passed by Parliament by simple majority
95. The number of judges who hear the case involving interpretation of the Constitution is :  
 (A) Three (B) Four  
 (C) Five (D) Seven
96. The Constitution empowers Supreme Court to review its Judgements or orders under Article :  
 (A) 135 (B) 136  
 (C) 137 (D) 138
97. In Indian federation who has got the power to include a new State in the Union ?  
 (A) President (B) Prime Minister  
 (C) Council of Ministers (D) Parliament
98. Which of the following is a concurrent subject ?  
 (A) Education (B) Health  
 (C) Police (D) Agriculture
99. The Interstate Councils are established by the Central government :  
 (A) To settle disputes between States (B) To distribute the income  
 (C) To cooperate in planning (D) None of the above

100. Sarkaria Commission was appointed in the regime of :  
(A) Indira Gandhi (B) Rajiv Gandhi  
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao (D) Deve Gowda
101. For different States special grants are decided by :  
(A) President (B) Prime Minister  
(C) Parliament (D) Planning Commission
102. In which Federation there is no provision for concurrent list ?  
(A) India (B) Australia  
(C) USA (D) Canada
103. The source of authority in Medieval Europe was :  
(A) Pope (B) King  
(C) Religion (D) God
104. 'Population Control and Family Planning' is included in the list :  
(A) Union List (B) State List  
(C) Concurrent List (D) Residency List
105. The three lists dividing powers between the States and the Union are described in the schedule :  
(A) IV th (B) VI th  
(C) IX th (D) X th
106. The Constitution of India declares India to be :  
(A) A Union of State (B) A Federal State  
(C) A Quasi Federal State (D) None of the above
107. Article 356 deals with :  
(A) National Emergency (B) Financial Emergency  
(C) State Emergency (D) External Emergency
108. Residuary powers in India belong to :  
(A) State Legislature (B) Union Parliament  
(C) Supreme Court (D) Parliament and State Legislature
109. A money bill originates only in :  
(A) Council of States (B) House of the People  
(C) Parliament (D) Office of President
110. Which of the following is a pressure group ?  
(A) TADA (B) CPI  
(C) AITUC (D) BJP

111. Policy of mixed economy refers to :  
(A) Feudalism and capitalism (B) Private sector and public sector  
(C) State intervention (D) State control
112. Procedure of amendment to the constitution is given in :  
(A) Article 370 (B) Article 368  
(C) Article 366 (D) Article 358
113. Grass roots democracy is related to :  
(A) Regional Politics (B) Tribal Politics  
(C) Panchayati Raj System (D) Women Politics
114. Telangana Rashtra Samithi is a sub regional party of :  
(A) Tamil Nadu (B) Andhra Pradesh  
(C) Karnataka (D) Odisha
115. A new All India Service is created by :  
(A) Resolution from Rajya Sabha (B) Resolution from Lok Sabha  
(C) With the initiative of President (D) Approval of Vice President
116. When the Senate of the United States sits for a trial for impeachment of the US President, the House is presided over by the ?  
(A) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
(B) President of the House  
(C) Vice President of the United States  
(D) Senator representing the largest province of the United States
117. The concept of Moral Rights was propounded by :  
(A) I. Kant (B) Hegel  
(C) Bentham (D) Voltaire
118. Which of the following thinkers defended representative democracy against direct democracy ?  
(A) Hobbes (B) Mill  
(C) Rousseau (D) Aristotle
119. The chief exponent of the legal theory of sovereignty is :  
(A) Austin (B) Bodin  
(C) Rousseau (D) Locke
120. Politics 'as authoritative allocation of value' was stated by :  
(A) David Easton (B) Harold Laswell  
(C) Charles Merriam (D) Almond

## **ROUGH WORK**

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