

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

2016-17	PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE	
M.A. (Political Science/Public Administration/Human Rights)	Name of the Candidate	
	Roll Number	
Date of the Test		
Signature of Candidate		
Signature of the Invigilator		

Maximum Marks: 200 (70X2= 140 for MCQ + 10X6 = 60 for short Answer Questions)

Time (Test Duration): 02 Hours

NEGATIVE MARKING (0.25 marks to be deducted for every wrong answer)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Booklet consists of 09 pages (excluding cover sheet) and contains 70 + 10 questions. Count the number of pages and questions before attempting the questions. Discrepancy, if any, must immediately be brought to the notice of the Invigilator.
2. The time (Test duration) as specified above shall be reckoned from the moment of distribution of the question booklets.
3. Blank space in the Question Booklet may be used for rough work.
4. Each question is followed by four alternative answers. Select only one answer, which you consider as the most appropriate. Shade the relevant circle against the corresponding question number on the OMR Answer Sheet. Selecting more than one answer for a question, even if one of the selected answers is correct, would result in it being treated as an incorrect answer.
5. Answers should ONLY be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet. No answer should be written on the Question Booklet.
6. **The candidate is required to separate the original OMR Answer Sheet and its carbonless copy at the perforation carefully after the Admission Test. He / She shall hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet and the Admit Card to the Invigilator before leaving his/her seat and take with him/her the carbonless copy of the OMR Answer Sheet only.**
7. **Failure to hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet, Question Booklet and the Admit Card will lead to cancellation of the candidature.**

Multiple Choice Questions
Choose the correct answer and mark it on the OMR sheet

1. The scalar principle refers to
 - A) Classification of civil servants according to scales of pay
 - B) Grading of duties according to the degrees of authority
 - C) Organising the relations between members of line and staff
 - D) The principle by which scales of pay are fixed

2. 'Public interest' philosophy of public administration has NOT been propounded by one of the following:
 - A) John Rawls
 - B) R. Nozick
 - C) Luther Gullick
 - D) Warwick

3. Power to take decisions, communicating them to the subordinates for implementation and thus influencing behaviour pattern in an organization is:
 - A) Responsibility
 - B) Authority
 - C) Unity of command
 - D) Hierarchy

4. The policy view of Public Administration is:
 - A) The narrow view of the scope of public administration
 - B) The view of Henri Fayol
 - C) The beginning of New Public Administration
 - D) The end of Politics-Administration dichotomy

5. Which one of the following is not a function of a Deputy Commissioner/District Collector?
 - A) Maintenance of Law and Order
 - B) Enforcing provisions of Cr P.C
 - C) Trial of cases under IPC
 - D) Survey and settlement

6. Who among the following analysed leadership in terms of 'circular response'?
 - A) Herbert Simon
 - B) M.P. Follett
 - C) C. I. Barnard
 - D) Millet

- 7- Northcote-Trevelyan report of 1953 paved the way for a permanent civil service in:
 - A) France
 - B) Sweden
 - C) Germany
 - D) England

8. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - A) Plato ----- Politics
 - B) Aristotle ----- The prince
 - C) Machiavelli ----- Republic
 - D) Hobbes ----- Leviathan

9. The principal disadvantage of hierarchy is:
- A) It creates superiority or inferiority feeling in organization. C) Rigidity in Organization
B) Delay in disposal of cases D) Decentralized decision-making
10. Which one of the following is not a behavioural characteristic of bureaucracy:
- A) Impersonality C) Role-specificity
B) Rationality D) Rule-orientation
11. Essence of Promotion is :
- A) Change of the title C) Change of pay
B) Change of assignment D) Change of duties and responsibilities
12. The 73rd Amendment Act of Indian Constitution, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following:
1. Constitution of District Planning Committee
 2. Establishment of State Election Commission
 3. Establishment of State Finance Commission
- A) 1 only C) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2, and 3 only
13. The chairman of which of the following parliamentary committees is invariably from the members of the ruling party?
- A) Committee on Public Undertakings C) Public Accounts Committee
B) Estimates Committee D) Committee on subordinate legislation
14. Name the country which left the United Nations in 1965 and rejoined it in 1966:
- A) Indonesia C) Bangladesh
B) Sri Lanka D) Nepal
15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution envisages Free and Compulsory Education for Children up to age of 14 years?
- A) Article 13 C) Article 19
B) Article 21 D) Article 45
16. The lowest court of revenue is that of:
- A) Munsif C) Naib-tehsildar
B) Sub-judge D) Third-class magistrate

17. Who among the following has expressed the view that if justice is taken away; the State becomes a band of robbers?

- A) Plato
- C) Aristotle
- B) St. Augustine
- D) John Locke

18. Who among the following thinkers separated politics from ethics?

- A) Machiavelli
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) MacIver
- D) Locke

19. The view that "all property is theft" was expressed by:

- A) Proudhon
- C) J.S. Mill
- B) Adam Smith
- D) Karl Marx

20. Rousseau was an advocate of?

- A) Individual sovereignty
- C) Popular sovereignty
- B) Political sovereignty
- D) Legal sovereignty

21. The principle of Utilitarianism means that

- A) Government is an institution intended to enforce
- B) Rules are meant as guidelines for most but not for all
- C) The moral action is one that maximizes the well being of maximum people
- D) The means justify the ends

22. What does Neo liberalism propagate?

- A) Abolition of state
- C) Strengthening the power of state
- B) Reducing the power of state
- D) Neutralizing the power of state

23. Pluralist theory of sovereignty believes in

- A) Concentration of sovereign powers
- C) Distribution of sovereign power
- B) Both distribution and concentration of sovereign power
- D) Unlimited sovereign power

24. According to Plato, the population of an ideal state should be:

- A) 5040
- C) 50040
- B) 50400
- D) 50000

25. Which of the following articles is an exception to fundamental Rights?

- A) Article 30
- C) Article 31
- B) Article 32
- D) Article 25

26. On which date was The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

- A) December 11, 1948
B) December 1, 1948
C) December 21 1948
D) December 10,1948

27. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is an aspect of the:

- A) American declaration of Independence
B) Constitution of Russia
C) Preamble of the Indian Constitution
D) Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution

28. Match list I with list II and choose the correct answer from codes given below:

- | List-I | List-II |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) I.L.O. | (i) Right to food |
| (b) U.N.I.C.E.F. | (ii) Health |
| (c) W.H.O. | (iii) Child welfare |
| (d) F.A.O. | (iv) Labour welfare |

Codes

- | | | | | |
|----|------|-------|-------|-------|
| A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| B) | (iv) | (ii) | (iii) | (i) |
| C) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) |
| D) | (i) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) |
| | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |

29. The National Human Rights Commission was set up in India in:

- A) 1990
B) 1992
C) 1991
D) 1993

30. Match *List I* with *List II* and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | <i>List I</i> | <i>List II</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Dadabhai Naoroji | (i) Radical Humanism |
| (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak | (ii) Drain Theory |
| (c) Mahatma Gandhi | (iii) Swadeshi |
| (d) M. N. Roy | (iv) Passive Resistance |

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| A) | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| B) | (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| C) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
| D) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) | (iv) |
| | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |

31. The President can make a proclamation of Financial Emergency under Art. 360
- For the whole of India or any part of India
 - For the whole of India except Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
 - For the whole or any part of India except Jammu and Kashmir
 - For the whole of India except Andaman and Nicobar Islands
32. Locke's view on 'state of nature' is
- Pre-social
 - Pre-social and pre-political
 - Pre-political
 - Social and Political
33. In the Input- output analysis of David Easton, the inputs stand for:
- The political system
 - Demands and supports
 - The environment
 - The feedback
34. Arrange the following in their chronological sequence:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| i. Nehru Committee Report | ii. Quit India Movement |
| iii. Civil Disobedience Movement | iv. Declaration of Complete Independence |
- Codes: A) ii, i, iv, iii
 B) i, iv, iii, ii
 C) iii, ii, iv, i
 D) iv, ii, i, iii
35. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that, the power of amendment belonged to the Parliament, and this power was an unlimited one?
- Sankari Prasad V. Union of India
 - Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 - Bela Banerjee and Others V. State of West Bengal
 - Romesh Thapar V. State of Madras
36. In which country, all courts including all levels of the State Courts have the power of judicial review?
- India
 - America
 - Switzerland
 - Australia
37. Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers emphasizes primarily on:
- Accountability
 - Transparency
 - Efficiency
 - Liberty
38. Under which article, the Fundamental Rights can be suspended?
- 352 and 353
 - 358 and 359
 - 356 and 357
 - 360

39. An Inter- State Council may be established by
- A) The Parliament
B) The National Development
C) The President
D) The Zonal Council
40. "Atoms for Peace" was a disarmament plan put forward by which world leader?
- A) J. L. Nehru
B) Eisenhower
C) Krushchev
D) Churchill
41. Theory of natural rights was first propounded by:
- A) Thomas Hobbes
C) Machiavelli
B) Jean Jacques Rousseau
D) John Locke
42. The term 'genocide' means:
- A) forced mass migration of people
B) indiscriminate killing of people belonging to a particular group
C) indiscriminate bombing of territory in excess of military objective
D) destroying the genes of human beings in scientific experiments
43. Which nineteenth century social reformer promoted dalit and women's education in Maharashtra?
- A) B R Ambedkar
B) Jyotiba Phule
C) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad
D) Dayanand Saraswati
44. Where is the International Criminal Court located?
- A) Geneva
B) The Hague
C) Rome
D) Brussels
45. Three values of democracy that became the motto of French Revolution in 1789 were:
- A) Liberty, equality and justice
B) Liberty, equality and development
C) Liberty, equality and property
D) Liberty, equality and fraternity
46. Who authored the original draft of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776?
- A) Benjamin Franklin
B) Franklyn D. Roosevelt
C) Abraham Lincoln
D) Thomas Jefferson
47. Which procedural rule is waived off in public interest litigation?
- A) court fees
B) investigation
C) legal advice
D) locus standi of the appellant
48. Which event most prominently marks the end of the Cold War?
- A) the disintegration of Yugoslavia
C) collapse of the Berlin Wall

- B) Wall Street crash in 1987
D) Disintegration of the USSR in 1991
49. Who was the founding father of the Chicago School of Political Science?
- A) Graham Wallas
B) Charles Merriam
C) Lasswell
D) David Easton
50. Who among the following was the first Political Scientist who challenged the traditional approach?
- A) David Easton
B) Harold Lasswell
C) James Bryce
D) Charles Merriam
51. Who is known as the "grand old man of India"?
- A) W.C. Banerjee
B) Dadabhai Naoroji
C) M.K. Gandhi
D) S.N. Banerjee
52. The Salal Project is located on the river:
- A) Jhelum
B) Sutlej
C) Chenab
D) Ravi
53. The watershed between India and Myanmar is formed by?
- A) the Naga hills
B) Khasi hills
C) the Jaintia hills
D) the Garo hills
54. 'Garuda Shakti 2016, was a military exercise between India and:
- A) Indonesia
B) Malaysia
C) Vietnam
D) Maldives
55. Under the Panchayati Raj system, Gram sabha consists of?
- A) Elected executives of a village
B) Person who is registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village
C) Elected executives of a village and officials nominated by him/Her
D) The village surpanch and the persons nominated by him/Her.
56. In Jainism 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as—
- A) Jina
B) Kaivalya
C) Ratna
D) Nirvanas
57. In which state was the world's largest Single Rooftop Solar Power Plant inaugurated?
- A) Bihar
B) Rajasthan
C) Uttar Pradesh
D) Punjab

58. Government has opened a "Tatkal" (instant) option for _____ for startups.

- A) Contracts
- B) Patents
- C) Land
- D) Power generation

59. Satya Nadella is the CEO of which of the following Companies?

- A) Oracle
- B) International Business Machines (IBM)
- C) Microsoft
- D) Symantec

60. Stan Wawrinka represents and belongs to which country?

- A) Russia
- B) USA
- C) Switzerland
- D) France

61. I am afraid _____ cats.

- A) To
- B) Of
- C) from
- D) with

62. We did not have _____ questions for the lecturer.

- A) None
- B) Some
- C) any
- D) no

63. Rahman is not receiving the call. He is _____ at work.

- A) Already
- B) Yet
- C) still
- D) looking

64. They went _____ the rain.

- A) Despite
- B) Under
- C) in spite
- D) avoiding

65. I was surprised by the large _____ people who came.

- A) number of
- B) sum of
- C) amount of
- D) total of

66. Children like to watch science _____ movies.

- A) Fiction
- B) Fraction
- C) faction
- D) fallacy

67. Another word for SUCCINCT is:

- A) Ratify
- B) Concise
- C) Tranquil
- D) Slowly

68. The synonym of ACRIMONIOUS is:

- A) Bitter
- B) Expensive
- C) Cheap
- D) Momentary

69. The opposite of AFFRONT is:

- A) Praise
- B) To face
- C) To insult
- D) Confront

70. The opposite of FOE is:

- A) Enemy
- B) Foul
- C) Friend
- D) Fail

Short-answer questions (10 questions of 6 marks each)

Answer in not more than 250 words.

- 1- Discuss the agents of political socialization.
- 2- Mention the characteristics of a totalitarian state.
- 3- What are public corporations? Discuss
- 4- Differentiate between parliamentary and presidential forms of government.
- 5- Describe in short Aristotle's classification of governments.
- 6- Explain Mill's ideas on liberty.
- 7- What are group rights? Explain.
- 8- Mention the main features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- 9- Explain the basic tenets of realism in international relations.
- 10- Is NAM still relevant? Elucidate.