PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER

UP PGT 2016 — Civics (Series A)

UP PGT · 1 or 2 February 2019

125 questions · +3.4 for a correct answer, −0 for a wrong one · 120 minutes

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Questions from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's paper of 1 or 2 February 2019. Each question is followed by its answer, and the answer key is repeated on the last page.

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Civics

1. Collective security is more systematic than
   (a) Balance of power
   (b) Nationalism
   (c) International law
   (d) Disarmament

   Answer: (a)

2. What is the ‘art of convincing others about the goals and objectives or ends which are desired to be secured’ ?
   (a) Blockade
   (b) Diplomacy
   (c) Foreign aid
   (d) Propaganda

   Answer: (d)

3. Who founded the Chicago School, which made substantial contribution to the Behavioural Movement ?
   (a) David Easton
   (b) Charles Marriam
   (c) Harold Lasswell
   (d) None of the above

   Answer: (b)

4. Which among the following is the largest organ of the United Nations ?
   (a) Security Council
   (b) Trusteeship Council
   (c) International Court of Justice
   (d) General Assembly

   Answer: (d)

5. The United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation is annually observed on

(a) 19 December
(b) 19 September
(c) 12 December
(d) 12 September

Answer: (d)

6. Which among the following developed as a natural evolution from the human relations movement ?

(a) System approach
(b) Behavioural approach
(c) Input approach
(d) Output approach

Answer: (b)

7. Determining the main lines of administrative policy is the function of

(a) Principal/Chief Executive
(b) Auditor
(c) Public Relation Officer
(d) H. R. Manager

Answer: (a)

8. Which of the following is normally established wh government takes up a economic, financial or commercial function ?

(a) Department
(b) Company
(c) Public corporation
(d) Board

Answer: (c)

9. Who defined 'Civil Service as a 'Professional body of officials, permanent, paid and skilled' ?

(a) L. D. White
(b) Ogg
(c) Herman Finer
(d) R. G. Gettel

Answer: (c)

10. Which type of tests are mainly subjective in nature and are often looked with suspicion by the candidates ?

(a) Written test
(b) Oral test
(c) Performance test
(d) Ability test

Answer: (b)

11. Which type of training is given for an employee who is already in service ?

(a) Post-entry training
(b) Pre-entry training
(c) Orientation training
(d) In-service training

Answer: (d)

12. If the anticipated revenues equal the anticipated expenditure, then such a budget is called as

(a) Balanced Budget
(b) Surplus Budget
(c) Performance Budget
(d) Deficit Budget

Answer: (a)

13. The power of the courts to review the administrative acts and decisions for their validity is known as

(a) Judicial Review
(b) Statutory Appeal
(c) Legislative Review
(d) Habeas Corpus

Answer: (a)

14. "Power can be transferred but not will, which is s[illegible]reign." Who said ?

(a) Hobbes
(b) Bodin
(c) Rousseau
(d) Austin

Answer: (c)

15. Which is regarded as the most powerful of all social institutions ?

(a) State
(b) Nation
(c) Society
(d) Judiciary

Answer: (a)

16. Which theory regarding the origin of the state starts with the assumption that "prior to the organization of state man lived in a 'state of nature' " ?

(a) Patriarchal Theory
(b) Matriarchal Theory
(c) Force Theory
(d) Social Contract Theory

Answer: (d)

17. Which kind of Sovereignty regards public as Supreme ?
(a) Political Sovereignty
(b) Popular Sovereignty
(c) Legal Sovereignty
(d) Nominal Sovereignty
Answer: (b)

18. Who defines Law as "A command given by a superior to an inferior" ?
(a) T. H. Green
(b) Prof. Holland
(c) Bentham
(d) John Austin
Answer: (d)

19. Who of the following was the supporter of giving right to vote only to the educated people ?
(a) Locke
(b) Rousseau
(c) Mill
(d) Green
Answer: (c)

20. Who considers the state not as a means to an end but an end in itself ?
(a) Democrats
(b) Dictators
(c) Liberals
(d) Religious Heads
Answer: (b)

21. For Rousseau, which is considered as the expression of general will ?
(a) Right
(b) Duty
(c) Power
(d) Law
Answer: (d)

22. Who formed the Samata Sainik Dal (Social Equality Army) ?
(a) Subhashchandra Bose
(b) Sardar Patel
(c) Lohia
(d) B. R. Ambedkar
Answer: (d)

23. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes –
    (a) Untouchability
    (b) Titles
    (c) Freedom of Press
    (d) Serfdom

    Answer: (a)

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers each house of Parliament to make rules for regulating its procedure and conduct of its business ?
    (a) Article 118
    (b) Article 119
    (c) Article 110
    (d) Article 112

    Answer: (a)

25. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President, the power to grant pardon ?
    (a) Article 71
    (b) Article 72
    (c) Article 73
    (d) Article 74

    Answer: (b)

26. Which is the lower, popular, directly elected pow ul house of the British Parliament ?
    (a) House of Lords
    (b) House of Commons
    (c) House of Representatives
    (d) Council of States

    Answer: (b)

27. "The Political Party is a group of people who have agreed upon a principle by which national interest might be served." Who has given this definition ?
    (a) Gettell
    (b) Garner
    (c) McIver
    (d) Edmund Burke

    Answer: (d)

28. Which Article of the American Constitution deals with the office of the President ?
    (a) Article 2
    (b) Article 3
    (c) Article 4
    (d) Article 5

    Answer: (a)

29. What is term of office for the President of France ?
    (a) 6 years
    (b) 7 years
    (c) 8 years
    (d) 5 years
    Answer: (d)

30. Which among the following is considered as the sole law making body of the nation, in China ?
    (a) NPC
    (b) NFC
    (c) MPC
    (d) MFC
    Answer: (a)

31. What is subject to constant changes from equilibrium to disequilibrium ?
    (a) Balance of power
    (b) National interest
    (c) Non alignment movement
    (d) Cold war
    Answer: (a)

32. What is based on the principle of One for all and all for one' ?
    (a) International morality
    (b) National interest
    (c) Collective security
    (d) Balance of power
    Answer: (c)

33. Which interest can emerge from both primary and permanent interest ?
    (a) Variable interest
    (b) Identical interest
    (c) Pre-complimentary interest
    (d) Specific interest
    Answer: (a)

34. How many Afro-Asian Nations took part in the Belgrade Conference of 1961 ?
    (a) 25
    (b) 36
    (c) 29
    (d) 39
    Answer: (a)

35. In interpretation of three element of national interest, which of the following was not included by George and Kohane ?

(a) Physical Survival
(b) Liberty
(c) Economic substance
(d) Security

Answer: (d)

36. By whom the structure of international system was divided into three elements – organising principle, differentiation of units and distribution of capabilities ?

(a) Mearsheimer
(b) Waltz
(c) Stephen Walt
(d) David Held

Answer: (b)

37. The process of choosing a course of action out of various courses to solve a specific problem is called

(a) Diagonal communication
(b) Total quality management
(c) Auxiliary service
(d) Decision-making

Answer: (d)

38. Which principle is one of the universal [illegible]of organization according to Mooney ?

(a) Span of control
(b) Unity of command
(c) Centralisation
(d) Hierarchy

Answer: (d)

39. Which departments enjoy the highest formal status with administrative structure of a nation ?

(a) Government departments
(b) Private departments
(c) Semi-structural departments
(d) Semi-autonomous departments

Answer: (a)

40. In which year did the US government set up its first Independent Regulatory Commission, namely 'Inter-State Commerce Commission' ?

(a) 1884
(b) 1885
(c) 1886
(d) 1887

Answer: (d)

41. Recruitment from within is also known as

(a) Multiple system

(b) Promotion system

(c) Division system

(d) Advance system

Answer: (b)

42. Which type of training is imparted to the aspirants of public service before they enter such a service ?

(a) Refresher course

(b) In-service training

(c) Pre-entry training

(d) Orientation training

Answer: (c)

43. The state of mind or attitude of the civil servants towards their work and the organization to which they belong can be referred to as

(a) Discipline

(b) Morale

(c) Hierarchy

(d) Determination

Answer: (b)

44. In every parliamentary system, there is the prac e of setting apart one hour of parliament's meeting time for questions. This is called a

(a) No confidence motion

(b) Call-attention motion

(c) Question hour

(d) Zero-hour discussion

Answer: (c)

45. Who said "Political Science begins and ends with the State" ?

(a) Garner

(b) R. A. Dahl

(c) Garis

(d) Harold Lasswell

Answer: (a)

46. Which element is considered as the supreme power of the state ?

(a) Judiciary

(b) Territory

(c) Population

(d) Sovereignty

Answer: (d)

47. Which among the following is considered as historical theory ?

(a) Force Theory
(b) Matriarchal Theory
(c) Evolutionary Theory
(d) Divine Origin Theory

Answer: (c)

48. Which political scientist was responsible for the development of behavioural approach to the study of political science ?

(a) Karl Popper
(b) Lord Bryce
(c) David Easton
(d) Emil Borel

Answer: (c)

49. Which theory is regarded as a protest against Monistic Theory of Sovereignty ?

(a) Pluralism
(b) Anarchism
(c) Nazism
(d) Liberalism

Answer: (a)

50. Which among the following, implies that 'nature has created all men equal' ?

(a) Social equality
(b) Civil equality
(c) Natural equality
(d) Political equality

Answer: (c)

51. In which type of government sovereignty is vested in the people ?

(a) Monarchy
(b) Democracy
(c) Dictatorship
(d) Aristocracy

Answer: (b)

52. According to Manu, which of the following is not an element of the State ?

(a) King
(b) Purohita
(c) Ministers
(d) Kosha

Answer: (b)

53. Who among the following, was impressed by the Marxian Philosophy of revolution ?
(a) Jayaprakash Narayan
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Rajaram Mohan Roy
Answer: (a)

54. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment ?
(a) Article 14
(b) Article 15
(c) Article 16
(d) Article 17
Answer: (c)

55. Which part of the Indian Constitution incorporates Fundamental Duties ?
(a) Part III
(b) Part IV-A
(c) Part V-A
(d) Part IX
Answer: (b)

56. Under Article 53 of the Indian Constitution, the e[illegible]utive power of the Union is vested in the
(a) President
(b) Vice-President
(c) Governor
(d) Prime Minister
Answer: (a)

57. The 'Modern Party System' evolved first in
(a) U.S.A.
(b) France
(c) England
(d) Belgium
Answer: (b)

58. The national legislature of the United States is known as
(a) Parliament
(b) Federal Parliament
(c) Diet
(d) Congress
Answer: (d)

59. What is the total strength of Senate ?
(a) 100
(b) 435
(c) 545
(d) 200
Answer: (a)

60. Which is the lower house, in the legislature of France ?
(a) Senate
(b) House of Lords
(c) House of Commons
(d) Chamber of Deputies
Answer: —

61. Which one of the following is not a feature of 'Pressure-Groups' ?
(a) Lobbying
(b) Interest Articulation
(c) To influence political leaders
(d) To participate in election
Answer: (d)

62. Who described balance of power as "an equilibri or a certain element of stability in international relations" ?
(a) Quincy Wright
(b) George Schwarzenberger
(c) N. J. Spykman
(d) Lord Castlereagh
Answer: (b)

63. Who used the term "Balance of power" as an approximately equal distribution of power ?
(a) Earnest B. Hass
(b) Morgenthau
(c) Palmer and Perkins
(d) Organski
Answer: (b)

64. What determines the nature of the long as well as short term efforts in foreign policy ?
(a) National law
(b) National interest
(c) Variable interest
(d) Peace treaties
Answer: (b)

65. Who is the author of the work "The Cold War : Retrospect and Prospect" ?

(a) Paul Seabury
(b) Frederick L. Schuman
(c) Florence Elliot
(d) Khrushchev

Answer: (b)

66. Who coined the term 'United Nations' ?

(a) Roosevelt
(b) Nehru
(c) Churchill
(d) Stalin

Answer: (a)

67. Which year was designated as the 'SAARC Year of Poverty Eradication' ?

(a) 1995
(b) 1996
(c) 1997
(d) 1998

Answer: (a)

68. Which has been the central guiding force of the fr gn policy of China throughout these decades ?

(a) Liberal philosophy
(b) Communist philosophy
(c) Religious philosophy
(d) Democratic philosophy

Answer: (b)

69. Which is the basic and essential element of administration ?

(a) Budget
(b) Administrative law
(c) Organization
(d) Discipline

Answer: (c)

70. Which is not included in Stephen P. Robbins believes that there are three types of barriers to the communication ?

(a) Physical
(b) Individual
(c) Technology
(d) Semantic

Answer: (c)

71. Independent Regulatory Commissions are the unique innovations of
(a) US Administrative system
(b) UK Administrative system
(c) Indian Administrative system
(d) Swiss Administrative system
Answer: (a)

72. Which is the first essential step in the process of selection ?
(a) Policy formulation
(b) Executive direction
(c) Treasury control
(d) Recruitment
Answer: (d)

73. Which among the following system removes the lapses and deficiencies of the fresh recruited civil servants ?
(a) Transfer
(b) Promotion
(c) Training
(d) Motivation
Answer: (c)

74. Which among the following is considered to be o of the oldest principle of promotion ?
(a) Seniority principle
(b) Merit principle
(c) Grading principle
(d) Discipline principle
Answer: (a)

75. Who exercises the executive control over the administration in a Presidential form of government ?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) Cabinet
(c) President
(d) Governor
Answer: (c)

76. Who wrote the book 'Politics' which is regarded as a great master piece of political thought ?
(a) Plato
(b) Kautilya
(c) Aristotle
(d) R. J. Gettel
Answer: (c)

77. Which is considered as the soul element of state ?
(a) Territory
(b) Population
(c) Government
(d) Sovereignty
Answer: (d)

78. Who among the following considers self-preservation as a natural right of man ?
(a) Plato
(b) Hobbes
(c) Bentham
(d) Burke
Answer: (b)

79. Which of the following is not a feature of Sovereignty ?
(a) Indivisibility
(b) Absoluteness
(c) Temporary
(d) Comprehensive
Answer: (c)

80. "Democracy is a government in which everyone h a share." Who gave this definition ?
(a) James Byrce
(b) A. L. Lowell
(c) John Seeley
(d) A. V. Dicey
Answer: (c)

81. Which law is regarded as the fundamental law of the land ?
(a) Common Law
(b) Constitutional Law
(c) Ordinary Law
(d) Public Law
Answer: (b)

82. Scientific socialism is also known as following
(a) Marxism
(b) Anarchism
(c) Liberalism
(d) Fascism
Answer: (a)

83. Who excluded slaves from the concept of citizenship ?
    (a) Plato
    (b) Aristotle
    (c) Hobbes
    (d) Austin
    Answer: (b)

84. Which of the following idea of Gandhiji is considered as the apex of Gandhian socialism ?
    (a) Sathyagraha
    (b) Non-violence
    (c) Swaraj
    (d) Sarvodaya
    Answer: (d)

85. Which among the following is considered as the most important feature of federation ?
    (a) Single citizenship
    (b) Weak judiciary
    (c) Flexible Constitution
    (d) Division of powers between Union and State
    Answer: (d)

86. The Latin word “Mandamus” means
    (a) To produced bodily
    (b) Removal of a suit from the Subordinate Cou
    (c) Challenging the authority
    (d) We order
    Answer: (d)

87. The tenure of Lok Sabha is
    (a) 6 years
    (b) 4 years
    (c) 3 years
    (d) 5 years
    Answer: (d)

88. Which is the highest and final judicial court in India ?
    (a) Supreme Court
    (b) High Court
    (c) Martial Court
    (d) Sessions Court
    Answer: (a)

89. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

(a) Australia – Federal Govt.

(b) U.S.A. – Federal Govt.

(c) France – Unitary Govt.

(d) Canada – Unitary Govt.

Answer: (d)

90. Who is the head of the executive in the USA ?

(a) Lord Chancellor

(b) Speaker

(c) President

(d) Prime Minister

Answer: (c)

91. Which Article provides for the establishment of Constitutional Courts, which exercises judicial powers of the U.S. ?

(a) Article II

(b) Article III

(c) Article IV

(d) Article V

Answer: (b)

92. Which of the following commissions has studied ntre-States relations in India ?

(a) Thakkar Commission

(b) Shah Commission

(c) Mandal Commission

(d) Sarkaria Commission

Answer: (d)

93. Which is the oldest of all French parties, which has been dissolved now ?

(a) Gaullists party

(b) Communist party

(c) Radical party

(d) Socialist party

Answer: (c)

94. Which is based on the notion that "if there were no more weapons, there would be no more wars" ?

(a) Security

(b) Balance of power

(c) Nationalism

(d) Disarmament

Answer: (d)

95. The first experiment of collective security under the United Nations was made in the year
(a) 1947
(b) 1948
(c) 1949
(d) 1950
Answer: (d)

96. Which year was designated as the 'Visit China Year' in India ?
(a) 2018
(b) 2015
(c) 2016
(d) 2017
Answer: (c)

97. Where was the seventh non-aligned meet held ?
(a) Beijing
(b) New Delhi
(c) Male
(d) Colombo
Answer: (b)

98. When was ASEAN formed ?
(a) 1964
(b) 1965
(c) 1966
(d) 1967
Answer: (d)

99. In which year did Russia declare that 'it would no longer target its weapons at NATO countries' ?
(a) 1997
(b) 1998
(c) 1999
(d) 2000
Answer: (a)

100. Which system of management has no interaction with environment ?
(a) Closed system
(b) Open system
(c) Adaptive system
(d) Variable system
Answer: (a)

101. The first state to enact Lokayukta Act in India

(a) Maharashtra
(b) Odisha
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: —

102. Watson explains the difference between management and leadership with 7 – 'S' organisational framework. Which of the following is not included in this Scheme ?

(a) Strategy
(b) Structure
(c) Support
(d) Systems

Answer: (c)

103. The term bureaucracy is derived from the French word 'BUREAU' which means

(a) Desk/writing table
(b) Finance
(c) Corporation
(d) Responsibility

Answer: (a)

104. Under which method does the appointing office mself determines the qualifications of candidates ?

(a) The hire and fire system
(b) Examinations
(c) Record of previous experience
(d) Certification of ability

Answer: (a)

105. Which system keeps the employees, interested in the jobs and works as a continuously effective incentive to them ?

(a) Promotion
(b) Demotion
(c) Training
(d) Transfer

Answer: (a)

106. Who developed 'brainstorming technique' of decision-making ?

(a) Alex F. Osborn
(b) William Gordon
(c) Andre Dellbecq and Andrew Van de Ven
(d) Herbert Simon

Answer: (a)

107. How many phases are required for the implementation of Administrative Reforms in India ?

(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

Answer: (b)

108. Who said : “Obedience to laws which we prescribe for ourselves is liberty.” ?

(a) Rousseau
(b) Laski
(c) Green
(d) Spencer

Answer: (a)

109. Which Hindu scripture stated that “Though the king is a human being, yet no one should hate him because he is God in the shape of man” ?

(a) Bhagawad Gita
(b) Mahabharata
(c) Manusmriti
(d) Rig Veda

Answer: (c)

110. Which is the root word of ‘Sovereignty’ ?

(a) Superanus
(b) Sovien
(c) Imperium
(d) Sovious

Answer: (a)

111. The authority of the state which has the legal power to issue final commands is

(a) Popular Sovereignty
(b) De Jure Sovereignty
(c) De Facto Sovereignty
(d) Political Sovereignty

Answer: (b)

112. What do you call a law, ‘which is formulated by the state and applicable to all the people within the territory of the state’ ?

(a) Customary Law
(b) International Law
(c) National Law
(d) Historical Law

Answer: (c)

113. Who has defined 'Political Science is that part of social science, which studies the foundations of the state and the principles of government' ?

(a) Garner
(b) Laski
(c) Gilchrist
(d) Paul Janet

Answer: (d)

114. Who is considered as the first Utopian political thinker ?

(a) Aristotle
(b) Locke
(c) Plato
(d) J. S. Mill

Answer: (c)

115. Who among the following can be considered as a 'Prophet of a Revolutionary Creed' ?

(a) Thomas Hobbes
(b) Karl Marx
(c) Lohiya
(d) Rousseau

Answer: (b)

116. Which is the famous work of Kautilya ?

(a) Sukranithi
(b) Arthashastra
(c) Manusmriti
(d) Dharmashastra

Answer: (b)

117. "Six Freedoms" are granted to the citizens of India, under which Article ?

(a) Article 18
(b) Article 19
(c) Article 20
(d) Article 21

Answer: (b)

118. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) ?

(a) President
(b) Speaker
(c) Vice-President
(d) Chief Justice of India

Answer: (c)

119. Who among the following is the head of the Cabinet in India ?

(a) President
(b) Vice-President
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Speaker

Answer: (c)

120. Who of the following presides the House of Lords ?

(a) Lord Chancellor
(b) Speaker
(c) Attorney General
(d) Prime Minister

Answer: —

121. Who among the following, is the ex-officio presiding officer of the Senate ?

(a) President
(b) Vice-President
(c) Chief Justice
(d) Prime Minister

Answer: (b)

122. Who finalizes the foreign policy of the United Sta ?

(a) Governor
(b) Chief Justice
(c) President
(d) Vice-President

Answer: (c)

123. Which Article of the French Constitution gives the Prime Minister the legislative initiative in the legislature ?

(a) Article 39
(b) Article 38
(c) Article 49
(d) Article 48

Answer: (a)

124. Which of the following is an example of a single party system ?

(a) USA
(b) China
(c) India
(d) England

Answer: (b)

125. What is the most commonly used device of the balance of power system ?

(a) War

(b) Peace

(c) Alliances

(d) Neutralisation

Answer: (c)

Answer key

Answer key from the U.P. Secondary Education Services Selection Board's official answer key for this sitting. "—" means the key gave none.

Civics

1	**(a)**	2	**(d)**	3	**(b)**	4	**(d)**	5	**(d)**	6	**(b)**	7	**(a)**	8	**(c)**
9	**(c)**	10	**(b)**	11	**(d)**	12	**(a)**	13	**(a)**	14	**(c)**	15	**(a)**	16	**(d)**
17	**(b)**	18	**(d)**	19	**(c)**	20	**(b)**	21	**(d)**	22	**(d)**	23	**(a)**	24	**(a)**
25	**(b)**	26	**(b)**	27	**(d)**	28	**(a)**	29	**(d)**	30	**(a)**	31	**(a)**	32	**(c)**
33	**(a)**	34	**(a)**	35	**(d)**	36	**(b)**	37	**(d)**	38	**(d)**	39	**(a)**	40	**(d)**
41	**(b)**	42	**(c)**	43	**(b)**	44	**(c)**	45	**(a)**	46	**(d)**	47	**(c)**	48	**(c)**
49	**(a)**	50	**(c)**	51	**(b)**	52	**(b)**	53	**(a)**	54	**(c)**	55	**(b)**	56	**(a)**
57	**(b)**	58	**(d)**	59	**(a)**	60	—	61	**(d)**	62	**(b)**	63	**(b)**	64	**(b)**
65	**(b)**	66	**(a)**	67	**(a)**	68	**(b)**	69	**(c)**	70	**(c)**	71	**(a)**	72	**(d)**
73	**(c)**	74	**(a)**	75	**(c)**	76	**(c)**	77	**(d)**	78	**(b)**	79	**(c)**	80	**(c)**
81	**(b)**	82	**(a)**	83	**(b)**	84	**(d)**	85	**(d)**	86	**(d)**	87	**(d)**	88	**(a)**
89	**(d)**	90	**(c)**	91	**(b)**	92	**(d)**	93	**(c)**	94	**(d)**	95	**(d)**	96	**(c)**
97	**(b)**	98	**(d)**	99	**(a)**	100	**(a)**	101	—	102	**(c)**	103	**(a)**	104	**(a)**
105	**(a)**	106	**(a)**	107	**(b)**	108	**(a)**	109	**(c)**	110	**(a)**	111	**(b)**	112	**(c)**
113	**(d)**	114	**(c)**	115	**(b)**	116	**(b)**	117	**(b)**	118	**(c)**	119	**(c)**	120	—
121	**(b)**	122	**(c)**	123	**(a)**	124	**(b)**	12	**(c)**						