EXAMINATION—STPGT

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Do not open this Question Booklet until you are asked to do so.

Read carefully all the instructions given at the back page and on the front page of this Question Booklet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instructions for Candidates</th>
<th>পরীক্ষার্থীর জন্য নির্দেশনাবিহীন</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Use Black Ballpoint Pen only for writing particulars of this Question Booklet and marking responses on the OMR Answer Sheet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. This test is of 2 hours and 30 minutes duration and consists of 150 MCQ-type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There is no negative marking for any wrong answer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Booklet for the same.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully since there is no chance of alteration/correction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Use of eraser or whitener is strictly prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Candidates should note that each question is given in bilingual form (English and Bengali). In case of any discrepancy or confusion in the medium/version, the English Version will be treated as the authentic version.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of the Candidate (in Capitals):

Roll No.:

Full Signature of the Candidate with date

OMR Answer Sheet No.

OMR উত্তরদাতার নম্বর

Signature of the Invigilator with date

নিয়োজকের ব্যক্তির চিহ্নিত তালিকা
Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct option.

1. "Political Science concerns itself with the life of men in relation to organised state." Who said this?
   (A) Lasswell
   (B) Laski
   (C) Robson
   (D) None of them

2. Who defined Politics as the 'study of the shaping and sharing of power'? 
   (A) Gettell
   (B) Burns
   (C) Lasswell
   (D) None of them

3. Who among the following is associated with the behavioural approach to the study of Political Science?
   (A) David Easton
   (B) Marx
   (C) Bryce
   (D) None of them

4. Who said, "Politics is the relationship among the classes"?
   (A) Marx
   (B) Lenin
   (C) Laski
   (D) None of them

5. Who among the following did not expound organic theory explaining the nature of the state?
   (A) Herbert Spencer
   (B) Bluntschli
   (C) Laski
   (D) All of them
6. Which one of the following is also known as laissez-faire theory?
(A) Individualism
(B) Socialism
(C) Utilitarianism
(D) None of the above

7. The concept and method of Cybernetics was applied in Political Science by
(A) Charles Merriam
(B) Karl Deutsch
(C) Robert Dahl
(D) All of them

8. The name of an ancient Roman political thinker is
(A) Cicero
(B) Machiavelli
(C) Marsiglio
(D) None of them

9. "Nationalism is a sentiment of similarity and solidarity." Who said?
(A) Bertrand Russell
(B) C. Lloyd
(C) Laski
(D) None of them

10. Socialism is a movement of
(A) the poor
(B) the middle class people
(C) the workers
(D) None of them

11. Modern Individualists favour
(A) granting more powers to the state
(B) maintaining status quo with regard to state powers
(C) entrusting only coordinate powers to the state
(D) None of the above
6. Which one of the following is also known as laissez-faire theory?
   (A) Individualism
   (B) Socialism
   (C) Utilitarianism
   (D) None of the above

7. The concept and method of Cybernetics was applied in Political Science by
   (A) Charles Merriam
   (B) Karl Deutsch
   (C) Robert Dahl
   (D) All of them

8. The name of an ancient Roman political thinker is
   (A) Cicero
   (B) Machiavelli
   (C) Marsiglio
   (D) None of them

9. "Nationalism is a sentiment of similarity and solidarity." Who said?
   (A) Bertrand Russell
   (B) C. Lloyd
   (C) Laski
   (D) None of them

10. Socialism is a movement of
    (A) the poor
    (B) the middle class people
    (C) the workers
    (D) None of them

11. Modern Individualists favour
    (A) granting more powers to the state
    (B) maintaining status quo with regard to state powers
    (C) entrusting only coordinate powers to the state
    (D) None of the above
12. Who stated, “Every state is known by the rights that it maintains”?
   (A) Bentham
   (B) Laski
   (C) Austin
   (D) None of them

13. ‘Value-free’ discussion in Political Science was started by
   (A) Marxists
   (B) Traditionalists
   (C) Behaviouralists
   (D) None of them

14. “Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains.” Who remarked?
   (A) Hobbes
   (B) Rousseau
   (C) Barker
   (D) None of them

15. Who among the following argued that state is a natural institution?
   (A) Aristotle
   (B) Hobbes
   (C) Thomas Aquinas
   (D) None of them

16. Who was the prophet of an empty liberty according to Barker?
   (A) Laski
   (B) Rousseau
   (C) J. S. Mill
   (D) All of them

17. Power and Authority are
   (A) mutually contradictory
   (B) two separate concepts
   (C) two aspects of the same coin
   (D) None of the above
18. Who of the following gave the Elite theory of power?
(A) Vilfredo Pareto
(B) Robert Dahl
(C) Charles Merriam
(D) None of them

19. Who said, "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is Sovereign"?
(A) Bentham
(B) Plato
(C) J. S. Mill
(D) None of them

20. Who expounded Classical Liberalism?
(A) John Locke
(B) Bentham
(C) John Milton
(D) All of them

21. League of Nations was established in
(A) 1920, 10th January
(B) 1919, 25th January
(C) 1919, 28th April
(D) None of the above

22. Which one of the following is not an element of Democratic Socialism?
(A) Social justice
(B) Mixed economy
(C) Revolutionary change
(D) None of the above

23. Max Weber mentioned
(A) three sources of authority
(B) four sources of authority
(C) two sources of authority
(D) None of the above
24. **Who said, “Political system is that system of interaction in any society through which binding or authoritative allocations are made”?**

(A) Robert Dahl
(B) Arthur Bentley
(C) David Easton
(D) None of them

25. **‘India is a Republic’—really means**

(A) India has an elected head of state
(B) India is a federal country
(C) India is a secular country
(D) None of the above

26. **Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution of India by the**

(A) 40th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) None of the above

27. **Which Article of Indian Constitution provides equal pay for equal work, for both men and women?**

(A) Article 36(a)
(B) Article 37(d)
(C) Article 39(d)
(D) None of the above

28. **When was the Indian Citizenship Act passed by the Union Parliament?**

(A) 1951
(B) 1957
(C) 1954
(D) None of the above

29. **The President has power to promulgate an ordinance under**

(A) Article 121
(B) Article 123
(C) Article 125
(D) None of the above
30. The Objective Resolution which was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on
(A) January 9, 1947
(B) January 22, 1947
(C) April 9, 1948
(D) None of the above

31. Right to elementary education was added in Part III of the Constitution by the
(A) 85th Amendment
(B) 86th Amendment
(C) 96th Amendment
(D) None of the above

32. Every member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for
(A) two years
(B) five years
(C) four years
(D) None of the above

33. Parliament can assume legislative power with respect to a State subject only, if the
(A) President issues an ordinance to this effect
(B) Lok Sabha passes a resolution to this effect
(C) Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect supported by two-third of its members present and voting
(D) All of the above

34. A Governor can issue an ordinance
(A) whenever he likes
(B) whenever the Chief Minister advises him
(C) whenever the State Legislature is not in session and the Governor is satisfied that immediate action is needed
(D) All of the above
35. The origin of UPSC can be traced to
(A) 1919 Act
(B) 1935 Act
(C) 1947 Act
(D) None of the above

36. The Election Commission is a
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Regulative body
(C) Administrative body
(D) None of the above

37. Who among the following is a Constitutional authority for whose removal from office by the President a reference to the Supreme Court is necessary?
(A) Chairman and members of the UPSC
(B) Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) Comptroller and Auditor-General
(D) None of them

38. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the power of the Governor to reserve a bill for the consideration of the President?
(A) It is not a discretionary power of the Governor
(B) It is compulsory, if the bill endangers the position of the High Court
(C) He can reserve any bill passed by the State Legislature
(D) None of the above

39. National Panchayati Raj Day is observed on
(A) 23rd March
(B) 24th March
(C) 24th April
(D) None of the above
40. Who was the first Chairman of the TTAADC?
(A) Aghore Debbarma
(B) Narayan Rupini
(C) Harinath Debbarma
(D) None of them

41. The Planning Commission of India was set up in the year
(A) 1951
(B) 1952
(C) 1950
(D) None of the above

42. The Panchayat Election took place for the first time in Tripura in 1962 at
(A) Old Agartala Block
(B) Mohanpur Block
(C) Jirania Block
(D) None of the above

43. Who is the Chairman of the National Development Council of India?
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) Central Finance Minister
(D) None of them

44. Indian Constitution reserves the residuary powers to
(A) the President
(B) the Union
(C) the States
(D) None of the above
45. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of
(A) Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
(B) elected Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
(C) elected Members of the Lok Sabha and Members of the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
(D) None of the above

46. District Judges are appointed by
(A) the Chief Justice of High Court
(B) the Chief Minister
(C) the Governor
(D) None of them

47. The Chairman and Members of the UPSC hold office for a term of
(A) four years
(B) five years
(C) six years
(D) None of the above

48. The Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India deals with
(A) Defection
(B) State List
(C) Political Rights
(D) None of the above

49. Which of the following is not provided in the Constitution?
(A) Cabinet
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Public Service Commission
(D) None of the above
50. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the right to property, at present?
(A) Article 300A
(B) Article 300B
(C) Article 300D
(D) None of the above

51. The Finance Commission is constituted by the President after
(A) every 6th year
(B) every 5th year
(C) every 9th year
(D) None of the above

52. To find out the suitable ways and means to harmonise the Centre-State relations which Commission was set up?
(A) Finance Commission
(B) Planning Commission
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) None of the above

53. Rajamannar Committee is related to
(A) distribution of power between the Union and State
(B) Electoral Reforms
(C) Union and State Relations
(D) None of the above

54. Which one of the following is the oldest High Court in India?
(A) Delhi High Court
(B) Calcutta High Court
(C) Mumbai High Court
(D) None of the above

55. The National Commission of STs enjoys the
(A) status of a High Court
(B) status of a District Court
(C) status of a Civil Court
(D) None of the above
56. Who said, “It is difficult to imagine modern political system without political parties”?
(A) Alan Ball
(B) Max Weber
(C) Robert Dahl
(D) None of them

57. Party system was first emerged in
(A) France
(B) England
(C) America
(D) None of the above

58. Comparative Government is older than
(A) Politics
(B) Comparative Method
(C) Comparative Politics
(D) None of the above

59. In Britain, the Shadow Cabinet is formed with
(A) the members of majority party
(B) the few members of the Cabinet
(C) the members of the opposition party
(D) None of the above

60. Who said that British Parliament is Sovereign?
(A) K. C. Wheare
(B) Jennings
(C) Dicey
(D) None of them
61. According to the Constitution of America, the Residuary Power is in the hands of
(A) Union
(B) States
(C) Both Union and States
(D) None of the above

62. The principle of incompatibility is related with the Constitution of
(A) France
(B) China
(C) United States of America
(D) None of the above

63. The Prime Minister of which country is not the member of Legislature?
(A) China
(B) France
(C) Britain
(D) None of the above

64. Who successfully won his fourth term as the President of the USA?
(A) Barack Obama
(B) A. Lincoln
(C) F. D. Roosevelt
(D) None of them

65. The US President must be a resident of USA for
(A) 10 years
(B) 13 years
(C) 14 years
(D) None of the above
66. Theory of checks and balances is an important feature of the Constitution of
(A) the USA
(B) France
(C) Russia
(D) None of the above

67. The members of the French Senate are elected for
(A) 6 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 9 years
(D) None of the above

68. "China is a sleeping giant, let it sleep." Who said this?
(A) Napoleon
(B) Dr. Sun Yat-sen
(C) Chiang Kai-shek
(D) None of them

69. China was declared to be the People's Republic of China on
(A) 1st January, 1949
(B) 1st July, 1949
(C) 1st October, 1949
(D) None of the above

70. The highest organ of state power in China is
(A) National People's Congress
(B) Standing Committee of NPC
(C) State Council
(D) None of the above
71. Who is the powerful head of the State Council in China?
(A) The President
(B) The Premier
(C) The Vice President
(D) None of them

72. Who is the supreme decision-making body of the People's Liberation Army?
(A) National People's Congress
(B) Standing Committee
(C) State Council
(D) None of the above

73. The first chair of International Relations was established in 1919 at the University of
(A) Oxford
(B) London
(C) Wales
(D) None of the above

74. Who wrote the book, *Systems and Processes in International Relations*?
(A) Hoffmann
(B) Hans J. Morgenthau
(C) Morton Kaplan
(D) None of them

75. Who is regarded as the Father of Non-Alignment Movement?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) David Truman
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) None of them
76. The term Super Powers in International Politics had emerged
(A) before First World War
(B) after Second World War
(C) after First World War
(D) None of the above

77. The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected for a period of
(A) 9 years
(B) 7 years
(C) 6 years
(D) None of the above

78. Who first time used the term ‘Cold War’?
(A) Bernard Baruch
(B) Nehru
(C) Marshall
(D) None of them

79. In which year was the Truman Doctrine announced?
(A) In May 1945
(B) In March 1946
(C) In March 1947
(D) None of the above

80. The executive organ of the UNO is
(A) Office of the Secretary-General
(B) General Assembly
(C) Security Council
(D) None of the above
81. “International Politics like all other Politics is a struggle for power.” Who said?
   (A) Palmer and Perkins
   (B) Morgenthau
   (C) Hoffson
   (D) None of them

82. The headquarters of the ILO is at
   (A) Geneva
   (B) Paris
   (C) Rome
   (D) None of the above

83. In ancient India, who first developed the concept of Power Politics?
   (A) Manu
   (B) Kautilya
   (C) Shukra
   (D) None of them

84. Who is the prophet of the Indian Nationalism?
   (A) Bankim Chandra
   (B) Rabindranath
   (C) Rammohan Roy
   (D) None of them

85. Kautilya mentioned how many elements of the state?
   (A) Eight
   (B) Nine
   (C) Seven
   (D) None of the above
86. Who was the architect of Modern India?
   (A) Rammohan Roy
   (B) Bankim Chandra
   (C) Ambedkar
   (D) None of them

87. Who formed the Radical Democratic Party?
   (A) Jayaprakash Narayan
   (B) Narendra Deva
   (C) M. N. Roy
   (D) None of them

88. Who declared, "I am a socialist, not because, I think, it is a perfect system, but half a loaf is better than no bread"?
   (A) Subhas Chandra Bose
   (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (C) Vivekananda
   (D) None of them

89. Who said that both political democracy and economic democracy should rest on social democracy?
   (A) Ambedkar
   (B) M. N. Roy
   (C) Rabindranath
   (D) None of them

90. Who founded the famous Hindu College?
   (A) Vidyasagar
   (B) Keshab Chandra Sen
   (C) David Hare
   (D) None of them
91. Rammohan was a strong advocate of
(A) Civil Rights
(B) Political Rights
(C) Economic Rights
(D) None of the above

92. Who was the member of 'Lotus and Dagger'?
(A) Bipin Chandra Paul
(B) Tilak
(C) Aurobindo Ghosh
(D) None of them

93. "No Party in the world of today can build up socialism unless it has the machinery of the state in its hand." Who said?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Ambedkar
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) None of them

94. The name of the book written by Aurobindo is
(A) The Life Divine
(B) Essays on the Gita
(C) The Synthesis of Yoga
(D) All of the above

95. Who tried to bring about an alliance between the Socialist Movement and the National Movement in India?
(A) Aurobindo
(B) Narendra Deva
(C) Ambedkar
(D) None of them
96. “Nationalism is not mere political programme, Nationalism is a religion that has come from God.” Who said?
(A) Bankim Chandra
(B) Vivekananda
(C) Aurobindo
(D) None of them

97. Who wrote the book, Socialism and the National Revolution?
(A) Narendra Deva
(B) Jayaprakash Narayan
(C) Nehru
(D) None of them

98. Jayaprakash Narayan’s concept of Socialism was known as
(A) People’s Socialism
(B) Democratic Socialism
(C) Scientific Socialism
(D) None of the above

99. Who described Ambedkar as ‘one of the six brains in India’?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Breverly Nicholas
(C) Burke
(D) None of them

100. Who said, “The state is the product and manifestation of the irreconcilability of class-antagonisms”?
(A) Lenin
(B) Emile Burns
(C) Marx
(D) None of them
101. Who opined that the rulers have to be both lions and foxes?
   (A) Bentham
   (B) Machiavelli
   (C) Hobbes
   (D) None of them

102. According to Aristotle, the perverted form of Aristocracy is
   (A) Polity
   (B) Tyranny
   (C) Oligarchy
   (D) None of the above

103. Plato viewed Justice as
   (A) to give equal opportunity to all
   (B) giving to each man his due
   (C) a harmonious union of individuals each of whom has found his life work in accordance with his natural fitness
   (D) None of the above

104. “The doctrine of the triplicity of the soul, whatever its source, is the foundation of much of the Republic.” Who said?
   (A) Aristotle
   (B) E. Barker
   (C) Daniell Bell
   (D) None of them

105. “The State is a union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self-sufficing life by which we mean a happy and honourable life.” Who said?
   (A) Plato
   (B) Hobbes
   (C) Aristotle
   (D) None of them
111. According to whom ‘equality’ is a political good?
   (A) Bentham  
   (B) J. S. Mill  
   (C) Marx  
   (D) None of them

112. Who believed that administration is a science?
   (A) Goodnow  
   (B) L. D. White  
   (C) Woodrow Wilson  
   (D) None of them

113. The original Minnowbrook Conference was held in
   (A) 1967  
   (B) 1968  
   (C) 1988  
   (D) None of the above

114. Who said, “Public Administration is the device to reconcile bureaucracy with democracy”?
   (A) L. D. White  
   (B) Waldo  
   (C) Nicholas Henry  
   (D) None of them

115. Who first coined the term ‘development administration’?
   (A) Edward W. Weidner  
   (B) U. L. Goswami  
   (C) Waldo  
   (D) None of them
116. Who called hierarchy as the 'Scalar Process'?
   (A) Mooney  
   (B) Reiley  
   (C) Mooney and Relley  
   (D) None of them

117. Gangplank is related to
   (A) Henry Fayol  
   (B) Millet  
   (C) Dimock  
   (D) None of them

118. Which one of the following is not staff agency?
   (A) State Secretariat  
   (B) Prime Minister's Office  
   (C) Directorate of Higher Education  
   (D) None of the above

119. The law, which was passed by the British Parliament on the basis of Simon Commission's Report, was known as
   (A) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
   (B) Government of India Act, 1919  
   (C) Government of India Act, 1935  
   (D) None of the above

120. The tenure of the members of the Public Accounts Committee is
   (A) four years  
   (B) three years  
   (C) five years  
   (D) None of the above
121. The office of a District Collector was created by
(A) Lord Warren Hastings
(B) Lord Ripon
(C) Nehru
(D) None of them

122. Marx's concept on bureaucracy can be traced to his
(A) Das Capital
(B) Pamphlet on 18th Brumaire in France
(C) The German Ideology
(D) None of the above

123. Tripura Panchayat Act, 1993 came into effect from
(A) 1st April, 1993
(B) 16th August, 1993
(C) 16th November, 1993
(D) None of the above

124. Gram Sabha consists of
(A) all the voters of the Gram Panchayat
(B) ward members
(C) some selected persons
(D) None of the above

125. Who wrote the book, The Civic Culture?
(A) G. Almond
(B) Sidney Verba and G. Almond
(C) Dennis Kavanagh
(D) None of them
126. Who believes in the principle of 'Iron Law of Oligarchy'?
(A) Mosca
(B) C. W. Mills
(C) Robert Michels
(D) None of them

127. "A modern society can be classified on basis of occupation." It is mentioned by
(A) Max Weber
(B) Marx
(C) Sorokin
(D) None of them

128. "I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too." Who said?
(A) Rammohan Roy
(B) M. K. Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) None of them

129. In which year South Africa joined in BRICS?
(A) Year 2008
(B) Year 2009
(C) Year 2010
(D) None of the above

130. Opposition Party is known as alternative government in
(A) the USA
(B) England
(C) France
(D) None of the above
131. In which year the membership of Security Council increased to 15?

(A) 1965
(B) 1967
(C) 1968
(D) None of the above

132. In which month and year was SAARC formed?

(A) January 1984
(B) December 1985
(C) March 1986
(D) None of the above

133. Which Part of the Indian Constitution is known as the Magna Carta of India?

(A) Part III
(B) Part V
(C) Part IV
(D) None of the above

134. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Legislative relations between the Centre and the States?

(A) Part XII
(B) Part XIII
(C) Part XI
(D) None of the above

135. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution?

(A) Article 368
(B) Article 371
(C) Article 341
(D) None of the above
136. The procedure for impeachment of the President mentioned in Indian Constitution is borrowed from

(A) Canadian Constitution  
(B) UK Constitution  
(C) USA Constitution  
(D) None of the above

137. Which one of the following is not the objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

(A) To establish a Welfare State  
(B) To ensure socio-economic justice  
(C) To establish a Religious State  
(D) None of the above

138. Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is conducted by

(A) President of India  
(B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
(C) Vice President of India  
(D) None of the above

139. Which one of the following is the oldest source of Law?

(A) Judicial Decision  
(B) Equity  
(C) Custom  
(D) None of the above

140. Who said, "A political culture is composed of the attitudes, beliefs, emotions and values of society that relate to the political system and political issues"?

(A) G. B. Powell  
(B) Alan Ball  
(C) L. W. Pye  
(D) None of them
136. The procedure for impeachment of the President mentioned in Indian Constitution is borrowed from
(A) Canadian Constitution
(B) UK Constitution
(C) USA Constitution
(D) None of the above

137. Which one of the following is not the objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) To establish a Welfare State
(B) To ensure socio-economic justice
(C) To establish a Religious State
(D) None of the above

138. Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament is conducted by
(A) President of India
(B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) Vice President of India
(D) None of the above

139. Which one of the following is the oldest source of Law?
(A) Judicial Decision
(B) Equity
(C) Custom
(D) None of the above

140. Who said, "A political culture is composed of the attitudes, beliefs, emotions and values of society that relate to the political system and political issues"?
(A) G. B. Powell
(B) Alan Ball
(C) L. W. Pye
(D) None of them
141. Which one of the following is the agency of political socialization?
(A) Family
(B) Professional Association
(C) Political Party
(D) All of the above

142. Who said, "The dictatorship of the proletariat means democracy for the people and dictatorship over the capitalists"?
(A) Thompson
(B) Lenin
(C) Marx
(D) None of them

143. According to whom all the actions of man are motivated by the consideration of pleasure and pain?
(A) Locke
(B) Bentham
(C) J. S. Mill
(D) None of them

144. Who among the following was the supporter of Limited Monarchy?
(A) Locke
(B) Hobbes
(C) Austin
(D) None of them

145. Who wrote the famous book, Vindication of the Rights of Woman?
(A) Valerie Bryson
(B) Betty Friedan
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft
(D) None of them
146. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in France?
   (A) The President
   (B) The Prime Minister
   (C) The King
   (D) None of them

147. Who said, ‘State is a soulless machine’?
   (A) Rabindranath
   (B) Gandhiji
   (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
   (D) None of them

148. Administrative Court decides cases involving
   (A) Government servants
   (B) Ordinary citizens
   (C) Ministers
   (D) None of them

149. In India, the Bill for the Amendment of the Constitution can be introduced in
   (A) either House of Parliament
   (B) any State Legislative Assembly
   (C) Lok Sabha only
   (D) None of the above

150. Who first used the term ‘State’ in modern viewpoint?
   (A) Aristotle
   (B) Machiavelli
   (C) Bodin
   (D) None of them
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Out of the four alternatives for each question, only one circle for the correct answer is to be darkened completely with Black Ballpoint Pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. The answer once marked is not liable to be changed.

2. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except at the specified space on the OMR Answer Sheet.

3. Handle the Question Booklet and Answer Sheet with utmost care, as under no circumstances (except technical defect), another set will be provided.

4. The candidates will write the correct Question Booklet Number and OMR Answer Sheet Number in the Attendance Sheet.

5. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic devices or any other material except the Admit Card and Photo Identity Card inside the Examination Hall/Room.

6. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admit Card and Photo Identity Card to the Invigilator/Examination Officials.

7. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her seat.

8. Candidates will have to sign twice in the Attendance Sheet presented by the Invigilator on duty; first after taking their seats in the Examination Hall/Room and second at the time of handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.

9. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall/Room without handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and signed the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet a second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case.

10. Use of any type of calculating device is prohibited.

11. The candidates are governed by all rules and regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall/Room. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per rules and regulations of the Board.

12. No part of the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.

13. On completion of the test the candidate must hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Hall/Room. The candidates are allowed to take away this Question Booklet with them.