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Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

POLITICAL SCIENCE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking : 0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. The statement that 'Man is by nature a political animal' was given by :
 - A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Hobbes
 - D. Rousseau

2. David Easton defined politics as :
 - A. The study of government organisations
 - B. The process of political campaigning and electioneering
 - C. The authoritative allocation of values in society
 - D. Power without legitimacy

3. The primary focus of the normative approach in political theory is :
 - A. Describing political realities in an objective manner
 - B. Prescribing as how political institutions and practices *ought to be*
 - C. Theorising public opinion through surveys
 - D. Analysing electoral statistics

4. Who among the following is associated with the '*Credo of Relevance*' in post-behaviouralism?

A. Max Weber	B. Gabriel Almond
C. Harold D.Lasswell	D. David Easton

5. In Marxian political analysis, the state is viewed as :
 - A. Neutral institution
 - B. Moral organisation
 - C. Instrument of ruling class domination
 - D. Divine creation with absolute authority

6. Which of the following thinker emphasised the concept of 'cultural hegemony'?

A. Stalin	B. Antonio Gramsci
C. Mao	D. Karl Marx

7. Which of the following statement best represents the Post-Marxist view of power?
 - A. Power operates through social and cultural institutions
 - B. Power is concentrated only in the state
 - C. Power exists and operates only through economic relations
 - D. Power is an irrelevant idea in politics

8. The statement "If a determinate human superior, not in a habit of obedience to a like superior, receives habitual obedience from the bulk of a given society, that determinate superior is sovereign" is associated with :

A. Jean Jacques Rousseau	B. John Locke
C. John Austin	D. Thomas Hobbes

9. The instrumentalist view considers the state as :
- An autonomous institution purely independent of class
 - An ecclesiastical authority
 - A decentralised democratic body
 - An instrument of the ruling class
10. Who defined the state as 'a people organised for law within a definite territory'?
- Harold Laski
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Max Weber
 - Aristotle
11. Who is the author of the book '*Globalization and Its Discontents*'?
- Milton Friedman
 - Amartya Sen
 - Paul Krugman
 - Joseph Stiglitz
12. Which of the following is *not* included in the concept political culture?
- Attitudes of citizens towards political authority and leadership
 - Beliefs about the role and functions of the government
 - Expectations regarding fairness of political processes
 - Physical geography and natural resources of a country
13. Who defined politics as 'the study of the shaping and sharing of power'?
- David Easton
 - Harold Lasswell
 - Max Weber
 - Robert. A. Dahl
14. Michel Foucault was a philosopher belonging to which country?
- France
 - USA
 - Russia
 - Spain
15. Feminist critiques of justice argues that traditional theories of justice are :
- Based on Matriarchal theory
 - Gender-neutral and unbiased
 - Male-centric and ignore women's experiences
 - Based entirely on empiricism

16. The work '*The Argumentative Indian*' is written by :
- A. Ramachandra Guha B. Amartya Sen
C. Ashis Nandy D. Romila Thapar
17. Robert Nozick presented his theory of justice in which book?
- A. A Theory of Justice B. On Liberty
C. The Communist Manifesto D. Anarchy, State and Utopia
18. Which of the following was *not* introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935?
- A. Dyarchy at the Centre B. Provincial Autonomy
C. Adult franchise for all citizens D. Federal legislature
19. The term 'Socialist' in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution primarily signifies :
- A. Complete abolition of private property
B. Establishment of a socialist state under single-party rule
C. Democratic socialism aiming at social and economic justice through a mixed economy
D. State ownership of all means of production
20. The doctrine of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution, which limits Parliament's amending power by holding that, certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered or destroyed, was evolved by the Supreme Court in which of the following landmark cases?
- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
D. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
21. The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) was enacted to give effect to which Article of the Indian Constitution?
- A. Article 14 B. Article 15
C. Article 21 D. Article 17

22. The Right to Privacy was recognised by the Supreme Court as a Fundamental Right under Article 21 in which of the following cases?
- A. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
 - B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
 - D. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
23. Who among the following described Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the '*heart and soul*' of the Constitution?
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C. Mahatma Gandhi
 - D. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
24. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- A. They are moral and political obligations
 - B. They guide in the governance of the country
 - C. They promote social and economic democracy
 - D. They are enforceable by courts of law
25. Which of the following committee recommended for the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
- A. Sarkaria Committee
 - B. Swaran Singh Committee
 - C. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - D. Punchhi Commission
26. Which of the following statement correctly describes the Electoral College for the election of the President of India?
- A. Elected members of the both Houses of Union Parliament and elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies only
 - B. All members of the Union Parliament and all members of the State Legislatures including nominated members
 - C. Elected members of the Union Parliament, elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and elected members of Legislative Councils
 - D. Elected members of Parliament and elected members of state Legislative Councils only

32. Which of the following is a Financial Committee of Parliament?
- A. Business Advisory Committee B. Estimates Committee
C. Rules Committee D. Committee on Petitions
33. The procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India is laid down under which Article?
- A. Article 352 B. Article 374
C. Article 368 D. Article 356
34. Which of the following statement regarding the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is correct?
- A. It deals with disputes between private individuals
B. It includes disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
C. It applies only to criminal cases.
D. It can be exercised only after approval of Parliament
35. The Governor can reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the:
- A. Supreme Court B. Prime Minister
C. Parliament D. President
36. The writ jurisdiction of the High Courts is provided under which Article of the Constitution?
- A. Article 32 B. Article 136
C. Article 226 D. Article 356
37. Who among the following used the term '*Quasi-Federal*' to describe the Indian Constitution?
- A. K.C. Wheare B. Ivor Jennings
C. Granville Austin D. A.V. Dicey

38. Which of the following institution replaced the Planning Commission and focuses on co-operative development and planning?
- A. Inter-State Council B. NITI Aayog
C. Finance Commission D. National Development Council
39. Which of the following is a Regional Party in India?
- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
C. National Peoples Party (NPP)
D. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
40. In which year the India Alliance (INDIA) was formed?
- A. 2020 B. 2021
C. 2022 D. 2023
41. Who wrote the book '*Public Opinion*'?
- A. Harold Lasswell B. Walter Lippmann
C. Robert Dahl D. John Dewey
42. Election Commission of India became a multi-member body in which year?
- A. 1951 B. 1989
C. 1990 D. 1995
43. The Vohra Committee (1993) was constituted to examine :
- A. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural development
B. The linkages between organised crime and politics in India
C. The effectiveness of the Right to Information Act
D. Corruption in the private banking sector
44. Who is the author of "*Annihilation of Caste*"?
- A. Ramachandra Guha B. Jyotirao Phule
C. Mahatma Gandhi D. B.R. Ambedkar

45. Which of the following is an important feature of caste system in India?
- Choice of occupation is flexible
 - Membership is hereditary and permanent
 - Membership is based on wealth
 - Membership is decided by individual preference
46. Who among the following is considered the 'Father of Comparative Politics'?
- Aristotle
 - Karl Marx
 - Niccolo Machiavelli
 - Max Weber
47. Which of the following best describes as the scope of Comparative Politics?
- Study of historical events by keeping aside political system
 - Analysis of political systems, institutions, processes and behaviour across countries
 - Analysis of only economic policies different countries
 - Focus purely on international relations and diplomatic practices
48. "A political system is the set of interactions through which values are authoritatively allocated for a society, including the processes of making binding decisions, enforcing them and responding to demands and support from the environment." Who defined this?
- Gabriel Almond
 - Karl Marx
 - David Easton
 - Max Weber
49. Which of the following country does not have a written constitution?
- United States of America
 - China
 - United Kingdom
 - France
50. The fundamental purpose of constitutionalism is to ensure :
- That the government can make and change laws without any constraints
 - More limitation on government power and the protection of the rights of citizens
 - That majority rule is exercised without any legal or constitutional restrictions
 - Concentration of all political authority in a single individual, body or party

59. Switzerland is famous for using which of the following direct democratic tools?
- A. Filibuster
 - B. Electoral College
 - C. Referendum
 - D. Senatorial Courtesy
60. According to the Article 57 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The President of China is the highest state organ of power
 - B. The National People's Congress is the highest state organ of power and its permanent organ is the Standing Committee
 - C. The State Council is the highest state organ of power
 - D. The Supreme People's Court is the highest state organ of power
61. Who among the following is credited with formally introducing the modern concept of the Rule of Law?
- A. A.V. Dicey
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. John Locke
 - D. Thomas Hobbes
62. "Public Administration is detailed and systematic application of law. Every particular application of law is an act of administration." Who gave this definition?
- A. F.W. Riggs
 - B. Finer
 - C. W.F. Willoughby
 - D. Woodrow Wilson
63. Who is credited with developing the Ecological Approach to Public Administration?
- A. Woodrow Wilson
 - B. F.W. Riggs
 - C. W.F. Willoughby
 - D. Luther Gulick
64. When the first Minnowbrook Conference was held?
- A. 1968
 - B. 1965
 - C. 1971
 - D. 1988

65. Which of the following statements about Span of Control is correct?
- It refers to the number of technical staff in an organisation
 - It describes the number of subordinates can effectively supervised by a manager.
 - It is a fixed number and does not vary with the complexity of work.
 - It only applies to military organisations, not for civilian workplaces,
66. Luther Gulick's 4 Ps of departmental organisation include :
- Purpose, People, Policy, Performance
 - Position, Process, Place, Power
 - Planning, Policy, Procedures, People
 - Purpose, Process, Persons, Place
67. Which of the following is correct about an independent Regulatory Commission?
- A government agency fully controlled by the government
 - A government agency that regulates specific activities independency
 - An ad hoc advisory committee to Prime Minister, which works independently
 - A part of the government that only handles technical works.
68. Impersonality in Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy means :
- Decisions are based on personal relationships
 - Employees are not accountable to any person
 - Leaders can act arbitrarily and in a biased manner
 - Rules apply equally to everyone
69. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is UPSC is established?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Article 315 | B. Article 320 |
| C. Article 323 | D. Article 312 |

70. In public administration, which of the following best describes about the Spoils System?
- A system where government jobs are awarded based on merit and qualifications
 - A system where government jobs are given to loyal supporters of the ruling political party
 - A system where government jobs are assigned only foreign personals
 - A system where government jobs are inherited by family members
71. Where is the Annual Finance Statement of India is constitutionally presented?
- Rajya Sabha
 - Finance Ministry
 - Before the Joint Sitting of the Union Parliament
 - Lok Sabha
72. Who among the following coined the term 'Development Administration'?
- U.L. Goswami
 - Fred Riggs
 - Dwight Waldo
 - Luther Gulick
73. According to Plato's theory of justice, the state is considered just when :
- Everyone is treated exactly the same, regardless of ability
 - Each class performs its own role and does not interfere with the roles of other classes
 - Wealth is distributed equally among all citizens of the country
 - All citizens follow laws blindly without question
74. Who is the author of the book '*Politics*', in which the nature of the state, types of government and the role of citizens are widely discussed?
- Plato
 - Socrates
 - Aristotle
 - Machiavelli
75. According to Cicero, the highest law which governs all humans that are based on reason is known as :
- Natural law
 - International law
 - Common law
 - Positive law

82. In the balance of power system, a buffer state can best explain as :
- A. A weak state used as a neutral zone between two rival powers
 - B. The strongest state in a region which possess nuclear weapons
 - C. A state which is placed under the control of UN Mandate
 - D. A state that possess highest amount of military capacity
83. Who among the following is considered as a major classical realist thinker?
- A. Immanuel Kant
 - B. Hans J. Morgenthau
 - C. John Locke
 - D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
84. Constructivism in international Relations strongly emphasises the role of :
- A. Military power and security only
 - B. Economic determinism
 - C. Geographical and topographical factors alone
 - D. Ideas, norms and identities in shaping state behaviour
85. Diplomacy conducted through international organisations is called:
- A. Secret diplomacy
 - B. Bus diplomacy
 - C. Multilateral diplomacy
 - D. Gunboat diplomacy
86. *Panchsheel* Agreement was signed in the year :
- A. 1947
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1954
 - D. 1962
87. Which of the following is *not* a principal organ of the United Nations?
- A. UNESCO
 - B. Security Council
 - C. General Assembly
 - D. International Court of Justice
88. The principle 'One for all and all for one' is best associated with:
- A. Balance of Power
 - B. Collective Security
 - C. Detente
 - D. Foreign policy

89. The concept of '*Brexit*' refers to :
- A. Expansion of the European Union
 - B. Britain joining NATO
 - C. Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union
 - D. Formation of a new European currency
90. BRICS stands for :
- A. Brazil, Russia, India, China, Spain
 - B. Britain, Russia, Italy, China, South Africa
 - C. Brazil, Russia, India, China, Sweden
 - D. Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
91. Which international agreement aims to limit global temperature rise below 2°C?
- A. Kyoto Protocol
 - B. Paris Agreement
 - C. Montreal Protocol
 - D. Rio Declaration
92. Thomas Hobbes described human life in the state of nature as :
- A. Peaceful, co-operative and morally regulated
 - B. Free, equal and governed by natural rights
 - C. Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short
 - D. Harmonious and guided by morality
93. John Locke's political ideas are mainly presented in which of the following work?
- A. Two Treatises of Government
 - B. The Prince
 - C. Leviathan
 - D. Republic

94. According to Rousseau, the General Will is always :
- Selfish
 - Arbitrary
 - Right and aimed at public welfare
 - Controlled by selfish rulers
95. The concept of '*Felific Calculus*' was developed by :
- John Stuart Mill
 - Hegel
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - Jeremy Bentham
96. The concept of 'cultural hegemony' is mainly developed in which of the following book?
- Communist Manifesto
 - Prison Notebooks
 - Leviathan
 - Social Contract
97. Edmund Burke emphasised the importance of :
- Sudden revolution
 - Tradition and gradual change
 - Absolute equality
 - Violent reform
98. The concept of '*Sarvodaya*' in Gandhian philosophy refers to :
- Welfare of majority communities alone
 - Leading to equality through the class struggle
 - Universal upliftment and welfare of all individuals without discrimination
 - State-controlled redistribution of resources only
99. Who among the following introduced the concept of '*Radical Humanism*' ?
- Harold J Laski
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - M.N. Roy
100. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar strongly criticised which social system as the root of injustice in India?
- Capitalism
 - Feudalism
 - Caste system
 - Regionalism
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ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK