Political Science

Unit – I

Political Theory: - Section – A


Politics and Political Process: - Section – B

Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Social Stratification, Political Culture, Political Socialization, Political Participation, Political Modernization.

Unit-II

Western Political Thought: - Section – A

Plato: Ideal State, Justice, Communism.
Aristotle: State and Revolution.
Machiavelli: State, Ethics & Politics.
Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class Struggle, Surplus Value.
John Rawls: Distributive Justice.
Robert Nozick: Violence.

Indian Political Tradition: - Section – B

Raja RammohunRoy: The Indian Renaissance and Nationalism, Social Reform.
G.K. Gokhale: Goals & Techniques.
B.G. Tilak: Goals & Techniques.
Aurobindo: Political Goals & Techniques, Spiritual Nationalism and Universalism.

Unit-III

Public Administration: - Section – A


Administrative Thinkers: Section – B

a) Henry Fayol, F.W. Taylor - Scientific Management.

b) Max Weber – Bureaucracy.

c) Elton Mayo – Human Relations Approach.


e) F.W. Riggs – Ecologimal Approach.

Lateral Entry into Public Science: Problems and Prospects.

Unit-IV

International Politics : - Section – A


a) India’s Foreign Policy: Determinants, Problems and Prospects, Act East Policy.

b) Globalisation: Problems and Prospects.

c) Role & Relevance of Nuclear Age, Nuclear Deterrence.


Comparative Politics and Government: - Section – B


Unit-V

Indian Government and Politics: - Section – A


**State, Local Government and Politics in Odisha: - Section – B**

Model Questions in Political Science

Unit – I: Section A (Political Theory)

1. The word ‘Theory’ used in the term Political Theory has been derived from the word ‘Theoria’. To whom of the following languages does the word ‘Theoria’ belong?
   a) Greek b) French c) Latin d) German.
2. ‘The Feminine Mystique’ is authored by
   a) Many Wollstonecraft b) Betty Friedan c) Germaine Greer d) Simone de Beauvoir.
3. Who of the following is a behavioural theorizer?
   a) Charles E. Merriam b) T.H. Green c) F.W. Taylor d) Kropotkin.

Section – B (Politics and Political Process)

4. Who gave the concept of legitimacy?
   a) Max Weber b) Lipset c) Laswell d) David Easton.
5. Which of the following is not an agent of Political Socialisation?
   a) Educational Institutions b) Family c) Peer Group d) Church.

Unit – II: Section – A (Western Political Thought)

1. Plato is criticised as –
   a) Feminist b) Socialist c) Fascist d) Democrat
2. The book ‘Two Essays on Government’ was written by
   a) Green b) Locke c) Max d) Plato
3. In his concept of Dialectical Materialism, Max was influenced by
   a) Plato b) Mill c) Hegel d) Machiavelli

Section – B (Indian Political Tradition)

4. Which of the following is not an element of State in KautilyasArthasastra?
   a) Amatya b) Kosha c) Dunga d) Public Opinion
5. Gandhiji regarded the State as
   a) A devine institution b) an end in itself c) a means, not an end d) an omnipotent institution.

Unit – III: Section – A (Public Administration)

1. Who is the architect of Scientific Management’?
2. Which of the following process is ‘to keep the rascals out’ in public Service?
   a) Training b) Recruitment c) Promotion d) Morale.
3. The term, Budget has been derived from the word ‘Bougette’ which is a
   a) French word b) English word c) Latin word d) German word.
4. Lateral Entry in to Public Service means
   a) Entry from private sector
   b) Entry from armed sources
   c) Entry from Judicial services
   d) Entry from the Media
5. C and AG is a
   a) Statutory Authority
b) Constitutional Authority
c) Government Servant
d) Leader of the opposition in the Indian Parliament.

Unit – IV : Section – A ( International Politics)

1. International Politics is power politics is the dictum believed by
   a) Idealists b) Realists c) Globalists d) Terrorists
2. Which of the following is not an element of national power ?
   a) Geography b) Human Resource c) Leadership d) Media
3. The present world is
   a) Unipolar b) Bi-polar c) Multipolar d) None of the above

Section – B (Comparative Politics and Government)

4. Who of the following adopted a ‘systems approach’ in Comparative Politics ?
   a) Almond Powell b) David Easton c) Harold Laswell d) H.J. Laski
5. In the US political system there is separation of powers. Who advocated the concept?
   a) Aristotle b) Hobbes c) Montesquieu d) J.S. Mill

Unit – V: Section – A (Indian Government and Politics)

1. Which of the following is not a basic structure of the constitution ?
   a) Secularism b) Parliamentary Democracy c) Judicial review d) Federalism
2. Who controls the purse of the Nation ?
   a) LokSabha b) RajyaSabha c) Finance Minister d) President
3. In Indian Politics ‘casteism’ is the most important Political Party. Who said this ?
   a) Jai Prakash Narayan b) Rajni Kothari c) Morris Jones d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Section – B (State, Local Government and Politics)

4. Governor is administered oath of office by
   a) President of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Chief Justice of State High Court d) None of the above
5. Rural and Urban Local Governments were given constitutional states in the
   a) First and second Amendment Act
   b) 24th and 25th Amendment Act
   c) 73rd & 74th Amendment Act
   d) 83rd & 84th Amendment Act