

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	<p>Who defined political science is “that part of social science which treats the foundations of the State and principles of government ?</p> <p>A1 Paul Janet :</p> <p>A2 Dyke :</p> <p>A3 Gettell :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	<p>Who is the author of “A History of Political Theory”?</p> <p>A1 Karl Popper :</p> <p>A2 Sabine :</p> <p>A3 Mill :</p> <p>A4 Locke :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	<p>Who described historical approach as ‘historicism’?</p> <p>A1 Bentham :</p> <p>A2 Hegel :</p> <p>A3 Popper :</p> <p>A4 Marx :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	<p>Which approach is, according to Rober A Dahl, an attempt to make the empirical content of Political Science more scientific “</p> <p>A1 Institutional Approach</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A2 Historical Approach : A3 Philosophical Approach : A4 Behavioural Approach :		
Objective Question				
5	5	Who introduced 'intellectual foundations' for behavioural approach? A1 Easton : A2 Merriam : A3 Lasswell : A4 Bentley :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	Who said "the concept of power is the most fundamental in the whole of Political Science: the Political Process is the shaping, dissolution and exercise of power" ? A1 Merriam and Easton : A2 Lasswell and Kaplan : A3 Catlin and Bentley : A4 None of these :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	Who is known as the greatest advocate of Post-Behaviouralism? A1 Merriam : A2 Easton : A3 Lasswell : A4 Bentley :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

8	8	<p>Which approach demands 'relevance' and 'action'?</p> <p>A1 Institutional Approach :</p> <p>A2 Post-Behaviouralist Approach :</p> <p>A3 Behaviouralist :</p> <p>A4 Historical Approach :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

9	9	<p>Whose definition encompasses the 'politics of consent' as well as the 'politics of struggle'?</p> <p>A1 Easton :</p> <p>A2 Merriam :</p> <p>A3 Lasswell :</p> <p>A4 Kaplan :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

10	10	<p>Who introduced 'politics of consent'?</p> <p>A1 Lasswell :</p> <p>A2 Kaplan :</p> <p>A3 Popper :</p> <p>A4 Lucian Pie :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

11	11	<p>Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in</p> <p>A1 Rome :</p> <p>A2 Greece :</p> <p>A3 England :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
12	12	<p>Who among the following is not a Greek Political thinker?</p> <p>A1 Socrates :</p> <p>A2 Plato :</p> <p>A3 Aristotle :</p> <p>A4 Machiavelli :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
13	13	<p>Greece is situated in the _____ of Europe</p> <p>A1 North :</p> <p>A2 South :</p> <p>A3 East :</p> <p>A4 West :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
14	14	<p>Basically, the people of Greece lived in</p> <p>A1 Cities :</p> <p>A2 The State :</p> <p>A3 City-States :</p> <p>A4 Neither Cities or State :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
15	15	<p>A City-State was</p> <p>A1 A modern City :</p> <p>A2 A small Nation State :</p> <p>A3 A Community of people living together :</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 A Village :		
Objective Question				
16	16	<p>Athens was</p> <p>A1 A City-State :</p> <p>A2 A Village :</p> <p>A3 Township :</p> <p>A4 a State :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
17	17	<p>The people of Greece developed their philosophy because</p> <p>A1 They were warriors :</p> <p>A2 They had calm and clear minds :</p> <p>A3 God revealed Philosophy to them :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
18	18	<p>Plato lived during</p> <p>A1 5th and 4th century BC :</p> <p>A2 4th and 3rd century BC :</p> <p>A3 3rd and 2nd century BC :</p> <p>A4 4th and 5th century AD :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
19	19	<p>Plato was a disciple of</p> <p>A1 Aristotle :</p> <p>A2 Polybius :</p> <p>A3 Cicero</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>:</p> <p>A4 Socrates</p> <p>:</p>		
Objective Question				
20	20	<p>Plato instituted</p> <p>A1 The Academy</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 The university of Athens</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Lyceum</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Coliseum</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
21	21	<p>Plato was</p> <p>A1 A Political Thinker</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 A Political Philosopher</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 A Mathematician</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 All of these</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
22	22	<p>Which one of the following is Plato's work?</p> <p>A1 The Lyceum</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 The Prince</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 The Republic</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 None of these</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
23	23	<p>Following is a fundamental idea of Plato</p> <p>A1 Theory of Education</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 The Ideal Man</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Theory of Justice :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>		
Objective Question				
24	24	<p>According to Plato, the following are the three elements in man</p> <p>A1 Reason, Spirit, Appetite :</p> <p>A2 Reason, Justice, Equality :</p> <p>A3 Justice, Liberty, Equality :</p> <p>A4 Reason, Spirit, Justice :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	<p>In Plato's State, the element of Reason is present in</p> <p>A1 Philosophers :</p> <p>A2 Soldiers :</p> <p>A3 Workers :</p> <p>A4 Common Men :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	<p>Who is the author of <i>Grammar of Politics</i>?</p> <p>A1 Mill :</p> <p>A2 Rousseau :</p> <p>A3 Lasswell :</p> <p>A4 Laski :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	<p>Administrative law is popular in</p> <p>A1 England :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 France :</p> <p>A3 U.S.A :</p> <p>A4 Italy :</p>		
Objective Question				
28	28	<p>“State is known by the rights that it maintains” who said?</p> <p>A1 Russel :</p> <p>A2 Woodrow Wilson :</p> <p>A3 Janet :</p> <p>A4 Laski :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	<p>Article 51-A of Indian Constitution contains,</p> <p>A1 Fundamental Rights :</p> <p>A2 Fundamental Duties :</p> <p>A3 Directive principles :</p> <p>A4 presidential powers :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	<p>Which law is popular in England?</p> <p>A1 Administrative Law :</p> <p>A2 common law :</p> <p>A3 ordinance :</p> <p>A4 Statute law :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	<p>Who is the author of Proposed Roads to Freedom?</p> <p>A1 Russell</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A2 Tolstoy : A3 Bryce : A4 Leacock :		
Objective Question				
32	32	Maine authored the book A1 The History of Institutions : A2 democracy and Liberty : A3 Social Contract : A4 Political Science and Government :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	What is the maximum term provided for an ordinance? A1 8 months : A2 6 months : A3 9 months : A4 12 months :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	Who defined "Liberty is the opposite of over government"? A1 Seeley : A2 J.S.Mill : A3 Gramsci : A4 Marx :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
35	35	Who authored <i>Modern State</i> ?	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Gettell :</p> <p>A2 Gilchrist :</p> <p>A3 Bluntschli :</p> <p>A4 Mac Iver :</p>		
Objective Question				
36	36	<p>Which law is used to face an emergency situation when the Parliament is not In session?</p> <p>A1 statute law :</p> <p>A2 common law :</p> <p>A3 ordinance :</p> <p>A4 Administrative law :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
37	37	<p>Which among the following is a Political right?</p> <p>A1 Right to hold public office :</p> <p>A2 right to freedom :</p> <p>A3 right against exploitation :</p> <p>A4 right to work :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
38	38	<p>Negative liberty implies that,</p> <p>A1 freedom should be unlimited :</p> <p>A2 freedom should be restricted :</p> <p>A3 freedom from wants :</p> <p>A4 freedom to rule :</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
39	39	<p>Which law is made by the legislature?</p> <p>A1 : International law</p> <p>A2 : Statutory law</p> <p>A3 : common law</p> <p>A4 : natural law</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
40	40	<p>Rousseau authored,</p> <p>A1 : Social Contract</p> <p>A2 : Republic</p> <p>A3 : The Prince</p> <p>A4 : Politics</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
41	41	<p>Brahma Samaj was founded by:</p> <p>A1 : Dayanandha Saraswathy</p> <p>A2 : Swami Vivekananda</p> <p>A3 : Tilak</p> <p>A4 : Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
42	42	<p>Who was the contemporary of Hegel:</p> <p>A1 : Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p> <p>A2 : Swami Vivekananda</p> <p>A3 : Tilak</p> <p>A4 : Gandhiji</p>	4.0	1.00

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Objective Question				
43	43	<p>Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in</p> <p>A1 : 1883</p> <p>A2 : 1772</p> <p>A3 : 1750</p> <p>A4 : 1790</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	<p>Who is regarded as the father of Indian Renaissance:-</p> <p>A1 : Dayananda Saraswathy</p> <p>A2 : Tilak</p> <p>A3 : Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p> <p>A4 : Gandhiji</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	<p>Who is the founder of Atmiya sabha?</p> <p>A1 : Dayananda Saraswathy</p> <p>A2 : Raja Ram Mohan Roy</p> <p>A3 : Tilak</p> <p>A4 : Gandhiji</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	<p>Swami Vivekananda was born in</p> <p>A1 : 1863</p> <p>A2 : 1772</p> <p>A3 : 1770</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 : 1853		
Objective Question				
47	47	Who is regarded on the prophet of Indian Nationalism?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Tilak		
		A2 : Tagore		
		A3 : Gandhiji		
		A4 : Swami Vivekananda		
Objective Question				
48	48	Name the philosopher who is known as Hindu Napoleon	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Tilak		
		A2 : Nehru		
		A3 : Swami Vivekananda		
		A4 : Gandhiji		
Objective Question				
49	49	'On India and her problem' was written by	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Tilak		
		A2 : Swami Vivekanda		
		A3 : Tagore		
		A4 : Subhash Cahandrabose		
Objective Question				
50	50	Who is known as the political Guru of Gandhiji	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Gopalakrishna Gokhale		
		A2 : Tagore		

		<p>A3 Tilak :</p> <p>A4 Nehru :</p>		
Objective Question				
51	51	<p>The Union List consists of</p> <p>A1 97 subjects :</p> <p>A2 61 subjects :</p> <p>A3 47 subjects :</p> <p>A4 73 subjects :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	<p>An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of</p> <p>A1 Fundamental Duties :</p> <p>A2 Fundamental Rights :</p> <p>A3 Preamble :</p> <p>A4 Federal System :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	<p>The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of</p> <p>A1 The Cripps Mission :</p> <p>A2 the Cabinet Mission :</p> <p>A3 Mountbatten Plan :</p> <p>A4 Rajagopalachari Plan :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	<p>The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from</p> <p>A1 Canadian Constitution :</p> <p>A2 Russian Constitution</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>:</p> <p>A3 American Constitution</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 French Constitution</p> <p>:</p>		
Objective Question				
55	55	<p>Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties</p> <p>A1 Article 32</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Article 50</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Article 51</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Article 51 A</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	<p>In India Right to Property is a</p> <p>A1 Moral Right</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Legal Right</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Fundamental Right</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Personal Right</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	<p>Which article is referred to as ‘the jewel of the Constitution’</p> <p>A1 Article 352</p> <p>:</p> <p>A2 Article 123</p> <p>:</p> <p>A3 Article 32</p> <p>:</p> <p>A4 Article 31</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	<p>Which write give the meaning ‘we command’ in letters</p> <p>A1 Habeas Corpus</p> <p>:</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Prohibition :</p> <p>A3 Quo Warranto :</p> <p>A4 Mandamus :</p>		
Objective Question				
59	59	<p>Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?</p> <p>A1 Right to adequate means of livelihood :</p> <p>A2 Right to Freedom :</p> <p>A3 Right against Exploitation :</p> <p>A4 Right to Equality :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	<p>The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from</p> <p>A1 US Constitution :</p> <p>A2 Irish Constitution :</p> <p>A3 French Constitution :</p> <p>A4 Canadian Constitution :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	<p>The term 'coalition' is derived from the Latin word coalition which means</p> <p>A1 To merge :</p> <p>A2 to support :</p> <p>A3 to grow together :</p> <p>A4 to complement :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
62	62	Coalition governments continue to be	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 stable :</p> <p>A2 undemocratic :</p> <p>A3 unstable :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>		
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Objective Question

63	63	<p>In coalition government the bureaucracy becomes</p> <p>A1 efficient :</p> <p>A2 all powerful :</p> <p>A3 fair and just :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

64	64	<p>Who initiated the systematic study of pressure groups</p> <p>A1 Powell :</p> <p>A2 Lenin :</p> <p>A3 Grazia :</p> <p>A4 Bentley :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

65	65	<p>The emergence of political parties has accompanied with</p> <p>A1 Grow of parliament as an institution :</p> <p>A2 Diversification of political systems :</p> <p>A3 Growth of modern electorate :</p> <p>A4 All of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

66	66	<p>Party is under stood as a 'doctrine by</p> <p>A1 : Guid-socialism</p> <p>A2 : Anarchism</p> <p>A3 : Marxism</p> <p>A4 : Liberalism</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

67	67	<p>Political parties are responsible for maintaining a continuous connection between</p> <p>A1 : People and the government</p> <p>A2 : President and the Prime Minister</p> <p>A3 : people and the opposition</p> <p>A4 : Both people and the government and people and the opposition</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

68	68	<p>The first All India Women's Organization was formed in</p> <p>A1 : 1918</p> <p>A2 : 1917</p> <p>A3 : 1916</p> <p>A4 : 1919</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

69	69	<p>_____ belong to a distinct category of social movements with the ideology of class conflict as their basis.</p> <p>A1 : Peasant Movements</p> <p>A2 : Womens movements</p> <p>A3 : Tribal Movements</p> <p>A4 : None of these</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
70	70	<p>Rajni Kothari prefers to call the Indian party system as</p> <p>A1 : Congress system</p> <p>A2 : one party dominance system</p> <p>A3 : Multi-party systems</p> <p>A4 : Both Congress System and one party dominance system</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>Leviathan was written by :</p> <p>A1 : Plato</p> <p>A2 : Aristotle</p> <p>A3 : Hobbes</p> <p>A4 : Locke</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>Who is regarded as the apostle of political absolutism ?</p> <p>A1 : Locke</p> <p>A2 : Rousseau</p> <p>A3 : Bentham</p> <p>A4 : Hobbes</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>The concept of popular sovereignty is associated with</p> <p>A1 : Hegel</p> <p>A2 : Rousseau</p> <p>A3 : Locke</p>	4.0	1.00

		A4 Hobbes :		
Objective Question				
74	74	<p>The doctrine of general will was expounded by</p> <p>A1 Rousseau :</p> <p>A2 Marx :</p> <p>A3 Locke :</p> <p>A4 Hobbes :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	<p>Social contract was written by</p> <p>A1 Bentham :</p> <p>A2 Hobbes :</p> <p>A3 Locke :</p> <p>A4 Rousseau :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	<p>Who is known as the champion of limited Govt.</p> <p>A1 Hobbes :</p> <p>A2 Locke :</p> <p>A3 Lenin :</p> <p>A4 Rousseau :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	<p>Great Political Thinkers was Written by</p> <p>A1 C.L.Wayper :</p> <p>A2 Maxey :</p> <p>A3 Ebenstein</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A4 Sabine :		
Objective Question				
78	78	Leviathan was published after : A1 The Glorious revolution : A2 English civil war : A3 Russian revolution : A4 French revolution :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	Two treatises on civil govt was written by A1 Locke : A2 Hobbes : A3 J.S.Mill : A4 Hegel :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	The term 'right to appeal to Heaven' was used by A1 Hobbes : A2 Locke : A3 Marx : A4 Lenin :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
81	81	Which one of the following is not a feature of the British constitution? A1 Written constitution : A2 Unwritten constitution :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Flexible constitution :</p> <p>A4 Parliamentary government :</p>		
Objective Question				
82	82	<p>Which country of the following is an example of parliamentary supremacy?</p> <p>A1 USA :</p> <p>A2 France :</p> <p>A3 Communist China :</p> <p>A4 Great Britain :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
83	83	<p>Which institution functions as the highest court of appeal in Britain, till 2009?</p> <p>A1 Supreme Court :</p> <p>A2 House of lords. :</p> <p>A3 House of Commons. :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
84	84	<p>The lower house of Britain is,</p> <p>A1 House of Commons :</p> <p>A2 House of lords. :</p> <p>A3 Senate :</p> <p>A4 House of the people :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
85	85	<p>The king can do no wrong' is phrase associated with,</p> <p>A1 France :</p>	4.0	1.00

		A2 China : A3 India : A4 Britain :		
Objective Question				
86	86	Magna Carta is a historical incident associated with A1 USA : A2 India : A3 France : A4 Britain :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
87	87	The upper house of British parliament is. A1 Supreme Court : A2 House of lords : A3 House of Commons : A4 None of these :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
88	88	The prime minister of Britain is elected by- A1 The King : A2 The majority party : A3 The opposition party : A4 The Privy Council :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
89	89	Who organizes the cabinet in Britain? A1 The prime minister	4.0	1.00

		<p>:</p> <p>A2 The speaker of House of Commons :</p> <p>A3 The King :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>		
Objective Question				
90	90	<p>The speaker of House of Commons is elected by the</p> <p>A1 The King :</p> <p>A2 The House of Commons :</p> <p>A3 The opposition leader :</p> <p>A4 The Privy Council :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	<p>The most powerful lower chamber of parliament in the world is-</p> <p>A1 Lok- Sabha :</p> <p>A2 The House of Commons. :</p> <p>A3 The Senate of USA :</p> <p>A4 NPC of Communist China :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	<p>Who is the presiding officer of House of Commons in Britain?</p> <p>A1 The King. :</p> <p>A2 The Speaker :</p> <p>A3 The Prime minister :</p> <p>A4 The Lord Chancellor :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
93	93	<p>As a tradition, the prime minister of Britain belongs to</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 The House of Lords :</p> <p>A2 The House of Commons. :</p> <p>A3 The senate :</p> <p>A4 The Privy Council :</p>		
Objective Question				
94	94	<p>The co-equal powers of the House of Lords with House of Commons has been diminished by the Parliamentary Act of</p> <p>A1 1911 :</p> <p>A2 1905 :</p> <p>A3 1919 :</p> <p>A4 1947 :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
95	95	<p>The presiding officer of the House of Lords is</p> <p>A1 The Speaker :</p> <p>A2 The Chairman :</p> <p>A3 Lord Chancellor :</p> <p>A4 The Prime Minister :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
96	96	<p>The Cold War began:</p> <p>A1 Immediately after World War II :</p> <p>A2 Immediately before World War II :</p> <p>A3 Immediately before World War I :</p> <p>A4 Immediately after World War I and beforeWorld War II :</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
97	97	<p>India conducted its first Nuclear Test in the year:</p> <p>A1 : 1974</p> <p>A2 : 1978</p> <p>A3 : 1998</p> <p>A4 : 1996</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>Which among the following is not a South Asian Country?</p> <p>A1 : Sri Lanka</p> <p>A2 : Afghanistan</p> <p>A3 : Pakistan</p> <p>A4 : China</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>India is part of</p> <p>A1 : SAARC</p> <p>A2 : NAFTA</p> <p>A3 : CER</p> <p>A4 : European Union</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	<p>SAARC is headquartered in</p> <p>A1 : Kathmandu</p> <p>A2 : Colombo</p> <p>A3 : New Delhi</p> <p>A4 : Islamabad</p>	4.0	1.00

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