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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. **01381**

Subject Code : 21

Subject : Political Science

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 165

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 31 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **165** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers **ONLY** on the **separate OMR Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BLACK BALL POINT PEN**. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet)** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

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Invigilator's signature

RS - 7/21

(Turn over)

2018

1. Who said the following :
 "Political Theory is, quite simply, man's attempts to consciously understand and solve the problems of his group life and organization. Thus, political theory is an intellectual tradition and its history consists of evolution of men's thoughts about political problems over time" ?
- (A) David Held
 (B) George Catlin
 (C) J. Plamentz
 (D) George H. Sabine
2. What are the three elements of political theory according to David Easton ?
- (A) Descriptive Statements, Pure Theory and Value Theory
 (B) Descriptive, Generalizations and Moral Components
 (C) Description, Explanation and Evaluation
 (D) Description, Value Theory and Evaluation
3. Who is the author of "Human Nature in Politics" ?
- (A) Arthur Bentley
 (B) Graham Wallas
 (C) Max Weber
 (D) R. M. Gettel
4. Which of the following was a leading contributor to the development of Behaviouralism ?
- (A) French School
 (B) London School
 (C) Harvard School
 (D) Chicago School
5. In which year Charles Merriam's book "New Aspects of Politics" was published ?
- (A) 1921
 (B) 1925
 (C) 1927
 (D) 1929
6. Which one of the following book is written by Harold Lasswell ?
- (A) Process of Government
 (B) The Science and Method in Politics
 (C) Politics : Who Gets What, When, How
 (D) Wealth of Nations

7. What was the major reason for the decline of political theory according to Dante Germino ?
- (A) Value-Based Analysis
 - (B) Ideological Reductionism
 - (C) Reason-Based Analysis
 - (D) Modernist Analysis
8. Who developed the "Deconstruction" Approach ?
- (A) Levi Strauss
 - (B) Jacques Derrida
 - (C) Roland Barthes
 - (D) Martin Heidegger
9. Which one of the following is not a School of Thought of Western Tradition regarding the nature of law ?
- (A) Natural Law School
 - (B) Analytical Jurisprudence
 - (C) Historical Jurisprudence
 - (D) Economic Jurisprudence
10. Who was John Austin ?
- (A) An American Jurist
 - (B) An English Jurist
 - (C) An Austrian Jurist
 - (D) An Italian Jurist
11. Who stated that "Liberty within the State is thus a relative and regulated liberty: it is the greatest common measure of liberty which is possible for all, as determined and defined, (1) by the need of each to enjoy similar and equal liberty with others; and (2) by the need of all to enjoy the specific liberty of realizing specific capacity" ?
- (A) J. S. Mill
 - (B) Ernest Barker
 - (C) John Locke
 - (D) Ernest Renan
12. Who has written the famous essay "Two Concepts of Liberty" ?
- (A) Lord Acton
 - (B) Tocqueville
 - (C) R. H. Tawney
 - (D) Isaiah Berlin

13. Which one of the following is not an element of Justice ?
- (A) Truth
 - (B) Uniformity
 - (C) Baisness
 - (D) Equality before Law
14. What is the basic argument of historical theory of rights ?
- (A) Rights are given by God
 - (B) Rights are the product of a long historical process
 - (C) Rights are not granted by the state, but they come from the very nature of man
 - (D) Rights emanates from the dictates of human reason
15. What term has been originated by Antoine Louis Claude Destutt de Tracy ?
- (A) Ideology
 - (B) Modernism
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) Post-Modernism
16. Who described liberalism as "principal enemy of conservatism with all its attendant trappings of individual autonomy and the natural rights of man" ?
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) Roger Scruton
 - (C) Herbert Spancer
 - (D) Arthur Bentley
17. Who advocated the principle of Laissez-faire ?
- (A) Vincent Smith
 - (B) Karl Marx
 - (C) Adam Smith
 - (D) Robert Owen
18. The word, "Sociare", from which the term "socialist" has been derived, belongs to :
- (A) Latin Language
 - (B) Greek Language
 - (C) German Language
 - (D) French Language
19. Which one of the following is not a part of Communism ?
- (A) Common Ownership
 - (B) Classless Society
 - (C) State Collectivization
 - (D) Class Conflict

20. What constitutes to be a feature of egalitarian feminism ?
- Essentialism
 - Sisterhood
 - Gender Equality
 - Sexual Liberation
21. Communitarianism sprang into prominence in the early 1980s due to the writings of following four scholars _____.
- Michael Edward, Alisdair MacIntyre, Michael Walzer and Charles Taylor
 - Michael Sandel, C. B. Macpherson, Michael Walzer, and Charles Taylor
 - Michael Sandel, Alisdair MacIntyre, Francis Fukuyama and Charles Taylor
 - Michael Sandel, Alisdair MacIntyre, Michael Walzer and Charles Taylor
22. Which theory of democracy contains the concept of "Iron Law of Oligarchy" ?
- Pluralist Theory
 - Participatory Theory
 - Marxist Theory
 - Elitist Theory
23. Who considered Civil Society as a "system of needs" ?
- G. W. F. Hegal
 - Herbert Marcuse
 - Karl Marx
 - Antonio Gramsci
24. How has H. V. Wiseman defined the concepts of power ?
- "The production of intended effects"
 - "A kind of influence"
 - "The ability to get one's wishes carried out despite opposite"
 - "The ability of a person to fulfill his desires"

25. How has Max Weber classified the authority ?
- (A) Psychological Authority, Political Authority and Economic Authority
 - (B) Rational-Legal Authority, Political Authority and Charismatic Authority
 - (C) Economic Authority, Traditional Authority and Charismatic Authority
 - (D) Rational-Legal Authority, Traditional Authority and Charismatic Authority
26. Which traditional thinker brought out the significance of power in the political phenomenon ?
- (A) Nietzsche
 - (B) Catlin
 - (C) Lasswell
 - (D) Merriam
27. What should not be done by a political system to maintain its legitimacy ?
- (A) Respect for Customs and Traditions
 - (B) Suppression of the Citizens
 - (C) Charismatic Leadership
 - (D) Periodic Elections
28. Who advocated the functional theory that outlines social stratification as necessary to meet the needs of complex social systems ?
- (A) Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Talcott Parsons
29. When the concept of "Political Culture" was introduced in Political Science ?
- (A) 1936
 - (B) 1946
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1966
30. According to Gabriel A. Almond and G. B. Powell, Jr., political socialization is the process by which political cultures are :
- (A) Maintained
 - (B) Changed
 - (C) Maintained and changed
 - (D) Maintained, changed and destroyed

31. Which is not a stage of political modernization ?
- (A) Stage of contact and control
 - (B) Stage of reaction and counter-action
 - (C) Stage of contradiction and emancipation
 - (D) Stage of action of direction
32. Who is the author of "The Politics of Modernization" ?
- (A) Dennis Kavanagh
 - (B) David Apter
 - (C) Samuel Beer
 - (D) Sidney Verba
33. Which book is authored by L. W. Milbrath ?
- (A) Political Activism
 - (B) Political Rationalism
 - (C) Political Participation
 - (D) Political Man
34. According to Plato, which four cardinal virtues are possessed by an ideal state ?
- (A) Wisdom, law, discipline and justice
 - (B) Wisdom, courage, discipline and justice
 - (C) Wisdom, courage, corruption and justice
 - (D) Wisdom, courage, discipline and democracy
35. What are the names of major works of Plato ?
- (A) The Republic, the Ideal State and the Laws
 - (B) The Republic, the Laws and the Justice
 - (C) The Republic, the Statesman and the Laws
 - (D) The Republic, the Statesman and the Ideal State
36. Who has characterized Plato as anti-individualist, anti-humanist and anti-democratic thinker ?
- (A) Ernest Barker
 - (B) C. L. Wayper
 - (C) Francis Coker
 - (D) Karl Popper

37. What is the name of Aristotle's birth place ?
- (A) Argos
 - (B) Stagira
 - (C) Delphi
 - (D) Thebes
38. According to Aristotle, which quality is required for office-bearers in high positions to ensure the constitutional stability ?
- (A) Loyalty to the established constitution
 - (B) Average administrative capacity
 - (C) Stumpy integrity of character, goodness and justice in forms
 - (D) Poor decision-making capacity
39. Why Aristotle's theory of state has been criticized ?
- (A) Because it is violent in character
 - (B) Because it is socialist in character
 - (C) Because it is totalitarian in character
 - (D) Because it is separatist in character
40. What is the central concept of Machiavelli's political philosophy ?
- (A) Justice
 - (B) Human Rights
 - (C) Power of the State
 - (D) Freedom of Individuals
41. Which one of the following is not a work of Machiavelli ?
- (A) The Prince
 - (B) Politics
 - (C) The Art of War
 - (D) Th Discourses
42. Who characterized Machiavelli as a teacher of evil ?
- (A) Leo Strauss
 - (B) C. E. M. Joad
 - (C) Thomas Kuhn
 - (D) J. H. Plumb

43. Which right has been considered as an inalienable right of individuals by Thomas Hobbes ?
- (A) Right to Liberty
 - (B) Right to Work
 - (C) Right to Self-Preservation
 - (D) Right to Vote
44. What were the main cause of rivalry and conflict among individuals in the state of nature according to Thomas Hobbes ?
- (A) Competition, diffidence and glory
 - (B) Competition, struggle and jealousy
 - (C) Competition, poverty and hunger
 - (D) Poverty, hunger and wealth
45. In which year "Two Treatises of Government" was published ?
- (A) 1660
 - (B) 1670
 - (C) 1680
 - (D) 1690
46. What was the fundamental objective of human beings behind their unification into a commonwealth according to John Locke ?
- (A) Protection of their natural rights
 - (B) Preservation of state of nature
 - (C) Preservation of power
 - (D) Preservation of tyranny
47. What was the opinion of J. J. Rousseau ?
- (A) People must be forced to obey the rulers
 - (B) The majority is always right
 - (C) General will is superior to the selfish interests of individuals
 - (D) Rule of the army should be established
48. Who characterized J. J. Rousseau as the progenitor of the modern nation-states ?
- (A) Alfred Cobban
 - (B) J. S. McClelland
 - (C) G. D. H. Cole
 - (D) Lucio Colletti

49. How would class struggle end according to Karl Marx ?
- (A) With the rise of feudalism
 (B) With the rise of bourgeoisie
 (C) With the end of feudalism
 (D) With the destruction of capitalism
50. Which is the central concept of Karl Marx's theory of surplus value ?
- (A) Historical Materialism
 (B) Class Antagonism
 (C) Critique of Political Economy
 (D) Dialectical Materialism
51. What is the basic feature of John Rawl's theory of Justice ?
- (A) Rejection of Authoritarianism
 (B) Rejection of Utilitarianism
 (C) Rejection of Feminism
 (D) Rejection of Post-Colonialism
52. How many principles of justice have been discussed by John Rawls in his theory of justice ?
- (A) Two Principles
 (B) Six Principles
 (C) Eight Principles
 (D) Ten Principles
53. Which book has not been written by Robert Nozick ?
- (A) Anarchy, State and Utopia
 (B) Philosophical Explanations
 (C) The Nature of Rationality
 (D) The Road to Serfdom
54. Kautilya's Arthashastra contains :
- (A) Ten books
 (B) Fifteen books
 (C) Twenty books
 (D) Twenty five books
55. What was the basic feature of the state of nature according to Kautilya ?
- (A) Sampuranyaya
 (B) Singhanyaya
 (C) Satyanyaya
 (D) Matsyanyaya

56. How many sources of state law had been described by Kautilya in Arthashastra ?
- (A) Four
(B) Eight
(C) Twelve
(D) Sixteen
57. Which movement was started by Raja Rammohan Roy ?
- (A) Arya Samaj
(B) Dev Samaj
(C) Prajatantra Samaj
(D) Brahmo Samaj
58. Who was the founder of Atmiya Sabha ?
- (A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) G. K. Gokhale
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy
(D) B. G. Tilak
59. What is role of science according to Swami Vivekananda ?
- (A) It is causing destruction in the world
(B) It is creating division in the international community
(C) It is promoting narrow nationalism
(D) It is bringing the world together and accelerating the universal unity.
60. Gopal Krishna Gokhle was against the :
- (A) Local self-government
(B) Communal harmony
(C) Violence
(D) Individual Liberty
61. What is the three-fold programme for effective political action according to B. G. Tilak ?
- (A) Bycott, violence and national education
(B) Bycott, swadeshi and national education
(C) Bycott, war and peace
(D) Bycott, localism and internationalism.

62. According to whom, "Nationalism is immortal; nationalism cannot die, because it is no human thing; it is God who is working in Bengal" ?
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
 (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (C) G. H. Gokhle
 (D) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
63. Gandhian idea of Sarvodaya is the apex of :
- (A) Gandhian Nationalism
 (B) Gandhian Spiritualism
 (C) Gandhian Socialism
 (D) Gandhian Materialism
64. What are the basic principles of Gandhian Philosophy of Satyagraha ?
- (A) Truth, Non-violence and Self-suffering
 (B) Truth, Violence and Struggle
 (C) Truth, Non-violence and Profit
 (D) Truth, Non-violence and Irrationality
65. Which one of the following books is not written by B. R. Ambedkar ?
- (A) Annihilation of Caste
 (B) Pakistan Or Partition of India
 (C) State and Minorities
 (D) Reason, Romanticism and Revolution
66. What was the message of B. R. Ambedkar to his followers ?
- (A) "Be Educated, Be Organised and Be Agitated"
 (B) "Be Disorganised, Be Fighter and Face the Fate"
 (C) "Be Disciplined, Fighter and Maker"
 (D) "Be Disciplined and Spiritual"
67. How Public Administration has been defined by Woodrow Wilson ?
- (A) Detailed and systematic execution of public law
 (B) Detailed and systematic application of public policy
 (C) Detailed and systematic implementation of order
 (D) Brief and disciplined implementation of law

68. Who practically fathered the movement for evolving the discipline of Public Administration in the United States of America ?
- (A) Vincent Ostrom
(B) J. M. Pfiffner
(C) Frank J. Goodnow
(D) James Buchanan
69. When was the First Minnowbrook Conference held ?
- (A) 1968
(B) 1978
(C) 1988
(D) 1998
70. Who formulated the first systematic theory of organisation ?
- (A) F. W. Riggs
(B) Frederick Winslow Taylor
(C) Mary Parker Follett
(D) Elton Mayo
71. How many principles of organization were propounded by Henri Fayol in the classical theory of organization ?
- (A) Four
(B) Eight
(C) Twelve
(D) Fourteen
72. Where were the Hawthorne experiments carried ?
- (A) Canada
(B) USA
(C) Britain
(D) Germany
73. What are the three elements of an organization according to Chester Barnard ?
- (A) Willingness to co-operate, personal objectives and communication
(B) Willingness to co-operate, structure and discipline
(C) Willingness to co-operate structural objectives, and unity
(D) Willingness to co-operate common objectives, and communication
74. Which thinker does not belong to the Humanistic School of Organization ?
- (A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Keith Davis
(C) A. H. Maslow
(D) Luther Gulick

75. Who attempted to explain bureaucracy in a scientific manner before Max Weber ?
- (A) Alex Bavelas
 - (B) D. Cartwright
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Chris Argyris
76. What has been called hierarchy by James D. Mooney and Alan C. Reiley ?
- (A) Scalar Process
 - (B) Scalar Chain
 - (C) Slow Process
 - (D) Rapid Process
77. What is the principle of Unity of Command ?
- (A) That an employee should receive orders from five superiors
 - (B) That an employee should receive orders from ten superiors
 - (C) That an employee should receive orders from twelve superiors
 - (D) That an employee should receive orders from one superior only
78. What is the difficulty in interdepartmental coordination ?
- (A) Existence of Effective Communication
 - (B) Lack of Administrative Skill and Technique
 - (C) Checking and Observation
 - (D) Existence of Leadership
79. What are the essentials for delegation of authority ?
- (A) Vagueness and Incompetence
 - (B) Corruption and Irresponsibility
 - (C) Mutual Trust and Accountability
 - (D) Lack of the Support of Resources
80. Which of the following argument favours decentralization in Administration ?
- (A) That it can be a means of centrally controlled planning
 - (B) That it can lead to closer citizen-administration relationship
 - (C) That it can create political instability and national disintegration.
 - (D) That it can promote corruption

81. The term 'promote' has been derived from the word 'promovere' which is a :
- (A) French word
 - (B) Latin word
 - (C) German word
 - (D) Italian word
82. When Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration was got established ?
- (A) 1949
 - (B) 1953
 - (C) 1956
 - (D) 1959
83. Through which act the United States had adopted the merit principle of recruitment ?
- (A) Civil Service Act of 1770
 - (B) Civil Service Act of 1780
 - (C) Civil Service Act of 1883
 - (D) Civil Service Act of 1890
84. Which one symbolizes the morale in the public officials ?
- (A) Promotion of red tapism
 - (B) Non-performance in organization
 - (C) Indiscipline in organization
 - (D) Spirit of determination to achieve the objectives of organization
85. Who was behind the initiation of movement on Public Policy ?
- (A) Peter Margaret
 - (B) S. Gordon
 - (C) Thomas Dye
 - (D) Harold Lasswell
86. How had Theodore Lowi categorized the Public Policy ?
- (A) Capitalization and Ethical Policies
 - (B) Capitalization and Capitalist Policies
 - (C) Regulatory, Distributive and Redistributive Policies
 - (D) Capitalization and Regulatory Policies

87. In which country the system of Whitley Councils exists ?
- (A) Britain
(B) USA
(C) Germany
(D) Sweden
88. Who said, "The Budget is a document containing a preliminary approved plan of public revenues and expenditure" ?
- (A) Leonoy Beaulieu
(B) Rene Stourm
(C) Joseph Pois
(D) G. Jeze
89. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has been established ?
- (A) Article-148
(B) Article-158
(C) Article-168
(D) Article-178
90. In which year Public Accounts Committee was created first time in India ?
- (A) 1911
(B) 1919
(C) 1921
(D) 1923
91. How many members are there in the Estimates Committee in India ?
- (A) 10
(B) 30
(C) 40
(D) 50
92. Which day is observed as Good Governance Day in India ?
- (A) 15th December
(B) 18th December
(C) 22th December
(D) 25th December
93. According to whom, "Bureaucracy is the systematic organization of tasks and individuals into a pattern which can most effectively achieve the ends collective efforts" ?
- (A) J. M. Pfiffner
(B) Max Weber
(C) J. S. Mill
(D) Karl Marx

94. Who was the Chairperson of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission ?
- (A) Vineeta Rai
(B) Veerappa Moily
(C) A. H. Kalru
(D) Morarji Desai
95. "Human Problems of an Industrial Civilization" laid the foundation for :
- (A) Scientific Management Approach
(B) Decision-Making Approach
(C) Ecological Approach
(D) Human Relations Approach
96. Which Administrative thinker had received the Nobel Prize in 1978 ?
- (A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Max Weber
(C) Herbert A. Simon
(D) Elton Mayo
97. Who wrote the book "General and Industrial Administration" ?
- (A) Henry Fayol
(B) Herbert A. Simon
(C) Mary Parker Follett
(D) R. Shelton
98. Where was the birth place of Scientific Management of F. W. Taylor ?
- (A) Mary Fuel Company
(B) New York Wool Company
(C) Midvale Steel Company
(D) Lawrence Finance Company
99. Which analytical tools have been employed by Fred Riggs to explain his administrative theory ?
- (A) Ecological approach, ecological-structural approach and real method building
(B) Ecological approach, parochial-structural approach and real modes building
(C) Ecological approach, patriarchal-structural approach and idealist method building
(D) Ecological approach, structural-function approach and ideal modes building

100. Who among the following is an advocate of idealist theory of International Politics ?
- (A) Quincy Wright
 - (B) Martin Wight
 - (C) Reinhold Niebuhr
 - (D) Marie Jean Antoine Caritat Condorcet
101. Which one of the following is considered as "The first noted realist" of 20th Century ?
- (A) Hans J. Morgenthau
 - (B) Nicholas J. Spykman
 - (C) Henry A. Kissinger
 - (D) E. H. Carr
102. According to whom, "International system is a pattern of relations between the basic units of world politics, which is characterized by the scope of the objectives pursued by these units and of the tasks performed among them, as well as by the means used in order to achieve those goals and perform those tasks" ?
- (A) Stanley Hoffman
 - (B) Morton Kaplan
 - (C) Raymond Aron
 - (D) James Rosenau
103. What has been suggested by Alexander and Juliette George in the decision-making theory ?
- (A) Study of the technological conditions of the society
 - (B) Study of the personality of decision-makers
 - (C) Study of the basic values and goals of society
 - (D) Study of the external setting of the decision-making
104. What are the five essential elements assumed by the game theorists to play a game ?
- (A) Weapons, Strategy, Players, Opponents and Rules
 - (B) Weapons, Players, Information, Opponents and Pay-Offs
 - (C) Strategy, Players, Rules, Pay-Offs and Information
 - (D) Strategy, Opponents, Pay-Offs, Weapons and Information

105. How has E. H. Carr divided the elements of national power ?

- (A) Military power, economic power and power over opinion
- (B) Geography, population and technology
- (C) Population, natural resources and technology
- (D) Military power, technological power and geography

106. What are the devices for maintaining the balance of power in International Politics ?

- (A) Geography, topography, national army, powerful, leadership and maritime boundaries
- (B) Populations, maritime boundaries, technological power and divided armies
- (C) Alliances and counter alliances, compensations, buffer states and armament and disarmament

- (D) Maritime power, air force geography, small armies, great and leadership and airports

107. What are the outstanding examples of collective security system in modern times ?

- (A) Imperialist Germany, Imperialist France and Imperialist Japan
- (B) Imperialist Germany, imperialist Italy and Imperialist Japan
- (C) Concert of Europe, League of Nations and the United Nations
- (D) United States and its NATO allies

108. When the Chemical Weapons Convention was came into force ?

- (A) 29th January, 1997
- (B) 29th February, 1997
- (C) 29th March, 1997
- (D) 29th April, 1997

109. How many Articles are consisted in "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" ?
- (A) 21 Articles
 - (B) 25 Articles
 - (C) 28 Articles
 - (D) 30 Articles
110. Which one of the following is used as a weapon in bio-terrorism ?
- (A) Anthrax
 - (B) Uranium
 - (C) Sarin
 - (D) Cyanides
111. When Panchsheel Agreement was signed between India and China ?
- (A) 28th March, 1954
 - (B) 28th April, 1954
 - (C) 28th May, 1954
 - (D) 28th June, 1954
112. Which of the following is known as "India's Monroe Doctrine" ?
- (A) Gujral Doctrine
 - (B) Indira Doctrine
 - (C) Look East Policy
 - (D) Look West Policy
113. Where joint military exercise "Yudha Abhyas-XIV" was held between the Indian army and US army ?
- (A) Chaubattia, India
 - (B) Vairentge, India
 - (C) Tibri, India
 - (D) Babina Military Station, India
114. What is the focus of India's Act East Policy ?
- (A) Neighbouring countries of South Asia
 - (B) Countries of Central Asian Region
 - (C) Extended Neighbourhood in Asia-Pacific
 - (D) West Asian Countries
115. Who has authored the book "Theory of Unipolar Politics" ?
- (A) Nuno P. Monteiro
 - (B) Kenneth Waltz
 - (C) Joseph Grieco
 - (D) John Mearsheimer

116. What was the name of exercise that Indian Air Force did on September 17-28, 2018 with the Russian Air Force ?

- (A) Indradhanush-II
- (B) Sindex-IV
- (C) Exercise Aviaindra-18
- (D) Garuda-III

117. When did India become the member of WTO ?

- (A) 1st January, 1991
- (B) 1st January, 1993
- (C) 1st January, 1995
- (D) 1st March, 1995

118. Who has defined Comparative Politics as "a discipline that deals with the very essence of politics where sovereignty resides in the state : Questions of power between groups, the institutional organisation of political systems and authoritative decision that affect the whole of a community" ?

- (A) Jean Blondel
- (B) Daniele Caramani
- (C) J. G. Letham
- (D) Sir Henry Maine

119. What are the major features of traditional approach to the study of Comparative Politics according to Roy Macridis ?

- (A) That it has been essentially comparative, prescriptive, modern, dynamic and monographic
- (B) That it has been essentially comparative, analytical, post-modern, commercial and static
- (C) That it has been essentially empirical, analytical, scientific, modern and comprehensive
- (D) That it has been essentially non-comparative, descriptive, parochial, static and monographic

120. Who said that "conventions provide the flesh which clothes the dry bones of the law; they made the legal constitution work, they keep it in touch with the growth of ideas. Constitutional are the rules which they elaborate" ?

- (A) Lord Bryce
- (B) Lord Erskine
- (C) Lord Jennings
- (D) Lord Acton

121. What are the names of two houses of the British Parliament ?

- (A) House of Whig and House of Tory
- (B) House of Representatives and House of Senate
- (C) House of Conservatives and House of Progressives
- (D) House of Lords and House of Commons

122. Which style of politics was introduced by the British Prime Minister Margret Thatcher in Britain ?

- (A) Conviction Politics
- (B) Friction Politics
- (C) Aggressive Politics
- (D) Soft Politics

123. Which articles of the US Constitution ensure the separation of powers ?

- (A) Article-1, 5 and 6
- (B) Article-5, 6 and 7
- (C) Article-1, 2 and 3
- (D) Article-2, 5 and 7

124. Under which amendment of the Constitution, no person can be elected as President of the United States for the third term ?

- (A) 12th Amendment
- (B) 18th Amendment
- (C) 22nd Amendment
- (D) 26th Amendment

125. How a debate can be brought to an end in the US Senate ?

- (A) If a motion is put forward by 16 Senators and is approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate
- (B) If a motion is put forward by 10 Senators and is approved by a simple majority of the Senate
- (C) If a motion is put forward by 20 Senators and is approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate
- (D) If a motion is put forward by 25 Senators and is approved by a simple majority of the Senate

126. In which year the US Supreme Court first time exercised its power of Judicial Review ?

- (A) 1800
- (B) 1803
- (C) 1809
- (D) 1815

127. What is the composition of the Federal Council of Switzerland ?

- (A) Seven Member Executive Council
- (B) Nine-Member Executive Council
- (C) Thirteen-Member Executive Council
- (D) Twenty-Member Executive Council

128. When was the Swiss Federal Tribunal established ?

- (A) 1840
- (B) 1843
- (C) 1846
- (D) 1848

129. What is the term of the National Council in Switzerland ?

- (A) Three Years
- (B) Four Years
- (C) Five Years
- (D) Six Years

130. How can the National People's Congress of the People's Republic China amend the Constitution ?

- (A) By a simple majority vote of all deputies
- (B) By a one-third majority vote of all deputies
- (C) By a three-fourth majority vote of all deputies
- (D) By a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies

131. Who elects the President of the People's Republic of China ?

- (A) National People's Congress
- (B) State Council of China
- (C) Communist Party of China
- (D) Vice-President of China

132. Which are major political parties in the United States ?

- (A) People's Federal Party and Democratic Party
- (B) Democratic Party and Labour Party
- (C) Conservative Party and Liberal Party
- (D) Republican Party and Democratic Party

133. When was the Communist Party of India (Marxist) emerged ?

- (A) 7th January, 1964
- (B) 7th March, 1964
- (C) 7th June, 1964
- (D) 7th November, 1964

134. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the problem of defection in India ?

- (A) 6th Schedule
- (B) 8th Schedule
- (C) 10th Schedule
- (D) 12th Schedule

135. Under whose Prime Ministership coalition government was formed in India in 1975 ?

- (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (B) Morarji Desai
- (C) P. V. Narasimha Rao
- (D) Atal Bihari Bajpai

136. When was the National Student Union of India established ?

- (A) 9th January, 1967
- (B) 9th March, 1969
- (C) 9th April, 1971
- (D) 9th August, 1975

137. Through which amendment the word, "Secular" was inserted into the Preamble of the Indian Constitution :

- (A) 40th Amendment
- (B) 42nd Amendment
- (C) 44th Amendment
- (D) 46th Amendment

138. What is the constitutional basis of doctrine of severability in India ?

- (A) Article – 13(1) and (2)
- (B) Article – 19(1) and (2)
- (C) Article – 23(1) and (2)
- (D) Article – 27(1) and (2)

139. From where the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy has been borrowed by India ?

- (A) The Canadian Constitution
- (B) Constitution of South Africa
- (C) The US Constitution
- (D) Constitution of Ireland

140. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of the Indian citizens ?

- (A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem

(B) To establish a uniform civil code through out the territory of India

(C) To promote the international peace and security

(D) To promote the small scale and cottage industries

141. What ground is specified in the Constitution for the impeachment of President of India ?

- (A) Treason
- (B) Bribery
- (C) Violation of the Constitution
- (D) Other High Crimes

142. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the provisions relating to the amendment of the Constitution ?

- (A) Part-IV
- (B) Part-X
- (C) Part-XV
- (D) Part-XX

143. Which article of the Indian Constitution provides exclusive power to the Parliament to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent list or State list ?

- (A) Article-238
- (B) Article-244
- (C) Article-248
- (D) Article-252

144. The doctrine of occupied field is applied only to the entries in :

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) List of the President Office

145. As per Article-75(3) of the Constitution, Council of Ministers in India is collectively responsible to :

- (A) President of India
- (B) Prime Minister of India
- (C) Council of States
- (D) House of the People

146. Which one of the following is a false statement ?

- (A) Council of States must return the money bill to House of the People within fourteen days
- (B) No confidence motion against the Council of Ministers can be introduced only in the House of the People
- (C) President of India can nominate two members of Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People
- (D) A money bill cannot be introduced in the House of the People

147. When was the Inter-State Council set up in India ?

- (A) 28th April, 1990
- (B) 28th May, 1990
- (C) 28th June, 1990
- (D) 28th July, 1990

148. Who has stated that "The Constitution of India is neither purely federal nor purely unitary but is a combination of both. It is a Union or composite State of a novel type" ?

- (A) Durga Das Basu
- (B) K. C. Wheare
- (C) M. V. Pylee
- (D) B. R. Ambedkar

149. Which is a wrong statement ?

- (A) The Supreme Court of India is the apex court
- (B) The Supreme Court of India is the supreme interpreter of the Constitution
- (C) The Supreme Court of India is a protector of the Fundamental Rights of Citizens of India
- (D) The Supreme Court of India is not a Court of Appeal in any matter

150. Which was the first case of Judicial activism in India ?

- (A) Keshavananda Bharti Case of 1973

(B) S. P. Gupta Vs. Union of India 1982

(C) Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India 1996

(D) Common Cause Vs. Union of India 1996

151. Under which act Lok Adalats have been given statutory status ?

- (A) Lok Adalat Act, 1980
- (B) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- (C) National Legal Services Act, 1990
- (D) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1999

152. Against whom had the Indian army launched 'Operation Bajrang' and 'Operation Rhino' ?

- (A) Bodo Liberation Tigers Force (BLTF)
- (B) Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)
- (C) National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
- (D) The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)

153. Who stated that "It is not politics that gets caste-ridden; it is caste that gets politicised" ?

- (A) Francine R. Frankel
- (B) Rajni Kothari
- (C) Myron Weiner
- (D) Gunnar Myrdal

154. Which Indian leader was in favour of the partyless democracy ?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

155. Which day is celebrated as National Voters' Day in India ?

- (A) 25th January
- (B) 25th June
- (C) 25th September
- (D) 25th November

156. Who had made the following statement on the criminalization of politics, "Corruption is a noun but

becomes a verb when it enters the political arena. It is infective and resistant to antibiotics" ?

- (A) Dipak Misra
- (B) Tirth Singh Thakur
- (C) Kailas Nath Wanchoo
- (D) Kamal Narain Singh

157. In which year the Press Council Act was passed in India ?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1978
- (D) 1980

158. Which political parties had formed the first coalition government in Odisha on 22nd May, 1959 ?

- (A) Swatantra Party, Utkal Congress and Jharkhand Party
- (B) Swatantra Party and Odisha Jana Congress
- (C) Indian National Congress and Janata Dal
- (D) Indian National Congress and Ganatantra Parishad

159. Who was the first Governor of Odisha ?
- (A) Sir Howthorne Lewi
(B) Sir John Austen Hubback
(C) Shri Yeshwant Narayan Sukthankar
(D) Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla
160. What was tenure of Chief Ministership of Biswanath Das in Odisha ?
- (A) From 3rd April, 1971 to 14th June, 1972
(B) From 6th March, 1974 to 16th December, 1976
(C) From 29th December, 1976 to 30th April, 1977
(D) 26th June, 1977 to 17th February, 1980
161. What was the fixed strength of the Odisha Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act, 1935 in pre-independence era ?
- (A) 50 including five nominated members
(B) 60 including four nominated members
(C) 70 including four nominated members
(D) 75 including ten nominated members
162. How many seats had been won by Janata Dal in the tenth Legislative Assembly Elections in Odisha ?
- (A) 123
(B) 100
(C) 115
(D) 135
163. Through which legislation a separate High Court was established for Odisha ?
- (A) Govt. of India Act, 1935
(B) Govt. of India Order, 1945
(C) Orissa High Court Order, 1948
(D) Legislative Assembly Act, 1975

164. When was the thirteenth Legislative Assembly of Odisha constituted in the Post-independence era ?

- (A) 20th January, 2004
- (B) 20th February, 2004
- (C) 15th May, 2004
- (D) 19th June, 2004

and functioning of Grama Panchayat in Odisha ?

- (A) Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1942
- (B) Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1946
- (C) Odisha Grama Panchayat Act, 1948
- (D) Odisha Block Samiti Act, 1960

165. Which was the first legislation prescribing the constitution, powers



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