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Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

1120

D

SCREENING TEST
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
(08)

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 120

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.

Your Roll No.
.....
4. This Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four response (answers). You will select one response which you want to mark on the Respons 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. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. See directions in the Response Sheet.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. While writing Centre, Subject, and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **"ONLY BALL POINT PEN"**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your response 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.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

SEAL



SCREENING TEST

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

(108)

Time

Marking

Test Booklet Number

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the instructions carefully and then attempt the questions.
2. The test consists of 100 multiple choice questions.
3. Each question has four possible answers, one of which is correct.
4. Mark your answer by filling in the circle next to the correct answer.
5. Do not mark more than one circle for any question.
6. If you are unsure of the correct answer, guess.
7. There is no penalty for an incorrect answer.
8. The test is timed and you must complete it within the allotted time.
9. Do not use any writing materials during the test.
10. If you have any questions, ask the invigilator.

Screening Test

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(08)

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Max. Marks : 120

1. The Organisation of American States (OAS) was established in :
 - (a) 1947
 - (b) 1948
 - (c) 1950
 - (d) 1970
2. The First Conference of NATO was attended by :
 - (a) 12 Nations
 - (b) 15 Nations
 - (c) 17 Nations
 - (d) 19 Nations
3. The Warsaw Pact was established to set up a system of collective security for :
 - (a) Poor Countries
 - (b) Western and Eastern Bloc
 - (c) Western Countries
 - (d) East European Countries
4. The term 'Cold War' was coined by :
 - (a) Barnard Baruch
 - (b) Prof. Lippmann
 - (c) Palmer Perkins
 - (d) Roosevelt
5. Truman Doctrine was a proposal to send military and economic aid to :
 - (a) Italy and Japan
 - (b) Italy and Greece
 - (c) Japan and Germany
 - (d) Greece and Turkey
6. In 1963 both the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. were closely linked by :
 - (a) Partial Test Ban Treaty
 - (b) Hotline Agreement
 - (c) Non-proliferation Treaty
 - (d) Vietnam War
7. The term 'Detente' is used for :
 - (a) Power struggle
 - (b) Conflict of ideologies
 - (c) A process of normalising relationship between two power camps
 - (d) None of the above
8. The process of detente was started during the period of :
 - (a) Khrushchev and Kennedy
 - (b) Brezhnev and Stalin
 - (c) Kennedy and Brezhnev
 - (d) Gorbachev and George Bush

9. Which of the following was important event in the process of detente ?
 - (a) The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - (b) Treaty on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile system
 - (c) Interior Agreement on Strategic Arms limitation
 - (d) All the above
10. Which of the following has led to the commencement of New Cold War ?
 - (a) Vietnam War
 - (b) SALT II
 - (c) Soviet intervention in Afghanistan
 - (d) Bangladesh Crisis
11. The concept of balance of power depends on the fact of :
 - (a) War
 - (b) Equilibrium
 - (c) Alliance and treaties
 - (d) Single centralised authority
12. The old concept 'Balance of Power' has been replaced by a new one known as :
 - (a) Terror
 - (b) Bipolarisation
 - (c) Non-alignment
 - (d) Neutralization
13. Which of the following is the *incorrect* model of Morten A. Kaplan for Global political organisation ?
 - (a) Classical Model
 - (b) Loose Bipolar Model
 - (c) Balance of Power Model
 - (d) Unit-Veto Model
14. A model in which Nation states abide by legal and moral restrictions voluntarily is :
 - (a) Tisht Bipolar model
 - (b) Nation-Fragmentation model
 - (c) Collective security model
 - (d) Unipolar model
15. Which article of the covenant of the League of Nations expresses its concern with the collective security system ?
 - (a) Article 11
 - (b) Article 13
 - (c) Article 15
 - (d) Article 17
16. The Uniting for Peace Resolution was passed in :
 - (a) 1948
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1958
 - (d) 1960

17. In which crisis General Assembly took action under the Uniting for Peace Resolution ?

- (a) Suez Crisis 1956
- (b) Congo Crisis 1960
- (c) Korean War 1950
- (d) Indo-Pak War 1947

18. In which crisis the Security Council was able to take collective action against aggressor ?

- (a) Arab-Israel 1948
- (b) Korean War 1950
- (c) Indo-Pak War 1965
- (d) Yemen 1963

19. A formula about the compatibility between regional and global organisation was evolved at :

- (a) Yalta Conference
- (b) London Conference
- (c) Sanfrancisco Conference
- (d) Dumbarton Oaks Conference

20. Which of the following is *not* functional organisation ?

- (a) LAFTA
- (b) SAFTA
- (c) NAFTA
- (d) OAFI

21. Socialism is opposed to :

- (a) Social Security Scheme
- (b) Equal distribution of wealth
- (c) Unrestricted Competition
- (d) Collective ownership and Management

22. Who gave the concept of equilibrium in Political System ?

- (a) Morten A. Kaplan
- (b) Karl Manheim
- (c) Lucian W. Pye
- (d) G. A. Almend

23. The decision making approach is criticised because :

- (a) It gives importance to personality
- (b) It is dynamic in nature
- (c) It is state centric
- (d) All the above

24. General system theory aims at :

- (a) Systematization of Knowledge
- (b) Separation of all Sciences
- (c) Unification of all Sciences
- (d) Compartmentalization

25. The 'idealist theory of Rights' lays emphasis on man's :
- (a) Civil development
 - (b) Moral development
 - (c) Social development
 - (d) Economic development
26. The League of Nations formulation aims at reduction of arms with the assistance of :
- (a) Assembly
 - (b) Council
 - (c) Senetariate
 - (d) Permanent Advisory Commission
27. Washington Conference 1922 attended by the three great powers - Great Britain, USA and Japan proposed for :
- (a) general disarmament
 - (b) overall reduction of armaments
 - (c) limiting of naval armaments
 - (d) nuclear weapons
28. The treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was signed in the year :
- (a) 1963
 - (b) 1965
 - (c) 1967
 - (d) 1968
29. The UN Disarmament Decode (I) was declared in :
- (a) 1970-1980
 - (b) 1980-1990
 - (c) 1990-2000
 - (d) 1985-1995
30. "Atoms for peace" plan of international development for peaceful uses of atomic energy was proposed by :
- (a) President Woodrow Wilson
 - (b) President Eisenhower
 - (c) Roosevelt
 - (d) Winston Churchill
31. Who said that the state is expansion of Family ?
- (a) Plato
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Locke
 - (d) Cicero
32. According to Locke people in the state of nature :
- (a) had certain duties but no rights
 - (b) had certain rights only
 - (c) had both rights and duties
 - (d) had neither rights nor duties

33. The social contract theory is based on :

- (a) Nationalism
- (b) Constitutionalism
- (c) Individualism
- (d) Socialism

34. Rousseau hailed from :

- (a) Britain
- (b) Germany
- (c) France
- (d) Russia

35. Which of the following are the basic features of Marxism ?

1. Historical Materialism
2. Theory of Surplus Value
3. Theory of Class Struggle
4. State is an Ethical Institution

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

36. The main supporters of Realist school of thought are :

- (a) Hans Morganthau
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Saint Simon
- (d) Woodrow Wilson

37. The realists see politics as :

- (a) art of good government
- (b) co-existence of societies
- (c) a struggle for power
- (d) directing government

38. Idealism believes in :

- (a) Power
- (b) War
- (c) Violence
- (d) Power of ideas

39. Who believes that a country's national interest should be proportionate to its capabilities ?

- (a) Raymond Aron
- (b) George Kennan
- (c) Hans Morganthau
- (d) Henry Kissinger

40. Factor which contribute to the promotion of national interest is :

- (a) Diplomacy
- (b) Propaganda
- (c) Religion
- (d) All the above

41. Traditional theory of motivation is *not* known as :

- (a) Economic theory
- (b) Monistic theory
- (c) Carrot and stick theory
- (d) Socio economic theory

42. The vote on Account is passed :

- (a) After the voting of demands
- (b) Before the general discussion
- (c) After the general discussion
- (d) Either after the voting of demands or after the general discussion

43. The performance budget was introduced in India in :

- (a) 1958
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1968
- (d) 1970

44. The first committee to recommend for the establishment of an Ombudsman type of institution in India was :

- (a) Gorwala Committee
- (b) Santhanam Committee
- (c) Kripalani Committee
- (d) ARC

45. Which one of the following is *not* a formal instrument of executive control over administration ?

- (a) Political direction
- (b) Personnel management
- (c) Ordinances
- (d) Professional ethics

46. Which of the following writs is *not* specifically provided in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Prohibition
- (b) Injunction
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Quo warrants

47. Department of public enterprises is under the :

- (a) Ministry of Commerce
- (b) Ministry of Industry
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Ministry of Communication

48. The planning commission is described as the 'Economic Cabinet' by :

- (a) Ashok Chanda
- (b) P. P. Agarwal
- (c) Gadgil
- (d) Santhanam

49. The secretariat organisation in the Central government is a :

- (a) Line Agency
- (b) Staff Agency
- (c) Auxiliary Agency
- (d) Staff and Line Agency

50. The origin of UPSC can be traced from :

- (a) 1909 Act
- (b) 1919 Act
- (c) 1930 Act
- (d) 1947 Act

51. Who held the view that economic development is gradual and continuous process ?

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Marx
- (c) Alfred Marshal
- (d) Woodrow Wilson

52. The classical thinkers envisaged development :

- (a) With the assistance of the government
- (b) Without interference of the government
- (c) Under the guidance of the government
- (d) None of the above

53. The democratic Socialists are in favour of :

- (a) Restricting the activities of the state
- (b) Doing away with the state
- (c) Introducing democracy in the management of industry
- (d) Assigning maximum functions to the state

54. The meetings of the council of ministers in India are presided over by :

- (a) The Prime Minister
- (b) The President
- (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) The Vice-President

55. Sovereignty is an attribute of :

- (a) Despotic State
- (b) Democratic State
- (c) All States
- (d) Government

56. Administration would differ from one field to another according to the subject matter. This statement explains the :

- (a) Managerial view of administration
- (b) Wider view of administration
- (c) Narrower view of administration
- (d) Integral view of administration

57. Which of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched ?

- (a) New Public Administration – Waldo
- (b) Development Administration – Edward Weidner
- (c) Comparative Public Administration – F. W. Riggs
- (d) Administrative Development – Robert Dahl

58. The principle of span of control means :

- (a) An employee should receive orders from one superior only
- (b) The number of subordinate employees that an administrator can effectively direct
- (c) The control or supervision of the superior over the subordinates
- (d) The number of people being controlled

59. The principle of supervision is inherent in the principle of :

- (a) Span of Control
- (b) Coordination
- (c) Hierarchy
- (d) Unity of Command

60. According to which theory leadership is multidimensional :

- (a) Behavioural Theory
- (b) Situational Theory
- (c) Trait Theory
- (d) None of the above

61. Which of the following statements regarding fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution are *correct* ?

1. Fundamental duties can be enforced through Writ Jurisdiction.
2. Fundamental duties have formed a part of the Indian Constitution since its adoption.
3. Fundamental duties became a part of the Constitution in accordance with the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
4. Fundamental duties are applicable only to citizens of India.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 and 4

62. The process of the secularization of political culture means :

- (a) Philosophy of Secular State
- (b) Change of Society
- (c) Increasing awareness of the people about their political system
- (d) Process of decision making

63. Almond presents a division of political culture.

- (a) Unilateral
- (b) Bipartite
- (c) Tripartite
- (d) Multipartite

64. Political culture approach being a derivative of the political development is *not* :

- (a) Progressive
- (b) Reactionary
- (c) Conservatism
- (d) Liberal

65. Who among the following studied the concept of political development with the application of political culture ?

- (a) Edmand Burke
- (b) Lucian W. Pye
- (c) David Easton
- (d) Morton Lewis

66. Nationalism promotes :

- (a) Spirit of patriotism
- (b) Infused hate among people
- (c) Encourages racial discrimination
- (d) Federal unity and stability

67. Imperialism is the high stage of capitalism, is associated with :

- (a) Schuman
- (b) H. G. Wells
- (c) C. D. Burns
- (d) Lenin

68. Who defined imperialism as control over nonwhite races by western nation states by force ?

- (a) Hanskohn
- (b) Schuman
- (c) Burns
- (d) H. G. Wells

69. Which of the following is *not* a cause of the rise of imperialism ?

- (a) Desire for power
- (b) Desire for conquest
- (c) Economic necessities
- (d) Help of the poor people

70. The "Idea of Nationalism" is written by :

- (a) Hanskohn
- (b) Hayes
- (c) Gandhi
- (d) Marx

71. Which of the following was **not** a cause of the Cold War ?

- (a) Ideological differences
- (b) Desire to gain supremacy in the world politics between Communist and Capitalists
- (c) A chain of alliances-military economic and political to enjoy support of other countries
- (d) U.S.A. and the allies favoured Communism and aimed at strengthening it

72. The policy of Non-alignment was adopted by :

- (a) European countries
- (b) Asian and African countries
- (c) Britain, France, Italy and Japan
- (d) Only South Asian Nations

73. The first conference of Afro-Asian countries known as Colombo group was held at :

- (a) Bandung
- (b) Egypt
- (c) India
- (d) Belgrade

74. The first conference of the Non-aligned countries was held in :

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1955
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1963

75. It is said that Non-alignment has lost its relevance because :

- (a) It was the product of cold war
- (b) It is not true
- (c) World has transformed into unipolar system
- (d) Cold war has ended

76. 'The Doctrine of Passive Resistance' was written by :

- (a) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) M. N. Roy
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

77. Gandhiji's idea of welfare state claimed that :
- to have a balanced diet and decent house to live in
 - facilities for the education of one's children
 - adequate medical relief
 - All the above
78. Who said that the concept of power is fundamental in Political Science ?
- Catlin
 - Harold Lasswell
 - Morganthau
 - Kautman
79. In a democratic country the power is gained through :
- Armed forces
 - Political parties
 - Election
 - Head of the State
80. Who wrote the book "Power and Society" ?
- H. Morganthau
 - Catlin
 - Lasswell
 - Robert Dahl
81. The Constitution of J & K came into existence fully on :
- 1956
 - 1957
 - 1958
 - 1959
82. Tashkent Declaration was held in :
- 1946
 - 1956
 - 1966
 - 1976
83. Treaty of Amritsar was signed in :
- 1846
 - 1856
 - 1866
 - 1876
84. J & K consists of districts.
- 10
 - 11
 - 13
 - 14

85. Japan withdraw its membership from the league in :

- (a) 1931
- (b) 1934
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1945

86. The foundation for the modern state was laid down by :

- (a) Treaty of West Phalia
- (b) Congress of Vienna
- (c) Concert of Europe
- (d) The League of Nations

87. The book 'Utopia' is written by :

- (a) Dante
- (b) Thomas More
- (c) Plato
- (d) Owen

88. The development of International Organisations began with :

- (a) Hague conference
- (b) Treaty of West Phalia
- (c) The concert of Europe
- (d) League of Nations

89. The idea of Federal system in India was first mooted in the Act of :

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1947

90. The Constitution describes India as :

- (a) Union of States
- (b) Federation
- (c) Centralised Federal System
- (d) Weakest Federation

91. 1991 - 2000 AD has been designated as the :

- (a) SAARC decade of the destitute
- (b) SAARC decade of the widows
- (c) SAARC decade of the girl child
- (d) All of the above

92. SAARC has member States.

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

93. Human Resource Development Centre of SAARC is located at :

- (a) Islamabad
- (b) Kathmandu
- (c) Colombo
- (d) New Delhi

94. The Unified Military Command of Soviet dominated alliance was dissolved in :

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1997

95. The first UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is known as :

- (a) Geneva Conference
- (b) Hague Conference
- (c) Washington Conference
- (d) London Conference

96. A neutral state is :

- (a) a state which participates in war
- (b) a state which does not participate in war
- (c) a belligerent state
- (d) a non-belligerent state

97. The year 1994 was declared by the UN as :

- (a) International year of peace
- (b) International space year
- (c) International year of the family
- (d) International literacy year

98. Apartheid, the most systematic form of discrimination was practiced by :

- (a) Egypt
- (b) South Africa
- (c) Libya
- (d) Britain

99. Who was the first Secretary General of the League Secretariat ?

- (a) Trique lie
- (b) Uthant
- (c) Sir Eric Drummend
- (d) Ghali

100. Which of the following correctly encompasses the scope of Political Science ?

- (a) Nation and Nationality
- (b) State and Govt.
- (c) State and Association
- (d) Society

101. Which one of the following is *not* the official language of the UNO ?

- (a) English
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Spanish
- (d) Hindi

102. International Court of Justice is located at :

- (a) Italy
- (b) Luxembourg
- (c) Hague
- (d) Hong Kong

103. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development operation began in :

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1948
- (d) 1950

104. Which of the following countries does *not* belong to G-7 ?

- (a) China
- (b) USA
- (c) UK
- (d) Japan

105. The Headquarters of ASEAN is situated in :

- (a) Bali
- (b) New Jersey
- (c) Ottawa
- (d) Jakarta

106. Organisation of American States has :

- (a) 31 members
- (b) 35 members
- (c) 41 members
- (d) 45 members

107. The United Nations was a name coined by :

- (a) Churchill
- (b) Kennedy
- (c) Lenin
- (d) Roosevelt

108. The work of the General Assembly is divided between :

- (a) 6 main Committees
- (b) 8 main Committees
- (c) 10 main Committees
- (d) 12 main Committees

109. International Labour Organisation was established in :

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1949

110. UNESCO came into being on :

- (a) 1945
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1948

111. Liberalism flourished maximum in :

- (a) England
- (b) France
- (c) Germany
- (d) USA

112. The socialists lay emphasis on :

- (a) Right to private property
- (b) Political liberty
- (c) Independence of Judiciary
- (d) Economic equality

113. Lenin held that the expert of capital lends to :

- (a) Arrest development in capital importing
- (b) Arrest development in capital exporting
- (c) Arrest development in capital importing as well as exporting countries
- (d) None of the above

114. Limited monarchy is a system of government in which the power of the rulers are :

- (a) Confirmed by the people
- (b) Limited by the Constitution
- (c) Limited by the Judiciary
- (d) Limited by religious laws

115. British Colonialism resulted in :

- (a) greater modernism
- (b) greater richness of the people
- (c) greater poverty of the people
- (d) greater economic freedom

116. General Will means :

- (a) The will of majority
- (b) The sum total of all will
- (c) The will of the general public
- (d) The will that is the best for the entire community

117. Who made a distinction between Structural analysis and Functional analysis ?

- (a) Riggs
- (b) David Apter
- (c) Myron Weiner
- (d) Woodrow Wilson

118. The father of Indian Renaissance is :

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Nehru
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Ahmed Khan

119. "I would not recognise even God if He said that untouchability was ordained by Him" by :

- (a) Tilak
- (b) Nehru
- (c) Ahmed Khan
- (d) Gandhiji

120. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in :

- (a) 1921
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1927
- (d) 1931