

POLITICAL SCIENCE

MODEL QUESTIONS

UNIT – I : Political Theory:-

- Q 1. Who among the following supported the theory of Natural Right?
(a) Locke (c) Hobbes
(b) Thomas Paine (d) Hegel
- Q 2. Who said – “Liberty means the positive power of doing or enjoying something that is worth doing or enjoying”?
(a) Laski (c) James Mill
(b) Green (d) G.D.H. Cole
- Q 3. Which of the following is/are essential aspect of equality?
(a) Absence of Special Privileges (c) Absence of Legal Discrimination
(b) Presence of Opportunities (d) All the above
- Q 4. The Phrase ‘ Socialist Pattern of Society ‘ was coined by :-
(a) Abdul Kalam Azad (c) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) None of the above
- Q 5. The Principle of distributive justice was first propounded by :-
(a) Aristotle (c) Herbert Spencer
(b) Godwin (d) Rawls

UNIT – II : Political Thought (Western and Indian):-

- Q 6. Who propounded – “Justice is always in the interest of the Stronger”?
(a) Polemarchus (c) Thrasymachus
(b) Glaucon (d) Cephalus
- Q 7. Who is the author of Discourses on Livius?
(a) Hobbes (c) Machiavelli
(b) Locke (d) Rousseau
- Q 8. Marxist Philosophy believes that –
(a) means justify the ends (c) End justify the means
(b) means can never justify the ends (d) None of the above
- Q 9. Who among the following was the founder of ‘Servant of India Society’?
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) G.K. Gokhale (d) M.N. Roy
- Q 10. According to whom glorification of State Power is a challenge to democracy and moral right of man?
(a) Kautilya (c) B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Vivekananda (d) M.K. Gandhi

UNIT – III : Public Administration:-

- Q 11. The Scientific Management approach was developed during -
(a) Early 18th Century (c) Early 20th Century
(b) Early 19th Century (d) Early 16th Century
- Q 12. Zero – Base – Budgeting (ZBB) was developed by –
(a) Aaron Wildavsky (c) Jimmy Carter
(b) Peter A. Phyrre (d) None of the above
- Q 13. In which of the following Countries does the financial year begin on 1st January?
(a) France (c) USA
(b) Sweden (d) Italy
- Q 14. Who characterized the power and authority of bureaucracy as “New Despotism”?
(a) H.J. Laski (c) Lord Hewart
(b) Ramsay Muir (d) Lord Acton
- Q 15. The Mechanistic Theory of Organization is also referred to as the –
(a) Classical Theory (c) Bureaucratic Theory
(b) Scientific Management Theory (d) None of the above

UNIT – IV : International Relation & Comparative Government:-

- Q 16. Name the School of International Relations that polarizes national interest and security over ideology, moral concerns and social reconstructions.
(a) Idealism (c) Constructivism
(b) Realism (d) Traditionalism
- Q 17. Which one of the following is not a principle of Panchasheel?
(a) Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty
(b) Non - aggression
(c) Non – alignment
(d) Peaceful - coexistence
- Q 18. The Frankenstein Syndrome in International Relation is associated with –
(a) Disarmament (c) Idealist Theory
(b) National Interest (d) Cold War
- Q 19. The Law passed by the Parliament can not be declared ultravires by the judiciary in –
(a) USA (c) UK
(b) France (d) India
- Q 20. A much used legislative maneuvered in USA is –
(a) Filibuster (c) Exclusion of member
(b) Floor Crossing (d) Gerrymandering

UNIT – V : Indian Government and Politics & State and Local Government in Odisha:-

- Q 21. Who was the first Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Sachidananda Sinha
(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Q 22. Which of the following committee contains representatives of both houses viz, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
(a) Business Advisory Committee (c) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
(b) Rules Committee (d) Public Accounts Committee
- Q 23. Which of the followings of Directive Principles was not included in the Original Constitution, but was later added by the 42nd Amendment Act?
(a) To create respect for International law.
(b) To avoid Concentration of Wealth.
(c) To provide free legal aid.
(d) To ensure equal wages for equal work.
- Q 24. The first historic session of Odisha Legislative Assembly before Indian Independence, met on –
(a) 1st April 1936 (c) 1st April 1947
(b) 28th July 1937 (d) 2nd July 1930
- Q 25. The Orissa High Court was established in –
(a) 1936 (c) 1947
(b) 1948 (d) 1950

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THE END

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEYS

<u>UNIT – I</u>	1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (d)
<u>UNIT – II</u>	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (d)
<u>UNIT – III</u>	11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (a)	14. (c)	15. (a)
<u>UNIT – IV</u>	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (a)
<u>UNIT – V</u>	21. (c)	22. (d)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (b)