INSTRUCTION

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.

3. You have to enter your Role Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. Do NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (Questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks.

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong Answers:
    There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by a candidate in the objective type question papers:
    (i). There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third (0.33) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii). If a candidate give more than one answer, it will be treated as wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii). If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.
1. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India was/were given immediate effect, i.e., from November 26, 1949?

   1. Citizenship  
   2. Emergency provisions  
   3. Elections  
   4. Federal system  

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

   Code:  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 and 3  
   (c) 1 and 4  
   (d) 1 and 3  

Ans: (d)

2. The philosophical postulates of the constitution of India are based on

   (a) Nehru Report, 1928  
   (b) Objective Resolution of Pundit Nehru, 1947  
   (c) Mahatma Gandhi's article 'Independence' in 'Young India', 1922  
   (d) Indian National Congress's Resolution for Complete Independence, 1929  

Ans: (b)

3. Which among the following with respect to the Cabinet Mission's Plan of 16th May, 1946 was/were correct?

   1. The Union should have an Executive and a Legislative constituted from British Indian and States representatives.  
   2. Provinces should be free to form groups with executives and legislatures, and each group could determine the provisional subjects to be taken in common.  

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

   Code:  
   (a) 1 only  
   (b) 2 only  
   (c) Both 1 and 2  
   (d) Neither 1 nor 2  

Ans: (c)

4. Who among the following was not a co-founder of the Arab Ba'ath Party founded in 1947?

   (a) Michel Aflaq  
   (b) Salah al-Din Bitar  
   (c) Jamal Abd-al-Nasir  
   (d) Zaki al-Arsuzi  

Ans: (c)

5. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of ANZUS, signed by Australia, New Zealand and the US in 1951:

   1. The Treaty was signed with the aim of discouraging communist expansion.  
   2. ANZUS was superseded by the broader-based NATO.  
   3. ANZUS was used by the USA to put pressure on Australia and New Zealand to become more involved in the Vietnam War.  

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

   (a) 1 and 2 only  
   (b) 1 and 3 only  
   (c) 3 only  
   (d) 1, 2 and 3  

Ans: (b)

6. Which among the following is characterized by independence in its relations with other agents, both domestic and foreign?

   (a) Liberty  
   (b) Rights  
   (c) Authority  
   (d) Sovereignty  

Ans: (d)
7. Pluralist theory of sovereignty believes in
   (a) Distribution of sovereign power
   (b) Concentration of sovereign power
   (c) Both distribution and concentration of sovereign power
   (d) Unlimited sovereign power
   Ans: (a)

8. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to Republic of South Africa?
   (a) Election of President with the system of proportional representation
   (b) Supremacy of the Constitution
   (c) Universal adult suffrage
   (d) Multi-party system
   Ans: (d)

9. Consider the following statements about the Finance Commission of India:
   1. The duty of the Finance Commission is to make recommendations as to the distribution of revenue resources between the Union and the States.
   2. It is appointed every fifth year by the President of India.
   3. It raises revenue for Central financial transfers to the States.
   4. It borrows money from the market for Central grants to the States.
   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 1, 2 and 3
   (c) 1 only
   (d) 2 and 4
   Ans: (a)

10. Which one of the following statements about the Right to Property in India is correct?
    (a) It is a legal right under Article 300 A of the Constitution of India.
    (b) It is a customary right
    (c) It is a natural right
    (d) None of the above
    Ans: (a)

11. Who among the following are the members of the Inter-State Council (Article 263)?
    (a) Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories
    (b) The Prime Minister, all the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories
    (c) The Prime Minister, Six Union Cabinet Ministers and all the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories
    (d) The Prime Minister, Leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha and all the Members of the Rajya Sabha
    Ans: (c)
12. Which of the following statements on Zonal Councils are correct?
   1. They owe their existence to the Constitution of India.
   2. There are five Zonal Councils in India.
   3. They coordinate relations among the governments of the States and Union Territories and the Government of India.
   4. They are set up under the States Reorganization Act, 1956.
   Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   Code:
   (a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 2, 3 and 4
   (c) 3 and 4 only  (d) 2 and 4 only
   Ans: (b)

13. What is the objective/function of the National Development Council?
   (a) To approve the Five-Year Plans made by the Planning Commission with inputs from the Union and the State Governments
   (b) To settle economic disputes among the Union and the State Governments
   (c) To settle inter-ministerial disputes in the Union Government
   (d) To settle inter-ministerial disputes in the State Governments
   Ans: (a)

14. The Legislative Assembly of a State can pass a resolution to abolish or create a Legislative Council in the State by a:
   (a) majority of not less than 2/3 of the members of the Legislative Council present and voting
   (b) Majority of not less than 1/3 of the members of the Legislative Assembly present and voting
   (c) Majority of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly and by a majority of not less than 2/3 of the members present and voting
   (d) Simple majority of the members of the State Legislative Assembly
   Ans: (c)

15. Match List-I with List-II & select the correct answer using the code given below the lists
   List-I  List-II
   (Name of the Writ) (Issued for)
   A. Mandamus 1. To quash the order of the tribunal
   B. Prohibition 2. To command a person to perform his legal duty
   C. Certiorari 3. Safeguarding against the usurpation of public office
   D. Quo Warranto 4. Forbidding the inferior court in excess of its jurisdiction
   Code:
   (a) A 3  B 4  C 1  D 2
   (b) A 3  B 4  C 1  D 2
   (c) A 2  B 4  C 1  D 3
   (d) A 2  B 4  C 3
   Ans: (c)
16. ‘Feedback’ process is associated with
   (a) Decision-making approach   (b) Classical approach
   (c) Systems paradigm           (d) Game theory
   Ans: (c)

17. Which one of the following is a quasi-judicial authority?
   (a) Central Vigilance Commissioner
   (b) National Commission for Women
   (c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
   (d) Administrative Tribunal
   Ans: (d)

18. Which one of the following is not the core element identified with realism in international politics?
   (a) Statism
   (b) Power
   (c) Prudence
   (d) Economic interdependence
   Ans: (d)

19. The term 'military industrial complex', coined by Dwight D. Eisenhower, implies
   (a) the situation in all the advanced countries after the Second World War
   (b) a factor that is universally developing
   (c) description of the US after the Second World War
   (d) description of the USSR after the Second World War
   Ans: (c)

20. Whitehall pluralism implies that
   (a) if one department ignores the interests of a particular group, that would be balanced by other agencies
   (b) The State would work out modalities of fair play for all the groups
   (c) The Supreme Court would be the ultimate arbiter
   (d) The groups would evolve their own mechanisms of achieving their goal
   Ans: (a)

21. Which one of the following is the right sequence of the important events in the history of the European Union?
   (a) Maastricht Treaty, Amsterdam Treaty, Nice Treaty, Paris Treaty
   (b) Paris Treaty, Rome Treaty, Nice Treaty, Maastricht Treaty
   (c) Paris Treaty, Maastricht Treaty, Amsterdam Treaty, Nice Treaty
   (d) Amsterdam Treaty, Maastricht Treaty, Paris Treaty, Nice Treaty
   Ans: (c)

22. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
   (a) Neo-Marxist Globalists : William Tabb and Wood
   (b) Historical Globalists : Hirst and Thompson
   (c) Cosmopolitan Globalists : David Held and Rajani Kothari
   (d) Neo-liberal Globalists : Martin Albjow and Manual Castells
   Ans: ( )
23. 'Zero Hour' in Indian parliamentary system implies the
(a) exact time when the question hour ends
(b) time between question hour and next item on the agenda when the members raise any matter without permission of the Chair
(c) time allotted for informal discussion between two stages of discussion on a bill
(d) specific time allotted for a discussion on budget
Ans: (b)

24. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
2. Minerva Mills case ruled that there has to be a balance between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 only
Ans: (a)

25. Which one of the following does not come under the concept of Non-alignment?
(a) Foreign aid from all available sources
(b) Non-involvement in military alliances formulated in the context of Cold War
(c) To have faith in isolationism
(d) A demand for a better deal from the North Countries or South Countries
Ans: (c)

26. Which of the following is not correct with regard to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(a) The Speaker certifies whether a particular bill is Money Bill or not
(b) Discussion on a motion for the removal of the Speaker is presided over by the Vice-President
(c) The Speaker has power to curtail or cancel the Zero Hour
(d) The Speaker nominates chairpersons of various committees
Ans: (b)

27. Internationalists believe that
1. The ties that bind the peoples of the world are stronger than those that separate them
2. Political structure can be constructed to command the allegiance of all the peoples of the world.
3. Nation is the sole legitimate unit of political rule
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 2 only
Ans: (a)

28. The term 'Colourable Legislation' implies
(a) A legislation which is openly and directly out of the purview of the legislature
(b) A Statute passed by the legislature purporting to act within the limits of its powers, but in substance and in reality it has transgressed these powers
29. The dependency theory emphasized on close cooperation
(a) Between the advanced and the Third World countries
(b) Among the Third World countries
(c) Among countries of a region
(d) Among the advanced countries
Ans: (b)

30. The Government of India Act, 1919 was based upon
(a) Morley-Minto Reforms (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Report
(c) Ramsay MacDonald Award (d) Nehru Report
Ans: (b)

31. Which one of the following is not correct about New Social Movements?
(a) They are movements of oppressed and disadvantaged
(b) They are more concerned with quality of life
(c) They use 'protest politics' as instruments
(d) The new political activism
Ans: (a)

32. Gandhiji used the phrase 'Himalayan Blunder' to refer to the violence during :
(a) Rowlatt Satyagraha (b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Salt Satyagraha (d) Quit India Movement
Ans: (b)

33. Which of the following statements are correct?
1. Liberal feminism stands for equal rights and opportunities in public and political life.
2. Socialist feminism highlights link between female sub-ordination and the capitalist mode of production.
3. Radical feminism proclaims that the 'personal is political'.
4. Post-feminism maintains that family be abolished.
Select the correct answer using the code given below :
Code :
(a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans: (d)

34. Which one of the following has precedence over every other motion in the Indian Parliament?
(a) A Joint Resolution by both the Houses (b) Calling Attention Motion
(c) Half an Hour Discussion (d) Motion under Rule 377
Ans: (a)
35. Match List-I with List-II & select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List-I</th>
<th>List-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Development</td>
<td>1. Dwight Waldo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Administrative</td>
<td>2. Robert Dahl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Public</td>
<td>3. Edward Weidner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Comparative</td>
<td>4. F.W. Riggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>(b)</td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans: (b)

36. Which one of the following statements with respect to the doctrine of 'once a Speaker always a Speaker' is not correct?

(a) It is followed in the USA
(b) The Speaker is a consensus candidate of the Treasury Bench and the Opposition at the time of the resignation or death of the earlier Speaker
(c) Once becoming Speaker, he/she ceases to be a party member
(d) No political party fields candidate against the Speaker at the time of election

Ans: (a)

37. Match List-I with List-II & select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List-I (Roots of Communalism)</th>
<th>List-II (School)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The inhabitants of the subcontinent are prone to religious appeal as they are superstitious</td>
<td>1. Nationalist School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Communalism is the product of the ambition of elite groups</td>
<td>2. Cambridge School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Communalism resulted out of policy of divide and rule</td>
<td>3. Imperialist School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Communalism resulted due to identities that emerged out of turmoil from the late 19th century</td>
<td>4. Subaltern School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ans: ( )
38. Herbert Marcuse's critique of advanced capitalism is based on
   (a) Traditional and orthodox Marxist reasoning
   (b) Inevitability of collapse of capitalism
   (c) The view of the inevitability of a proletarian revolution
   (d) Description of the emergence of a one dimensional society in which traditional means of
       Protest become ineffective
   Ans: (d)

39. T.E. Marshall links one person one vote for citizenship with
   (a) Social class in the context of capitalism and its by-product, the market
   (b) Suffragist movement of the nineteenth century
   (c) Emergence of Marxism
   (d) Rise of political parties
   Ans: (a)

40. Which of the following is/are corollary/corollaries of the Rule of Law?
   1. Ruling elite of the society must adhere to the dictates of law.
   2. Law of the land should be properly notified so that the citizens know as to how it will affect
      them.
   3. There should be no separate law for any specific category of people.
   Select the correct answer using the code given below:
   Code:
   (a) 1 and 2 only     (b) 2 and 3 only
   (c) 1 only           (d) 1, 2 and 3
   Ans: (d)

41. While challenging the dominant ideology of the meaning and patterns of the
    development models, environmental protest movements in India are:
    1. Not being guided by any particular philosophy
    2. Expressing demands in one particular way
    3. Organizing the movements differently
    4. Not unanimous about the meaning and purpose of the development
    Select the correct answer using the code given below:
    Code:
    (a) 1 and 3 only     (b) 2, 3 and 4
    (c) 1, 3 and 4       (d) 1 and 4 only
    Ans: (c)

42. The demand for quota for women in the Indian Parliament and State Legislatures has
    been influenced by the success of such system in
    (a) the UK and Canada
    (b) Scandinavian countries
    (c) the USA
    (d) Australia and New Zealand
    Ans: (b)
43. Which of the following is/are emphasized by G. Myrdal's thesis, the 'Soft State' in the context of India and other newly independent countries of Asia?
1. Deficiencies in governmental administration
2. Social and economic inequalities
3. Tradition of a stagnant society with vested interests in the status quo
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 only   (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only   (d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans: (d)

44. Karl Popper's *Open Society and its Enemies* is a critique of
(a) Plato and Aristotle   (b) Hegel and Kant
(c) Marx and Weber   (d) Plato, Hegel and Marx
Ans: (d)

45. Consider the following issue:
When the Parliament was in session, there was an attack by the Naxalites on a police station in Bastar region killing policemen as well as some civilians.
Which of the following is the most appropriate tool to raise this issue in the Lok Sabha?
(a) Calling Attention Motion   (b) Discussion under Rule 377
(c) Censure Motion   (d) Short Duration Discussion
Ans: (a)

46. Which one of the following is not emphasized by Thomas Friedman in his book, *The World is Flat* as an important force in world politics?
(a) Nation-State   (b) Telecommunications revolution
(c) Internet   (d) International political economy
Ans: (a)

47. The feature of making the government responsible (forcing the government to resign) is not associated with
(a) House of Representatives in the USA   (b) House of Commons in the UK
(c) Lok Sabha in India   (d) House of Representatives in Japanese Parliament
Ans: (a)

48. According to the Government of India Act, 1935, which of the following is/are the feature(s) of the Provincial Executive?
1. The executive authority of the Province was vested in the Governor
2. The Council of Ministers to advise the Governor
3. The Governor could be removed by a vote of no confidence of the Provincial Legislature
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2   (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3   (d) 2 only
Ans: (a)
“Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do.” - Johann Goethe

INTERACTIVE DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMME

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SUBJECTS:

- GENERAL STUDIES
- SOCIOLOGY
- PHILOSOPHY
- HISTORY
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
- GEOGRAPHY
- POLITICAL SCIENCE
- PSYCHOLOGY
- PHYSICS

Note: 1. Please download programme structure of IAS Mains Mock Test Programme from Vision IAS website or Blog.
2. For any doubts/questions/problems, Please mail us.
49. **Consider the following statements:**
Social justice under the Indian Constitution enables the courts to uphold legislation to
1. remove economic inequalities
2. provide a decent standard of living to the working people
3. protect the interests of the weaker sections of the society
4. ensure dignity of individuals
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 2 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Ans: (d)

50. **The theory of deontology believes in**
(a) some permanent immutable ideas
(b) concepts that are derived from material reality
(c) constructing explanations on the facts collected
(d) judging actions by their effects
Ans: (a)

51. **Civic republican view of citizenship supports**
(a) Active, responsible and virtuous citizenship
(b) Self-reliance and criticizes the Welfare State
(c) The view that in a class-divided society, the idea of equal citizenship is a sham
(d) Equal rights and equal access for all
Ans: (a)

52. **The Atlantic Charter (1941) resolved to give the right of self-determination to all**
(a) Ethnic minorities
(b) religious minorities
(c) Linguistic minorities
(d) the colonies
Ans: (d)

53. **The Nehru-Mahalanobis Model of India’s development emphasized on**
1. Complementary role of private sector
2. Production of heavy machines that will produce other machines
3. Linking of Indian currency with Dollar
4. Capital-intensive planning
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4
Ans: (c)
54. Which of the following correctly indicate(s) the feature(s) of regional political parties in India?
1. Regional political parties identify with region’s culture.
2. Regional political parties use regional language for their electoral gains.
3. Regional political parties invariably enter into electoral alliance with a national party.
4. Regional political parties are a post-independence political phenomenon.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code :
(a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4   (d) 2 only
Ans: (b)

55. Which of the following statements about rule of law in the UK are correct?
1. Principle of rule of law implies that law applies equally to all.
2. No one is above law.
3. All citizens are subject to same courts.
4. Rule of law and positive law are two opposite terms.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code :
(a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3   (d) 2 and 3 only
Ans: (c)

56. In India, the Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a Fundamental Right, because it
(a) tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption
(b) gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden
(c) led to severe conflict between judiciary and the Parliament
(d) increased public resentment
Ans: (c)

57. Which among the following values are common in nations of East Asian region?
1. They are oriented more around economic goals than political ones.
2. There is broad support for government.
3. There is general disposition to respect leaders because of the Confucian stress on Loyalty, discipline and duty.
4. They accord central role to the individual.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3   (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3 only   (d) 1 and 2 only
Ans: (a)

58. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of consociational democracy?
1. Coalition government
2. Proportionality in political representation
3. Separation of powers between the executive and the assembly
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code :
(a) 1 and 2 only   (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only   (d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans: (d)
59. The Constitution of the USA and the Federalist Papers were inspired by
(a) the French Revolution
(b) the Russian Revolution
(c) John Stuart Mill's book, on Liberty
(d) Montesquieu's theory of separation of powers
Ans: (d)

60. Deliberative theory of democracy arose as a protest against
(a) Rational choice theory
(b) polyarchy
(c) voter apathy in well-established democracies
(d) All of the above
Ans: (d)

61. On which of the following grounds did Dr. Rajendra Prasad confront Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru over the Hindu Code Bill?
1. A Parliament, elected to frame a Constitution and to govern the country only until general elections were held, should not enact such a Bill.
2. The Parliament was not legally competent to enact the Bill.
3. The Bill was highly discriminatory.
4. The Bill would force revolutionary changes in Hindu life, thus creating conflict.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2   (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 4   (d) 1, 3 and 4
Ans: (d)

62. Consider the following stages of development of society as expounded by Karl Marx:
1. Wighering away of state 2. Primitive Commission
3. Feudalism 4. Capitalism
Which of the following is the correct order of their development?
(a) 2-3-4-1   (b) 2-3-1-4
(c) 3-2-4-1   (d) 3-2-1-4
Ans: (a)

63. Which of the following recommendations made by the National working of the Constitution in 2002 relating to electoral reforms has/have been implemented by the government?
1. Considerable reduction in the campaign period
2. Legal status to the code of conduct with cognizable penal action for its violation
3. Legal disqualification from membership of the House in case of defection
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1, 2 and 3   (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 3 only
Ans: (d)
64. The scope of 'life and personal liberty,' as envisaged in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, has expanded considerably over the years. Which one of the following can still not be subject of this protection?
(a) The Right to good health
(b) The Right of a bonded labour to rehabilitation after release
(c) The Right, under a settlement, to claim bonus or dearness allowance
(d) The Right to livelihood by means which are not illegal, immoral or opposed to public Policy
Ans: (c)

65. The Representation of the people (Amendment) Act, 2003 passed by the parliament of India sought to
(a) Provide the facility of opt to vote through proxy to the service voters belonging to armed Forces
(b) Introduce open ballot system for elections to the Council of States
(c) Insert provision regarding supply of copies of electoral rolls to candidates of recognized Political parties
(d) Make it mandatory for political parties to report all cases of contributions received above Rs 20,000 to Election Commission
Ans: (b)

66. The convergence thesis argues that
(a) In modern society, class divisions have been replaced by ones based on managerial position and bureaucratic power
(b) The politico-economic factors dictate that capitalist and socialist State will become increasingly similar
(c) Conversion of bureaucrats from religious to secular values is essential for development
(d) Bureaucracy must be made neutral
Ans: (a)

67. In the spring of 2006, several members of the parliament were constrained to resign from the membership of the Lok Sabha due to a stricter enforcement of Article 102(1)(a) of the constitution of India, because they were
(a) Holding offices of profit
(b) Being offered large sums as payment form their alternative offices
(c) disqualified under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution
(d) declared disqualified due to the allegations of exchange of money for carrying out their Parliamentary responsibilities
Ans: (a)

68. When Reinhard Bendix expressed the view in 1964 that India presents a striking contrast to the European experience in the spread of modernization among the population at large, what was he referring to?
(a) The nature of parliamentary democracy in India
(b) The emerging elite-mass gap in India
(c) The elitist nature of Indian bureaucracy
(d) The mass political mobilization in the countryside during national movement
Ans: (d)
69. Which one of the following is not correct about the powers of the president of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence?
(a) The president can do so in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial
(b) The president may exercise such powers in all cases where punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law falling within the executive power
(c) The president may exercise such powers in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death
(d) The president may reject a petition for mercy but he/she must hear a petition for mercy before rejecting
Ans: (d)

70. Which of the following statements is/are correct in relation to the legislative procedure regarding Bills in the India parliament?
1. A Bill pending in the parliament shall not lapse by reason of prorogation of the Houses.
2. A Bill pending in the Council of States, which has not been passed by the House of the people, shall not lapse on dissolution of the House of the people.
3. A Bill which is pending in the House of the people or which having been passed by the House of the people is pending in the Council of States shall, subject to the provisions of Article 108, lapse on dissolution of the House of the people.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2 only  (b) 1 only  (c) 2 and 3 only  (d) 1, 2 and 3
Ans: (d)

71. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. No Members of the Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of any vote given by him in any committee of the Parliament.
2. A House of the Parliament or State Legislature can try anyone or any case directly, as a Court of Justice.
3. No Member of the Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in respect of anything said in the Parliament.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 2 and 3 only  (c) 1 and 3 only  (d) 1 only
Ans: (c)

72. The idea that peace between countries can be established if the countries have democratic form of government at the domestic level was first propounded by
(a) Hegel   (b) Immanuel Kant
(c) J.S. Mill   (d) Karl Marx
Ans: (b)

73. In which one of the following books did Karl Marx put forward the idea that the State could enjoy relative autonomy from class system?
(a) The Eigheenth Burmaire of Louis Bonaparte   (b) Das Kapital
(c) Communist Manifesto   (d) Gotha programe
Ans: (a)
74. Consider the following:
The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has two facets. The minister has complete autonomy within his own sphere of authority. As a necessary corollary, he must take full responsibility for the actions of his servants.
Which among the following commissions/committee observed this?
(a) Santhanam Committee
(b) Chhagla Commission
(c) The second Administrative Reforms Commission
(d) None of the above
Ans: (b)

75. Which one of the following is not part of Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of House Rule as outlined in the 'Hind Swaraj'?
(a) Parliamentary government
(b) Social reform
(c) Self-reliance
(d) Village republics
Ans: (a)

76. The strategy of civil disobedience, made famous by Mahatma Gandhi, does not include
(a) Any act overt and deliberate law-breaking with a general question of political obligation
(b) Any act of contested legality which aims at bringing the matter to public attention
(c) Any act of public questioning of the moral or rational justification of a law
(d) Asking the judiciary to interpret a law in the public interest
Ans: (d)

77. Which one of the following is not a purpose of public-private partnership in India?
(a) Agreement between government and the private sector regarding the provisions of public Services of Infrastructure
(b) A means of bringing together social priorities with the management Skills of the private Sector
(c) Relieving government of the burden of large capital expenditure and transferring the risk of cost overruns to the private sector
(d) It is a move to ultimately transfer all capital-intensive public sector units to the private Sector
Ans: (d)

78. The 'State of nature' is generally construed in political to imply a
(a) Historically specific era from where political regimes began
(b) Pre-government political condition where no rights prevailed
(c) civil war-like situation which can happen any time in any State
(d) Condition of mankind in the absence of political power or authority in the absence of the artifice of the State
Ans: (d)

79. When Aristotle declared that "man is by nature a political animal", he did not imply that
(a) Only within a political community man can live 'the good life'
(b) Politics is an ethical activity concerned with creating a just society
(c) There is a distinction between state and civil society
(d) Politics is a master science which is essentially an attempt to create a good society
Ans: (c)
80. Who among the following thinkers has claimed that the history of ideas has ended with the recognition of liberal democracy as 'the final form of human government'?
(a) Ralph Miliband       (b) Noam Chomsky
(c) Amartya Sen         (d) Francis Fukuyama
Ans: (d)  

81. The concept of 'democratic overload implies
(a) An unwarranted State intervention in private and voluntary sectors of the economy
(b) The population explosion in countries with democratic political regimes
(c) The paralysis of a political system due to unrestrained group and electoral pressures
(d) Severe fiscal pressures and revenue losses in the economy of a democratic State
Ans: (c)  

82. The Marxists and the radical feminists do not share which one of the following view on State power?
(a) Both deny that the State is an autonomous entity
(b) Both maintain that the ideology of the State can be understood by reference to the power structure in a society
(c) Both are based on institutionalized structures of stratification
(d) Both agree on the location of structures of inequality and exploitation in society
Ans: (d)  

83. 'Piecemeal social engineering' as advocated by K.R. Popper is a prescription for
(a) Revolutionary change
(b) Exogenous change by coercion
(c) Incremental change by law
(d) Change by defense forces
Ans: (d)  

84. The 'Limits to Growth' doctrine, evolved after the Club of Rome Report, is associated with
(a) Consociational democracy
(b) Environmentalism
(c) Anti-globalization movement
(d) Radical feminism
Ans: (b)  

85. The logic of essential but not exclusive State intervention in poverty alleviation programmes in India has been based on the twin premise of
(a) Failure of the market and comparative advantage of public agencies to include marginalized group in the development process
(b) Inclusion of the private sector for efficient delivery systems and the voluntary sector for social audit and monitoring, if necessary
(c) Market funding from private sector and citizen group for feedback
(d) Inclusion of State in the programmes as well as allowing public-private partnerships in implementation
Ans: (d)  

86. Seymour Lipset had made an influential proposition that the more economically development the country, the more successful a democracy it is. Taking a cue from this proposition, identify which one of the following statements is not correct
(a) Economic development is closely associated with increases in the level of education, which in turn promotes political attitudes conducive to democracy
(b) Economic development alters the pyramid-shaped social stratification in which the majority are poor to diamond shaped social stratification where the majority are middle
Class
(c) Economic development helps in the rise of democracy by weakening the feudal structure and the power of the landed gentry who are normally susceptible to anti-democratic ideologies
(d) Economic development helps in political mobilization on heterogeneous lines making identity politics the hallmark of democracy in countries like India
Ans: (d)

87. The primary focus of Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen in their books on India has been to
(a) analyze development strategies of the Government of India since 1990's
(b) advocate the role of public action in eliminating deprivation and expanding human freedom
(c) assess critically India's efforts of economic reforms after 1991
(d) None of the above
Ans: (b)

88. Which one of the following is the best justification for the affirmative action policies in India?
(a) The principle of non-discrimination
(b) The principle of equal opportunity
(c) The Principle of group disadvantage
(d) The principle of radical redistribution
Ans: (b)

89. The Planning Commission was established in India within a month of the inauguration of the Constitution to
1. Determine the machinery for implementing the Directive principles
2. Assess national resources and plan for their effective and balanced use
3. Lay down the conditions for government participation in agriculture and industry
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 and 3
Ans: (b)

90. P.N. Haksar, the Principal Secretary to the them prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is known for his advocacy of 'commitment'.
According to him, the civil servants should be committed to
1. The government of the time
2. The social revolutionary ideals of the Constitution
3. Honesty, integrity and hard work as ethical considerations
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 2 and 3 only
Ans: (d)
OUR TOPPERS

Tanvi Sundriyal
Rank 6 (IAS 2009-2010)

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91. The 'first-past-the-post' electoral system refers to
(a) a system of proportional representation of weighted voting in a multi-member constituency
(b) single ballot, plural member majority voting system
(c) an electoral system in which the person winning the most votes of the votes cast in a constituency (single ballot, single member) is declared elected
(d) a system in which the winning candidate has to secure a plurality as well as majority of the votes cast

Ans: (c)

(a) Offers a philosophical explanation of the concept of inequality and its justification in moral terms
(b) Develops a radical, rights-based philosophy which supports a minimal State
(c) Development a theory of redistributive justice based on individual property rights
(d) Postulates an entitlement theory of justice defending graded taxation and limited property rights

Ans: (b)

93. The term 'Power Elite', first used by C. Wright Mills in his study, refers to:
(a) 'Overlapping cliques' at the helms of the chief political, economic and military institution in Modern society
(b) Economically powerful classes of any society who directly or indirectly control 'Power' in all major realms
(c) The ruling political regime which has the ultimate right to exercise coercive power over all citizens in order to exercise its jurisdiction
(d) The informal institutions of governance who have real power and act as pressure groups in the political process

Ans: (a)

94. 'Democratic deficit' denotes a perceived deficiency in the:
(a) Way a particular political arrangement works in practice against a benchmark as to how it is supposed to work in theory
(b) Practice of fiscal policies in a democratic State
(c) Participative management practices in public sector undertakings
(d) Political economies of countries undergoing structural adjustment policies in the post-globalized period

Ans: (a)

95. 'Judicial restraint as counter-philosophy to 'Judicial activism' implies that
(a) The 'original intent' of the law should be strictly adhered to in all cases
(b) The role of judges is merely to say what the law 'is,' and not to 'make' law in the process of interpretation
(c) Judges should be value-neutral in all judicial pronouncements
(d) Judges should not be restrained in formulating public policies and judicial philosophies

Ans: (b)
96. A 'zero-sum game' in politics
(a) Has no scope for cooperation among the players in the long run in politics
(b) Has much scope for permanent coalitions of some players against the rest
(c) Has infinite scope for multiple-level combinations of winning partnership strategies
(d) implies that ultimate ends of all 'games' in politics are predictable and knowable
Ans: (d)

97. 'Social capital' refers to the
(a) Process of management of human resources in an organization in a manner in which they become predictable inputs like fixed capital
(b) Social connectivity as represented by networks, norms and trust that promote civic Engagement
(c) Economic consequences of social action
(d) Role of progressive taxation policies in bridging the revenue losses in democratic Societies
Ans: (b)

98. Max Weber provided the classic contribution to the understanding of legitimacy as a political phenomenon. According to him, legitimacy:
(a) is the rightfulness of a regime to govern
(b) Transforms power into authority by conferring on it an authoritative or binding character
(c) is the legality of the system of rules in a State
(d) is examining the concept of political obligation in political sociology
Ans: (b)

99. Kymlicka's theory of citizenship is based on
(a) culturally differentiated rights
(b) one person one vote
(c) wightage in voting for the minorities
(d) the philosophy of uniform citizenship
Ans: (a)

100. Which one of the following is not a factor in democratic consolidation in India?
(a) Judicial activism
(b) Empowerment of institutions of local government under the 73\textsuperscript{rd} and 74\textsuperscript{th} Constitutional Amendments
(c) Enactment of the Right to Information Act
(d) Enactment of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
Ans: (d)

101. The central notion of citizenship as having the capacity to bear arms, to own property and for self-government is considered fundamentally flawed by which of the following groups of political theorists?
(a) Anarchists
(b) Communitarians
(c) Neo-liberals
(d) Feminists
Ans: (a)
102. Which one of the following is not a premise of the 'social contract' theory?
(a) The ground of political obligation could be objectively determined if it could be traced to a contractual promise
(b) Political obligations actually stem from explicit contracts
(c) A State is legitimate to the extent that a contract could be constructed to justify political Obligation
(d) Human rights are not natural They emerge from social contracts and obligations
Ans: (d)

103. 'Balance of terror' is a term used in international politics to denote
(a) a balance of power that emerges in a multi-polar world due to multiple checks and balances
(b) the power to deter and destroy which belongs to all States in an anarchic international system
(c) the uneasy balance that proceeds from fear of nuclear war and also from ideological fear that are fueled by nuclear weapon States
(d) the balance of peace that exists among the nuclear powers in terms of their equality to seize and defend territory
Ans: (c)

104. Which one of the following statements regarding the history of women's movement in India is not correct?
(a) The first wave saw social reform movements that began in the 19th century and mass mobilization of women in the Indian national movement
(b) Between 1950 and 1960, the women's movement witnessed a resurgence of political activity focused on developing a common front against patriarchy
(c) From 1960's onward, women took to the streets in several agitations of the rural poor and industrial working class on anti-feudal, anti-capitalist issues
(d) The current phase of the women's movement is focused on redirecting social change towards empowerment of women
Ans: (b)

105. Equality, according to John Rawls, is an operational concept tied to his procedural theory of justice. Which of the following statements correctly describe(s) Rawls' position on inequality?
1. Inequality is the cause of instability and revolution, and therefore unacceptable in the long run.
2. Inequality is the sole cause of human misery, moral degradation and corruption, and should be abolished.
3. Inequality is justifiied if it leads to the elevation of the worst off in society.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
Code:
(a) 1 and 2  (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 only  (d) 3 only
Ans: (d)
Directions:
The following four (4) items consist of two statements, Statement I and Statement II. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below:

Code:
(a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

106. Statement I:
Sovereignty, as a socially constructed principle, has always been at odds to varying degrees with reality, and it has been threatened and intensified in recent decades. Yet, it is the basis on which the inter-State system exists and is defined.

Statement II:
In terms of real flows of economic activity, Nation-States have already lost their role as meaningful units of participation in the global economy of today's borderless world.

Ans: (b)

107. Statement I:
A vigorous and healthy civil society is usually regarded as an essential feature of liberal democracy.

Statement II:
In the Liberal view, civil society is identified as a realm of choice, personal freedom and individual responsibility.

Ans: (a)

108. Statement I:
The UK Civil Service is well-known for its ability to assert continuity against every kind of radical reform.

Statement II:
Activities of administrators impose a continuity on successive governments which has an effect similar to that of an unwritten constitution.

Ans: (a)

109. Statement I:
The Prime Minister of India can exercise control over other branches of government through a coterie of advisors.

Statement II:
The Prime Minister and his Cabinet function on the basis of collective responsibility.

Ans: (d)
Directions:
The following eight (8) items are based on the Table given below. You are to match List-I with List-II, List-III and List-IV, and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List-I (Concept)</th>
<th>List-II (Author)</th>
<th>List-III (Book)</th>
<th>List-IV (Idea in the book)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Neo-human relations</td>
<td>II. Mao Tse-tung</td>
<td>2. <em>India Today</em></td>
<td>ii. Mutual trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Decadent colonialism</td>
<td>IV. Karl Marx</td>
<td>4. <em>The Functions of the executive</em></td>
<td>iv. Importance of national interests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

110. List-I List-II List-III List-IV
    (a) A  II  3  i
    (b) B  IV  5  vi
    (c) A  II  1  iii
    (d) B  IV  1  vi
    Ans: (a)

111. List-I List-II List-III List-IV
    (a) C  IV  1  viii
    (b) D  III  2  vi
    (c) C  IV  1  vii
    (d) D  III  2  v
    Ans: (c)
112. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) E | VI | 4 | ii
(b) F | VIII | 7 | iii
(c) E | VI | 5 | ii
(d) F | VII | 8 | iii
Ans: (c)

113. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) G | V | 6 | iv
(b) H | VII | 3 | viii
(c) G | V | 4 | vi
(d) H | VII | 8 | i
Ans: (a)

114. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) B | I | 6 | iv
(b) C | IV | 7 | i
(c) B | I | 4 | vi
(d) C | IV | 7 | ii
Ans: (c)

115. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) D | III | 2 | viii
(b) E | VI | 5 | v
(c) D | III | 8 | ii
(d) E | V | 5 | vi
Ans: (a)

116. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) F | VIII | 2 | vii
(b) G | V | 6 | vi
(c) G | VI | 4 | iv
(d) F | VIII | 7 | v
Ans: (d)

117. List-I | List-II | List-III | List-IV
--- | --- | --- | ---
(a) A | I | 2 | iii
(b) H | VII | 8 | iii
(c) A | II | 1 | iii
(d) H | V | 8 | iii
Ans: (b)
118. It is recognized that citizenship normally integrates diverse groups through a shared identity. Which one of the following will militate against this principle of citizenship?
(a) Uniform civil code  
(b) Dual citizenship  
(c) Universal suffrage  
(d) Freedom of speech and expression  
Ans: (b)  

119. Which one of the following is not considered as a threat to the concept of absolute sovereignty of the State?
(a) Globalization and its diverse forms of supra-territorialism  
(b) Associations of regional integration  
(c) Global financial institutions  
(d) Trans-national corporations  
Ans: (d)  

120. In Gandhian thought, conflicts are not manifested prominently in the conflict of 
(a) labour and capital  
(b) tenant and landlord  
(c) village and city  
(d) Brahmin and Dalit  
Ans: (d)  

Note: for any doubts/questions/problems/clarifications etc., Please mail us at: ajay_uor@yahoo.com