

Madhya Pradesh P.S.C. (Pre.) Exam., 2012
(Held on 9-5-2012)
Political Science
(Ans. Is Bold)

1. Politics is that part of social science which treats the foundations of state and principles of government.” Who has given this statement?

1. Seeley
2. Garner
3. **Paul jennet**
4. Lea Cock

2. Who among the following pioneered the study of Political Science with Psychology?

1. S.M. Lipset
2. **Walter Bagehot**
3. Barker
4. Laski

3. Behaviourism was a tendency in Political Science that—

1. Based political science on human nature
2. **Attempted to convert political science in natural science**
3. Rejected the concept of power for the concept of process
4. Replaced explanation for norms

4. Political is the authoritative allocation of values that are binding on the society. ”Who has made this statement?

1. **David Easton**
2. Gabriel almond
3. Frederick Pollock
4. R.G. Gettel

5. The credit to develop structural functionalism of political analysis goes to—

1. Marion Levy
2. Robert Merton
3. David Easton
4. **Gabriel Almond**

6. “The state is a necessary evil.” This statement refers to the —

1. Anarchist theory of the state
2. **Individualist theory of the state**

3. Marxian theory of the state
 4. Neo-liberal theory of the state
7. Which one of the following is not a principle postulate of liberal movement?
1. Individual freedom
 2. Rule of law
 3. **Powerful state**
 4. Political rights
8. Which one of the following theories held the view that state is a product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonism?
1. Anarchist theory
 2. **Marxist-Leninist theory**
 3. Evolutionary theory
 4. Guild socialism theory
9. "Everything for the state, nothing outside the state" sums of which philosophy?
1. Fabian socialism
 2. Guild socialism
 3. **Fascism**
 4. Marxism
10. Which one of the following contains the elements of a Historical theory of the origin of the state?
1. **Kinship, religion, war, political consciousness**
 2. War, customs, Kinship, dictates of natural law
 3. Monarchy, force, mutual agreements; political leadership
 4. Contractual agreements, Kinship, religion, anarchy
11. "I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this Man or to this Assembly of men on this condition that thou give up thy rights to him and authorize all his action in like manner." Who made this statement?
1. Rousseau
 2. Montesquieu
 3. **Hobbes**
 4. John Locke
12. According to Marxian Socialism in the socialist state, the state—
1. Is totally
 2. Is necessary

3. Does not represent the ideology of any class
4. **Is abolished**

13. Who among the following propounded the 'doctrine of socialism in one country'?

1. Lenin
2. Trotsky
3. **Stalin**
4. Kautsky

14. The Marxists hold that—

1. **The State is a class struggle**
2. The state represents only the workers
3. The State represents the entire community
4. The state is a power system

15. Who among the following explained the views of T. H. Green of state as "Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves right and right demand the state?"

1. H.J. Laski
2. R.M. MacIver
3. **E. Barker**
4. S.M. Lipset

16. Which of the following is not an essential element of the state?

1. Sovereignty
2. Population
3. **Permanence**
4. Government

17. The modern state is—

1. **National state**
2. International state
3. Regional state
4. Federal state

18. A socialist theory does not stand for

1. State control on the means of production
2. Production to be based on social necessity
3. Social service motive
4. **Free and open competition**

19. Which of the following characteristics is not of welfare state?

1. Welfare state is a positive state
2. Welfare state believes in mixed economy
3. **Welfare state believes in class-struggle**
4. Welfare state is a democratic state

20. Who among the following thinkers posited the antithesis of equality and liberty?

1. **Lord Acton**
2. Herold Laski
3. T.H. Green
4. R.H. Tawney

21. "Primary goods are to be distributed by the state equally unless an unequal distribution would be to everyone's advantage." Who among the following has expounded this concept of equality?

1. J.S. Mill
2. **John Rawls**
3. Karl Marx
4. Rousseau

22. The theory of justice, the main thrust of which is an fairness is known as—

1. **Metaphysical theory of justice**
2. Political theory of justice
3. Legal theory of justice
4. Retributive theory of justice

23. The modern idea that made democracy feasible for large and complex societies is—

1. Rights
2. Decentralisation
3. **Federalism**
4. Representation

24. Participatory democracy seeks to enhance which one of the following—

1. Decentralisation
2. **Representation and disadvantaged section**
3. Active citizens
4. Political accountability

25. "A constitutional system with its basic principle of executive continuous responsibility to the legislature" is—

1. Direct Democracy
2. **Parliamentary Democracy**
3. People's Democracy
4. Socialist Democracy

26. The basic principle of liberal democracy is "The sovereign drew his authority from the people" was first-

1. **John Locke**
2. Hobbes
3. Bentham
4. J.S. Mill

27. Which one of the following is not the principle of Democracy?

1. **Inequality**
2. Rule of law
3. Rule of majority
4. Independent Judiciary

28. Which one of the following concept of democracy was propounded by Joseph Schumpeter?

1. **Elitist democracy theory**
2. People's democracy theory
3. Legal democracy theory
4. Participatory democracy theory

29. Under the list system of representation, the list of contesting candidates is prepared—

1. By voters
2. By Election Commission
3. **By each political party**
4. By Mutual consent of political parties

30. Who among the following is the chief exponent of functional representation?

1. James Bryce
2. J.S. Mill
3. **G.D.H. Cole**
4. John Locke

31. Public opinion necessarily means opinion—

1. Of The majority
2. Which aims at the welfare of the whole community

3. **Based on reason**
4. Of all concerned

32. In regard to the theory of political parties, which one of the following was propounded by Maurice Duverger?

1. Four-fold classification on the basis of structure
2. **Two-Party system**
3. Grade based party
4. Coalitional system

33. Which one of the following is the primary purpose of pressure group?

1. **To contest elections**
2. To formulate policy
3. To criticize government
4. **To bring pressure on government to influence policy decision**

34. According to Herbert Morrison, Bureaucracy is the—

1. Price of federalism
2. **Price of Parliamentary Democracy**
3. Price of monarchy
4. Price of dictatorship

35. Among the following identify the most powerful and largest of pressure groups in India—

1. Institutional groups
2. Public interest groups
3. Non-associational groups
4. **Associational groups**

36. The Vice-President of India is the Chairman of-

1. Lok Sabha
2. **Rajya Sabha**
3. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
4. None of the above

37. In which one of the following systems of government is bi-cameralism legislature an essential feature?

1. Parliamentary system
2. Presidential System
3. **Federal System**

4. Unitary system
38. Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union List?
1. Income Tax
 2. **Sales Tax**
 3. Railways
 4. Post and Telegram
39. Who is the writer of 'Leviathan'?
1. Rousseau
 2. Locke
 3. **Hobbes**
 4. Laski
40. A Socialist theory does not stand for—
1. State control on the means of production
 2. Social service motive
 3. Production to be based on Social units
 4. **Free and open competition**
41. Which one of the following is not a regional economic organization?
1. ECOWAS
 2. **OAS**
 3. ASEAN
 4. SAARC
42. The Indian President submit his resignation to-
1. Prime Minister
 2. **Vice-President**
 3. Chief justice of Supreme Court
 4. Lok Sabha Speaker
43. Fascism is opposed for all the following except-
1. Democracy
 2. Pacifism
 3. Individual Liberty
 4. **Nationalism**
44. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the five eternal guides of human conduct are—

1. Ahimsa, Satya, Vinay, Daya and Taps
2. **Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya**
3. Ahimsa, Ahimsa, Karuna, Sheel, Bhakti and Karma
4. Satya, Dharma, Arth, Karma and Taps

45. Under Which one of the following Acts, Was the communal electorate system introduced by the British in India for the first time?

1. India Council Act, 1892
2. **Government of India Act, 1909**
3. Government of India Act, 1919
4. Government of India Act, 1935

46. Which one of the following series of names contains the names of moderates only?

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dada Bhai Naoroji
2. Feroz Shah Mehta, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Lala Lajpat Rai
3. **Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Feroz Shah Mehta, Dada Bhai Naoroji**
4. Bipin Chandra Paul, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee

47. According to the Constitution of India, a new all India service can be instituted with the initiative taken by—

1. **The Rajya Sabha**
2. The Lok Sabha
3. More than two-third of the States
4. The Inter-state Council

48. In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal'—

1. Figures in Part-III of the Constitution
2. Figures in the Preamble
3. Figures in Article 368
4. **Does not figure anywhere**

49. The best form of federalism suited for countries like India is—

1. Centralised federalism
2. Bargaining federalism
3. **Cooperative federalism**
4. Conflicting federalism

50. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guaranteed only

To the citizens of India and not to the foreigners living in India?

1. Rights to life and liberty
2. Rights to freedom of religion
3. Equality before the law and equal protection of law
4. **Freedom of speech and expression**

51. Which part of the Constitution of India refers to the responsibility of the state towards International peace and Security?

1. Preamble of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Right
3. **Directive Principles of State Policy**
4. Emergency powers

52. Which one of the following Directive Principles was not originally provided for in the Constitution of India?

1. **Free legal aid**
2. Citizens right to an adequate means of Livelihood
3. Free and compulsory education to children under 14 Years of age
4. Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves

53. In Which of the following provision of the Constitution of India, the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Minister towards Lok Sabha is enshrined?

1. Article 74
2. **Article 75(3)**
3. Article 78
4. Article 80

54. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill?

1. The President of India
2. Finance Minister
3. **The Speaker of Lok Sabha**
4. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

55. The Functions of Lok Sabha everyday normally begins with—

1. Zero hour
2. Short notice question
3. **Question hour**
4. None of these

56. How many members are represented by states and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha

1. **238**

2. 240
3. 245
4. 250

57. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India the provision of State Legislature is made?

1. Articles 153
2. Articles 160
3. **Articles 168**
4. Articles 214

58. Which one of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India?

1. Returning a legislative bill for reconsideration
2. Dissolving the Lok Sabha
3. Summoning the Rajya Sabha
4. **Returning the finance bill for reconsideration**

59. The President of India is elected by the 'Electoral College' consisting of—

1. All members of Parliament
2. **Elected members of parliament and State Legislative Assemblies**
3. Member of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
4. All the members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

60. All the ministers including Prime Minister hold their office during the pleasure of—

1. **Parliament**
2. Supreme Court
3. President
4. Vice-President

61 Which one of the following is not a function of the Chief Minister?

1. He allots business among his colleague
2. He can ask any minister to resign
3. **He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly**
4. He presides over the meetings of the Cabinet

62. How can the number of judges in the Supreme Court in India be increased?

1. Representation from the Supreme Court
2. **By amendment of the Constitution**
3. By a Parliamentary Act

4. By Presidential notification

63. The Supreme Court of India declares by issuing a writ that “respondent was not entitled to an office he was holding or a privilege he was exercising”. Which writ is that?

1. Habeas corpus
2. **Quo-warranto**
3. Prohibition
4. Certiorari

64. What is the objective advocated for appointment of the National Judicial Commission?

1. Training of the Judges
2. Reforms in legal system
3. **Bringing about transparency and impartiality in the appointment of judges of the highest level**
4. To examine the working period of the judges of High Court

65. In India the power of Judicial Review is enjoyed by the—

1. Only high Court
2. Only Supreme Court
3. High Courts and lower Courts
4. **Supreme Court and High Courts**

66. On the basis of the criterion issued by the Election Commission of India, What is the minimum number of States in Which a political party must be recognized as a ‘National party’ Throughout the whole of India?

1. 3
2. **4**
3. 5
4. 6

67. In India registration of political parties is done as per—

1. The provision of Article 324
2. The election commission itself
3. The Election commission in consultation with Cabinet Committee
4. **The provision of the representation of People Act, 1951**

68. Which one of the following is not a regional and state level party?

1. Utkal Congress
2. **Muslim League**

3. Telugu Desham
4. Biju janta Dal

69. To which one of the following major political parties in India is CITU, Trade Union attached?

1. Indian National congress
2. Communist Party of India
3. **Communist Party of India (Marxist)**
4. Bhartiya Janta Party

70. In which article of constitution the election commission is for med in India?

1. Article 320
2. **Article 324**
3. Article 330
4. Article 332

71. In Which Constitutional Amendment Act, the age of voter is reduced from 21 Years to 18 Years?

1. 56th Amendment Act
2. 60th Amendment Act
3. **61st Amendment Act**
4. 64th Amendment Act

72. Which one of the following Committees is not concerned with Election Reforms?

1. Dinesh Goswami Committee
2. Tarkunda Committee
3. Indrajit Committees
4. **Y.K. Alagh Committees**

73. In which Article of Constitution, Union Public Service Commission is formed?

1. **Article 315**
2. Article 324
3. Article 326
4. Article 330

74. Which one of these Committee is not concerned with Civil Service Reforms?

1. Satish Chandra Committee
2. D.S. Kothari Committee
3. **V.N. Gadgil Committee**
4. Ramaswamy mudaliar Committee

75. Which Act provided for the reservation seats for women, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the municipalities?

1. 65th Constitutional Amendment Act
2. 68th Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
4. **74th Constitutional Amendment Act**

76. The Municipal Commissioner is appointed by-

1. Mayor
2. Zila Parishad
3. **State Government**
4. District Magistrate

77. According to 74th Constitutional Amendment, Which schedule is incorporated in India Constitution for urban local administration?

1. Schedule 7
2. Schedule 9
3. Schedule 11
4. **Schedule 12**

78. Which of the following states was the first to introduce the Panchayati Raj system in 1959?

1. **Rajasthan**
2. Karnataka
3. West Bengal
4. Madhya Pradesh

79. The Panchayati Raj is included in the—

1. Union list
2. **State List**
3. Concurrent List
4. Residuary List

80. 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India provides for-

1. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district level
2. **Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at village and district level**
3. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block level
4. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district level

81. Which one of the following provides for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes in the Panchayats?

1. Article 243(A)
2. Article 243 (B)
3. Article 243 (C)
4. **Article 243 (D)**

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