

Youth Competition Times

**(TGT/PGT/GIC/LT Grade/GDC/Ashram Paddhati/
DIET/BPSC TRE/NVS/KVS/DSSSB/ EMRS/UKPSC/
UKSSSC/RPSC/HPSC/HPPSC/CGPSC/MPPSC/
JSSC/Odisha/Tamilnadu/West Bengal/Andhra
Pradesh/Kerala/Tripura/Punjab/NTA UGC
NET/JRF/SET)**


CIVICS

Chapterwise & Sub-topicwise Solved Paper

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Analysis Chart of Previous Years Question Papers

Sl.	Exam Name	Exam Year/Date	No. of Questions
	Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Service Selection Board (UPSESSB)		
A.	PGT (Post Graduate Teacher)		
	PGT, 2000	2000	100
	PGT, 2002	2002	85
	PGT, 2003	2003	85
	PGT, 2004	2004	125
	PGT, 2005	2005	125
	PGT, 2009	2009	125
	PGT, 2010	2010	125
	PGT, 2011	2011	125
	PGT, 2013	2013	125
	PGT, 2016	2016	125
	PGT, 2021	17 Aug. 2021	125
B.	TGT (Trained Graduate Teacher)		
	TGT, 2001	2001	43
	TGT, 2003	2003	43
	TGT (Cancelled), 2004	2004	63
	TGT, 2004	2004	63
	TGT, 2005	2005	63
	TGT, 2009	2009	63
	TGT, 2010	2010	63
	TGT, 2011	2011	63
	TGT, 2013	2013	63
	TGT, 2016	2016	63
	TGT, 2021	7 Aug. 2021	63

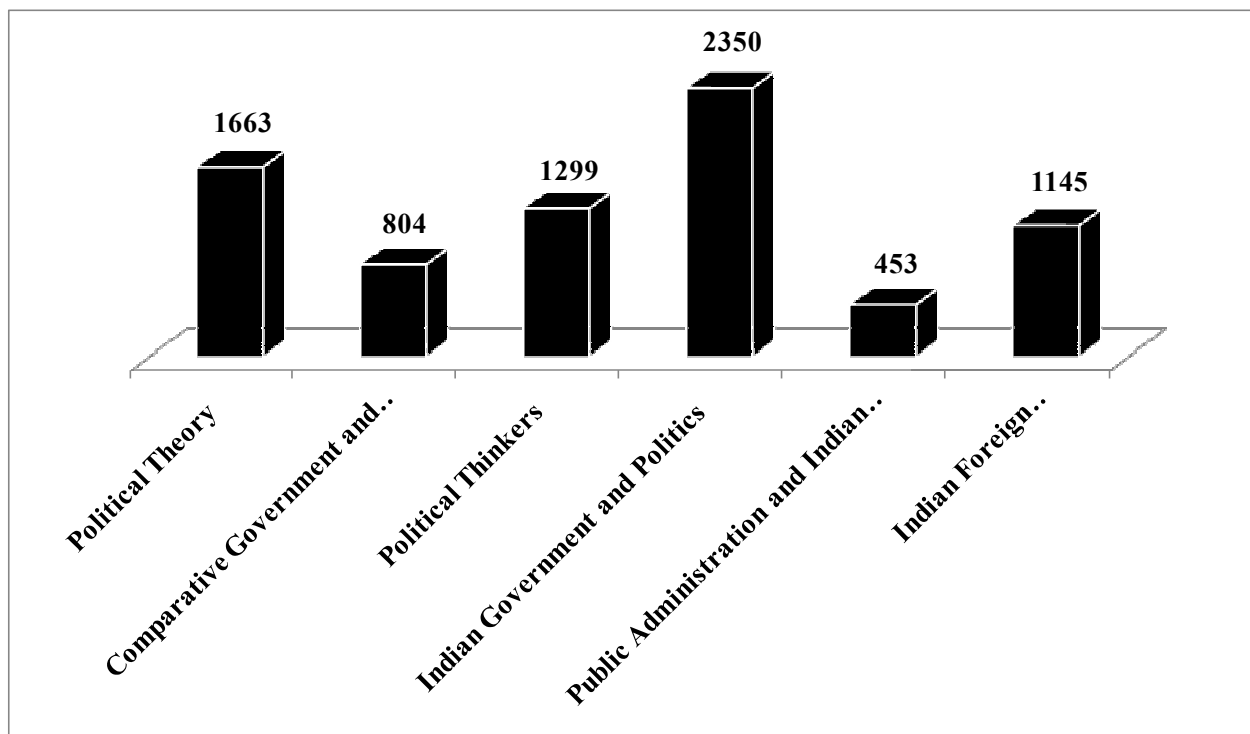
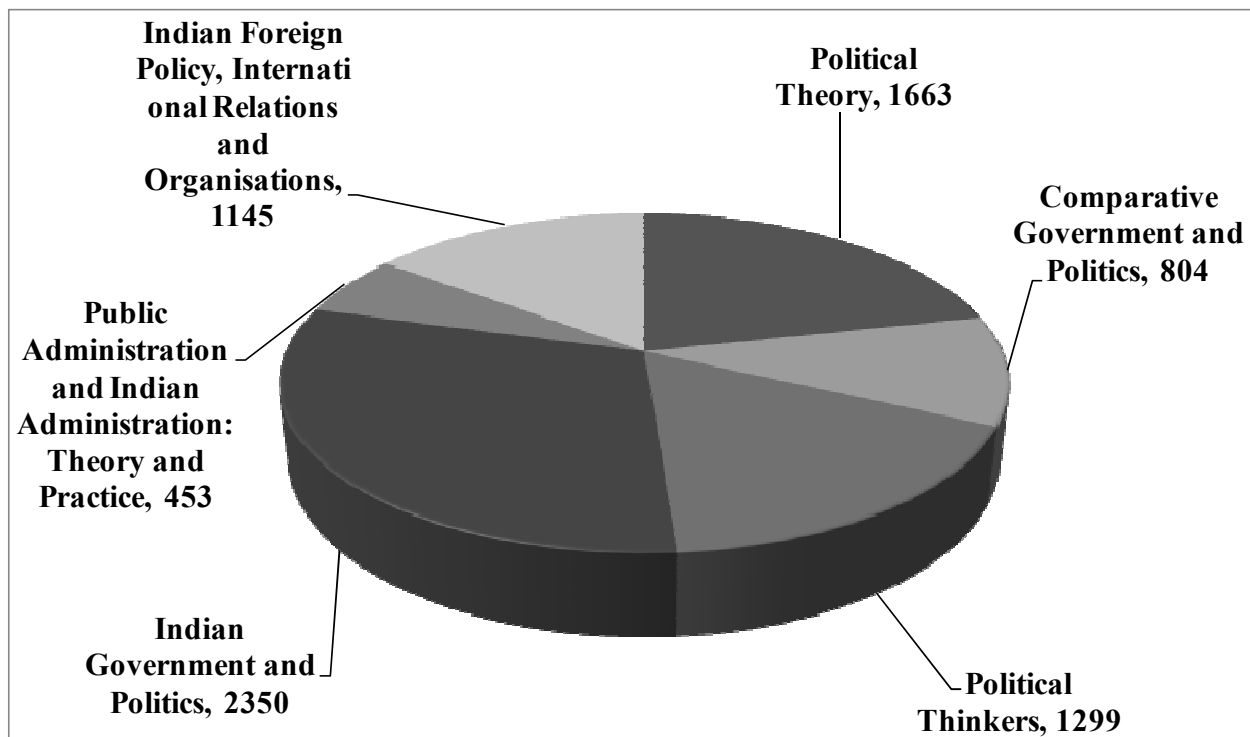
C.	UP PSC (GDC/GIC/DIET/Asharm Paddhati/LT Grade)		
	GIC , 2009	22 May, 2015	120
	Asharm Paddhati, 2009	12 May, 2015	120
	GIC, 2012	14 June, 2015	120
	Asharm Paddhati, 2012	21 June 2015	120
	GIC, 2015	15 Sept. 2016	120
	GIC, 2021	19 Sept. 2021	80
	GDC, 2013	27 Dec. 2014	120
	GDC, 2019	3 Nov. 2019	120
	GDC, 2021	15 Mar. 2022	90
	LT Grade, 2018	29 July 2018	120
	LT Grade, 2026	17 Jan 2026	120
D.	UPHESC		
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2014	7 Dec. 2014	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2016	15 Dec. 2018	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2021	13 Nov. 2021	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2025	2025	70
E.	DSSSB/KVS/NVS/EMRS		
	DSSSB PGT, 2021 (Male)	July 2021	200
	DSSSB PGT, 2021 (Female)	July 2021	200
	EMRS TGT, 2023	2023	80
	NVS TGT, 2022	2022	80
	KVS TGT (LDCE), 2022	2022	80
	KVS TGT, 2023	2023	80
F.	RPSC College Lecturer/ School Lecturer/ Sr. Teacher/ Asst. Professor		
	RPSC College Lecturer Paper-I, 2014	1 July, 2016	150
	RPSC College Lecturer Paper-II, 2014	1 July, 2016	150

	RPSC College Lecturer Paper-I, 2020	2021	150
	RPSC College Lecturer Paper-II, 2020	2021	150
	RPSC PGT, 2022	2022	150
	RPSC Assit. Professor, 2023 - I	2023	150
	RPSC Assit. Professor, 2023 - II	2023	150
G.	CGPSC		
	CGPSC Assit. Professor, 2014	28 Sept. 2016	100
	CGPSC Assit. Professor, 2016	28 May 2017	100
	CGPSC Assit. Professor, 2019	2020	100
H.	UK PSC		
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2017	11 Feb. 2018	100
	GIC, 2018	2018	100
	UK Lecturer (Mains), 2020	2020	200
I.	BPSC		
	BPSC TRE (1.0, 2.0, 3.0) (Class 9-10) 2023, 2024	2023, 2024	120
	BPSC TRE (1.0, 2.0, 3.0) (Class 11-12) 2023, 2024	2023, 2024	240
	Bihar STET, 2023	2023	100
J.	MPPSC		
	MPPSC Assit. Professor, 2017	2017	200
	MPPSC Assit. Professor, 2018	2018	200
	MPPSC Assit. Professor, 2024	2024	150
	MPPSC Assit. Professor, 2025	2025	150
K.	HPPSC		
	HPPSC PGT, 2024	2024	100
	HPPSC Assit. Professor, 2024	2024	100
L.	HPSC		
	HPPSC Assit. Professor, 2019	21 May 2019	100
	HPPSC PGT, 2020,2021,2022	2020,2021,2022	180

M.	NTA UGC NET/JRF		
	NTA UGC NET/JRF 2004-2025 (55 Question Papers)	55 Papers	5500
N.	UPPSC (Optional Paper)		
	UPPSC (Pre) 2000	2000	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2001	2001	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2002	2002	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2003	2003	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2004	2004	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2005	2005	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2006	2006	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2007	2007	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2008	2008	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2009	2009	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2010	2010	120
	UPPSC (Pre) 2011	2011	120
O.	Other Exams		
	Chandigarh PGT 2024	2024	100
	Odisha PGT 2024	2024	100
	Tripura PGT 2017	2017	100
	Assam PGT 2017	2017	100
	Tamilnadu PGT 2024	2024	150
	West Bengal PGT 2025	2025	100
	JKPSC PGT 2019	2019	100
	Total Question Papers · 147		15253

Note : After detailed analysis of above question papers of different exams related to **Civics** total **15253** questions have been presented chapter wise. Questions of repeated and similar nature have been included so that technique of asking question can benefit the competitors.

Trend Analysis of Previous Year Papers Through Pie Chart and Bar Graph



A. Civics: Definition, Nature and Scope; Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below-

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Scientific Value Alternativism	(i)	Aristotle
(b)	Political Science is a Architectonic Science	(ii)	Bismarck
(c)	Politics is the Art of the Possibility	(iii)	Charles B. Hagan
(d)	Political Scientists are an Army of Polyglots	(iv)	Arnold Brecht

Code -

- (a) a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(iii)
 (b) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iv), d-(iii)
 (c) a-(iv), b-(i), c-(ii) d-(iii)
 (d) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(ii), d-(iv)

RPSC PGT 2022
Assam PGT-2017

Ans. (c) : Correct matching:

- Scientific Value Alternativism -Arnold Brecht
- Political Science is a Architectonic Science - Aristotle
- Politics is the Art of the Possibility - Bismarck
- Political Scientists are an Army of Polyglots - Charles B. Hagan

2. Who among the following said that, "Politics is organized dispute about power and its use, involving choice among competing values, ideas, persons, interests and demands?"

- (a) Michael Curtis (b) Max Weber
 (c) Harold Lasswell (d) William Robson
 (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-I

Ans. (a) : The above given statement is given by Michael Curtis a political scientist known for his work on political theory and comparative politics.

3. Which one of the following are the characteristics of Classical Conditioning?

- (a) The occurrence of conditioned response is forced reflectively by unconditioned stimulus.
 (b) If was formulated by an American Psychologist Skinner.
 (c) The reward is contingent upon the occurrence of response.
 (d) Reinforcement comes after the response is made by the organism.

RPSC PGT 2022

Ans. (a) : In classical conditioning the conditioned response is reflexive and triggered by the unconditional stimulus (like salvation of food). classical conditioning is developed by Ivan Pavlov .

4. Which of the following thinkers in his book 'The Ecology of Freedom' described the state as an 'instilled mentality for ordering reality'?

- (a) Murray Bookchin (b) J. Rosenau
 (c) Ben Bernanke (d) Carolyn Merchant
 (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (a) : Murray Bookchin in his book "The Ecology of Freedom : The Emergence and Dissolution of Hierarchy (1982)", described the state as an "instilled mentality for ordering reality".

5. Which one of the following is the oldest approach of political theory?

- (a) Philosophical Approach
 (b) Legal Approach
 (c) Historical Approach
 (d) Institutional Approach

RPSC PGT 2022

Ans. (a) : The philosophical approach to the study of politics is the oldest one. It is also known as the ethical, normative, and metaphysical approach. According to this approach, political theory is essentially the study of a good state and a good society.

Their view is that the task of a political scientist is not only to express opinions but also to inspire the creation of a good society. From Plato to Kant, traditional thinkers established a close relationship between politics and ethics.

6. Consider the following statements and select the correct code given below-

(I) Christian Bay described behavioral Political science as a distasteful and dull Political science.

(II) Value neutrality means not to examine any political subject from subjective point of view.

Code -

- (a) Only (I) is true
 (b) Only (II) is true
 (c) Both (I) and (II) are true
 (d) Both (I) and (II) are false

RPSC PGT 2022

Ans. (b) : Sibley described behavioural political science as unappealing and dull. Other thinkers who criticized behaviouralism include Leo Strauss and Eric Voegelin, who highlighted several weaknesses. However, **Mulford Sibley**, in his article "*The Limitations of Behaviouralism*", presented the shortcomings of behaviouralism in a more systematic manner. Value-neutrality means examining a political subject without a subjective point of view.

7. Which one of the following is not related to behavioural approach?
- Knowledge is an end in itself
 - Belief in knowledge for the sake of knowledge
 - Emphasis on analysis of the content of the decision rather than the decision making process
 - The main concern is with pure knowledge or theory.

RPSC PGT 2022

Ans. (c) : Placing emphasis on the analysis of the content of decision rather than the decision-making process is **not** related to the behavioral approach.

8. With reference to the major concepts or premises of input-output analysis of political system given by David Easton consider the following points-

- I. System
- II. Load
- III. Response
- IV. Persistence

Select the correct answer using the code-
Code -

- Only I and III are correct
- Only I and IV are correct
- Only II and IV are correct
- I, II, III and IV all are correct

TN TRB Grad. Teacher. 04/02/2024

RPSC PGT 2022

Ans. (a) : The major concepts of the input-output analysis of the political system propounded by David Easton are:
System
Environment
Interaction
Feed back

Important books by Easton:

- The political system (1953)
- A framework for political Analysis (1965)
- A System Analysis of Political life (1965)

9. Integration of political science with other social sciences is a basic principle of

- Traditionalism
- Behaviouralism
- Liberalism
- More than one of the above
- None of the above

West Bangal SLST 2025

BPSC TRE 1.0 2023

Ans. (b) : The integration of political science with other social sciences is the fundamental principle of behaviouralism. In political science, behavioralism is an influential theoretical approach that rejects giving importance to values while studying politics. This form of behavioralism seeks to understand politics on the model of natural sciences. Behavioral scholars viewed politics as a system and attempted to make it a pure science by emphasizing quantitative rather than qualitative analysis.

10. What did C.B. MacPherson characterise the classical liberal view on individual as?

- Possessive individualism
- Acquisitive individualism
- Capitalist individualism
- Liberal individualism

Chandigarh PGT 2024

Ans.(a): C.B. Macpherson, in his work "*The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*" (1962), described Hobbes and Locke as "possessive individualists." Macpherson called Locke the father of capitalism. According to Macpherson, "The main objective of Locke's state is the protection of property." Thus, C.B. Macpherson portrayed the classical liberal view of individualism as *possessive individualism*.

11. Post-behavior lists criticized behaviouralism because it.

- Places excessive emphasis on scientific precision at the expense of relevance.
- Supports the status quo.
- Emphasizes value-free science.
- All of the above.

MPPSC Assistant Professor 2024

Ans. (d) : Post behaviouralism emerged in the 1960 as a reaction against the limitations of behaviouralism in political science. Scholars like David Easton argued that political science should be more relevant to real-world problems and not just focus on abstract scientific precision. Thus, Post-behaviouralists criticized behaviouralism for all of these reasons.

12. Who calls Machiavelli as the pioneer of behaviouralism ?

- Leo Strauss
- Robert Frost
- Quentin Skinner
- William Bluhm

HPPSC PGT 2024 (II)

Ans. (d) :

Because of Machiavelli's realistic and practical ideas, William Bloom called him the "forerunner of pragmatism."

→ Dunning called Machiavelli "a child of his age."
→ According to Sabine, "Had Machiavelli been born a few years later, his ideas would have been different."
→ Machiavelli's major works are *The Prince*, *The Discourses*, and *The History of Florence*.

13. Which one of the following 'Intellectual foundations' of Behaviouralism is related to Theory oriented Research?

- Pure science
- Systematization
- Quantification
- Integration
- Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (b) : In the Intellectual foundations of Behaviouralism, the one that is directly related to theory oriented research is systematization.

14. Which concept of Easton's Input-Output model is essentially responsible for persistence of political system?

- (a) Gene Keeping
- (b) Feedback loop
- (c) Support
- (d) Demand
- (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (c) : In David Easton's Input-Output model of the political system, the concept that ensures the persistence and survival of the political system is support.

15. Which of the following statement does not explain the empirical approach to the study of politics?

- (a) It is a descriptive approach as it seeks to analyze and explain.
- (b) It provides impartial account of political reality.
- (c) Experience is the only basis of knowledge and therefore all hypothesis and theories should be tested by a process of observation.
- (d) Positivism is not an empirical tradition rather a normative tradition of understanding politics.
- (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (d) : The empirical approach in political science emphasizes observation, description and impartial analysis of political reality. It is closely tied to positivism which insists on experience and observation as the basis of knowledge. Hence the option (d) is incorrect

16. Post-Behaviouralists called Behaviouralist Political Science as the 'ideology of social conservatism', because :

- (a) It was a symbol of attachment to history
- (b) It had scope only for slow changes.
- (c) It follows traditionalism.
- (d) It was inclined towards values.
- (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (b) : The Post-Behaviouralist criticized Behaviouralist political science as "The Ideology of social conservatism" because it was seen as allowing only slow, incremental changes and avoid urgent social problems. Hence option (b) is correct.

17. In the Input- output analysis of David Easton, the inputs stand for:

- (a) Demands and supports
- (b) The environment
- (c) The feedback
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

BPSC TRE 3.0 Exam-2024

Ans.(a): David Easton a prominent political scientist, developed the Input output model to analyze political systems. In this model inputs stands for 'Demands and Support'.

18. Who among the following is associated with Institutional Approach?

- (a) Arthur Bentley
- (b) B. Merriam
- (c) James Bryce
- (d) More than one of the above
- (e) None of the above

BPSC TRE 3.0 Exam-2024

Ans.(c): James Bryce is considered one of the principal theorist of the traditional theoretical approach (institutional approach) in political science.

19. Which one of the following schools of thought is closely associated with Rational choice Theory?

- (a) Cambridge school
- (b) Frankfurt School
- (c) Chicago School
- (d) Rochester School
- (e) Question not attempted

RPSC Assit. Prof. 2023-II

Ans. (d) : Rational choice theory in political science and economics is most closely associated with the Rochester school.

20. Empirical mode of comparative research was introduced by which of the following approaches to comparative politics ?

- (a) Behaviouralism
- (b) Neo-statism
- (c) Neo-institutionalism
- (d) Post-behaviouralism

UP Higher 16/04/2025

Ans. (a) : Behaviouralism is a modern approach to the study of politics. Behaviouralism believes that in order to understand political reality, the political scholar should shift attention from the legal-formal aspects of existing institutions to the behaviour of those actors who play various roles in the actual political sphere. Behaviouralism introduced the empirical method of comparative study.

21. Which one of the following countries was also studied by Almond and Verba to evolve the idea of 'Civic Culture'?

- (a) Argentina
- (b) India
- (c) Mexico
- (d) Indonesia

UP Higher 16/04/2025

Ans. (c) : 'For the purpose of the concept of "civic culture", Almond and Verba studied Mexico. According to them, political culture refers to political orientations and attitudes towards the political system and its various components, as well as attitudes regarding one's own position in the system. According to Almond and Verba (1963), the concept of political culture is based on research conducted between 1959 and 1960 in the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and Mexico. From this study, three different types of political culture emerged:

1. Parochial political culture
2. Subject political culture
3. Participant political culture

22. Which of the following is/are the main aims of behaviourism, according to David Easton ?

1. The behavioural studies aim at the verification, use of techniques and model building only.
2. The quantification, systematisation, integration and regularities are the main elements of behavioural studies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Both 1 and 2
- (b) Only 1
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

UP Higher 16/04/2025

Ans. (a) : The simple meaning of the behavioural approach is that the actual behaviour of the actors of political roles should be studied, and not much attention should be given to the content of legal norms, ideologies and formal institutions—or be concerned with them only to the extent that they reflect political action. According to David Easton the main features of behaviouralism are: realism, value relativism, relevance, verification, technique, quantification, systematisation, pure science and integration. Behaviouralism emphasises analysing political behaviour in a scientific manner.

23. Identify from below the person who made major contribution for the evolution of political theory:

- (a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Machiavelli

Odisha PGT 2023

Ans. (c) : Aristotle made the greatest contribution to political theory by systematically studying state, government, citizenship, and constitution. His work Politics laid the scientific foundation of political science, making him the "Father of Political Science."

24. In the era of Behavioural evolution in Political Science identify from below the scholar who pioneered the use of cross-national quantification data to examine the interaction of party system and social divisions based on class, religion and region which in combination was called voting behaviour?

- (a) David Butler (b) Stein Rokkan
(c) Angus Campbell (d) Donald Stokes

Odisha PGT 2023

Ans. (b) : Stein Rokkan pioneered the use of cross-national quantitative data to study how social cleavages—class, religion and region shape party systems and voting behaviour. His comparative models explained how social divisions influence political science. He is -
(i) first to systematically use large-scale comparative data.
(ii) Explained how historical conflicts create lasting social cleavages.
(iii) Linked social divisions to party structure and voter alignment.
(iv) Development influential modes of political development and state formation.

25. Who among the following was associated with "Resurgence of Political Theory"?

- (a) Jurgen Habermas (b) Robert Dahl
(c) David Easton (d) Alfred Cobban

Odisha PGT 2023

Ans. (a) : Jurgen Habermas is often linked with the "resurgence of political theory" because this work helped re-infuse political Science with normative, philosophical reflection on democracy, rationality, legitimacy and public reason Countering the decline caused by empirical behaviouralism.

26. "The study of politics is the study of influence and the influential." Who said this?

- (a) Lasswell (b) Laski
(c) Burns (d) None of them

TPSC PGT -2017

Ans. (a) : Lasswell defined politics as "the study of influence and the influential. According to him, political processes revolve around how power is gained, used and controlled. This famous phrase "who gets what when and how" highlights that politics is mainly about influence in decision making and resource distribution.

27. The Greek word 'Polis' means

- (a) State (b) City-State
(c) Town (d) None of the above

TPSC PGT -2017

Ans. (b) : The polis means City State.

Polis was the dominant political unit in the ancient Greek world. It was commonly agreed that a polis is a community of citizens organized under a constitution, usually based in an urban center.

28. Who described Political Science as the study of authoritative allocation of values for society?

- (a) David Easton (b) Robert Dahl
(c) Bernard Crick (d) None of them

TPSC PGT -2017

Ans. (a) : David Easton defined political science as the authoritative allocation of value for society. He believed that politics is the process by which decisions are made about who gets what, when and how. His approach emphasized the functioning of the political system and its role in distributing resources and values.

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

- (a) Gettell (b) Wasby
(c) Garner (d) None of them

TPSC PGT -2017

Ans. (c) : Garner stated that "Political Science begins and ends with the state" because he believed the state is the central subject of political study. According to him, all political institutions, processes and laws revolve around the state. Without understanding the state, political science cannot be fully understood.

30. Which of the following correctly encompasses the scope of Political Science?

- (a) Nation and Nationality
(b) State and Govt.
(c) State and Association
(d) Society

JKPSC -2019

Ans. (b) : Political science mainly studies the state and Government, their structures, institutions, power relations, and decision-making processes.

31. "The authoritative allocation of values is a minimum prerequisite of a society". This statement is attributed to whom among the following?

- (a) David Apter (b) Herman Finer
(c) Lord Bryce (d) David Easton

UPPSC GDC-2021

Ans. (d) : David Easton first outlined the concept of political system in his article "An Approach to the Analysis of Political System" (1957), published in World Politics. Earlier, Easton had made it clear in his famous work The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of political science (1953) that politics is concerned with the "authoritative allocation of value." In Easton's words, political system is a set of instructions within a society through which authoritative or official allocation of values are made.

32. Behaviouralism is influenced by which of the following schools of thought?
- Logical positivism
 - Marxist thought
 - Neo-Marxism
 - Formal institutionalism

UPPSC GDC-2021

Ans. (a) : Behaviouralism is influenced by the ideology of logical positivism. The unit of study of behaviouralism is human behavior that can be observed, measured and verified by individuals. Behaviouralism seeks to develop a scientific temperament about the structures and reaction of politics etc. through the study of political behavior.

33. "A System Analysis of Political Life" is Authored by-
- Carl J. Friedrich
 - David Easton
 - Morton A. Kaplan
 - Peter H. Merkl

UPPSC GDC-2021

Ans. (b) : David Easton is the author of A System Analysis of Political Life (1965). In this book, Easton made of systematic scientific attempt to provide to political conceptual framework for the empirical and analytical study of the interaction between politics and society, using the concept related to theory- building in practice. David Easton was the first scholar to use the system concept systematically to the study and analysis of politics.

34. Post behaviouralism emphasizes on which of the following?

- Utility
- Work
- Both utility and work
- None

UKPSC Lecturer mains 2020

Ans. (c) : David Easton is Known as the major proponent of behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism. David Easton announced the post-behavioral revolution in 1969 due to the factualism, inertia and directionless of behaviouralism. Post-behaviouralism is also called neo-behaviouralism emphasizes both utility and work.

35. 'It would be a futile effort for us to keep surface knowledge in a sealed disinfected container on one side and our values on the other, where it would have no connection with reality.' Whose statement is this?

- Robert Dahl
- Max Weber
- Leo Strauss
- Bernard Crick

RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020(II)

Ans. (a) : "It would be a futile effort for us to keep our knowledge in sealed disinfected container on one side and our values on the other, where they would have no connection with reality." This statement is of Robert Dahl. According to Robert Dahl, there is a problem in making political science objective as the natural science because the person studying the subject has his own value inevitably carries his or her own values.

36. Who among the following has written the book The Political System?

- Charles Merriam
- David Easton
- Karl Mannheim
- Talcott Parsons

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Ans. (b) : David Easton (1917-2014) wrote a book "The Political System: An Inquiry into the State of Political Science in 1953." In this work, Easton tried to create a general theory under which the entire field of political science could be included. Easton believed that the entire political process should be made the subject of theory and not some part of it.

37. "Politics is concerned with the official allocation of values in society". Who said this?

- Aristotle
- Laski
- David Easton
- Garner

UPPSC GIC 2021

Ans. (c) : David Easton, the father of behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism in political science, gave the following definition of politics: "Politics is concerned with the official allocation of values in society".

38. "When I look at the examination questions under the heading 'Political Science,' I feel sorry not for the questions, but for the heading". Whose definition is this?

- Gilchrist
- Garner
- Maitland
- Buckle

UPPSC GIC 2021

Ans. (c) : Scholars like Buckle, Maitland, Burke and MacKenny do not consider political science to be a science. In this context, Maitland said, "When I look at the examination questions under the title Political Science, I feel sorry not for the questions, but for the title itself."

39. According to the whom, "The state comes into existence for the sake of the basic necessities of life and continues to exist for the sake of a better life"?

- Garner
- Coal
- Machiavelli
- Aristotle

UPPGT-2021

Ans. (d) : Aristotle said that "The state came into existence for the sake of life and continues to exist for the sake of good life". According to Aristotle positive good is its by the state function is not only to prevent bad deeds or crimes committed but also to lead humans on the path of morality and virtue. This the purpose of the state is to make the life of the individual better and in practices, all those works, should be done by it., which help in achieving this goal.

40. What is the modern name of the Greek City state?

- City
- Government
- Town
- State

GIC Ashram Paddati Lecturer Exam 2009

Ans. (d) : The modern named of the Greek City state is 'State' Greek was divided into small city states and hence for the Greek there was no difference between a city and a state.

41. Who Said, "Far from being considered a science, politics it is the most backward of all arts"?

- (a) Maitland (b) Buckle
(c) Leacock (d) Gettell

UPPGT 2021

Ans. (b) : According to Buckle, "In the present state of knowledge politics is far from being considered a science. It is, infact, the most backward of all the arts".

42. "Political Science tells us what forms the 'state' has taken in the past, what its form is at present, and what its ideal form should be" Whose statement is this?

- (a) Gettel (b) McIver
(c) Sir Ernest Benn (d) Sidgwick

UPPGT-2021

Ans. (a) : This statement is attributed Gettell: "Political Science tells us what forms the 'state' has taken in the past, what its form should be is at present, and what its ideal form."

43. Who among the following does not consider political science as a science?

- (a) Aristotle (b) Jellinek
(c) Lord Bryce (d) F.W. Maitland

UP UPPGT 2021

Ans. (d) : Buckle, Comte, Maitland, Amos, Bread, Mosca, Brogan and Bruke etc, are scholars who do not accept political science as a science. Where as Aristotle, Bodin, Hobbes, Montesquieu, Bryce, Buntschli, Jellinek, , Dr. Finer, Laski etc. accept political science as a science. Aristotle has called political science the highest science

44. The behavioural approach to the study of politics-

- (i) Is inherently empirical
(ii) Focuses on facts
(iii) It focuses on the scientific view of political reality

(iv) Philosophy is emphasized

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2020/June 2021 Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Behavioralism is a modern approach to the study of politics. This approach brought such a revolutionary charge in the field of political science that it came to be known as behaviouralism after its emergence.

Characteristics of Behavioral Approach:

- (i) It emphasis on the scientific method of study.
(ii) Emphasis is laid on facts rather than values.

- (iii) Emphasis is laid on value neutrality.
(iv) Emphasis on unity in inter-disciplinary social sciences.
(v) Emphasis on empirical study.
(vi) Emphasis on the study of human behaviors.
(vii) Emphasis on analytical study.

45. Which of the following approaches had two main demands-relevance and action?

- (a) Behaviorism
(b) Post-behaviouralism
(c) Transmission theory
(d) Decision making theory

UP TGT 2021

Ans. (b) : Post behaviouralism is the next phase of behaviouralism a reform movement and a sign of new direction. It has two slogans- Relevance and Action. It demands behavioural scientist to study the immediate problems sign and challenges of society and the polity and to find their solutions. Its basic intention is social research should be relevant and consistent with the needs of society. Instead of making political scientist study by staying away from the value neutral part, its itself calls upon them come to forward to protect society and polity.

46. "Political work done in the context of power is politics" This definition is given by:

- (a) Sabine (b) Garner
(c) Lasswell (d) Barker

UP UPPGT 2021

Ans. (c) : Politics is the political work done in the context of power. This definition was given by Lasswell. According to him Political Science is the field of study which examines powers relations between individuals and states as well as mutual power relations among state. Lasswell's accepted this definition widely.

47. Which of the following is related to the nature of Post Behavioral Revolution?

- (i) Essence must come before technique
(ii) To bear the responsibility of functioning
(iii) Politicization of business

Select the correct option:

- (a) Only (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (i) and (iii)
(c) Only (ii) and (iii)
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020 (II)

Ans. (d) : The following are characteristics of the Post Behavioral Revolution.

(i) In political science research, substance is given more importance than technique. Scientific research should be considered primary. It should be problem oriented and relevant to contemporary social problem rather than being merely method centered.

(ii) Social Responsibility: The main historical responsibility and function of intellectuals is to protect the human values of civilization.

(iii) Association's and communities of intellectuals, including university, must enter to the field of struggle to protect human values the politicization of their profession is inevitable and desirable

48. The author of the book 'New Aspects of Politics' is:

- (a) Graham Wallas (b) Charles E. Merriam
(c) A.L. Bentley (d) John Locke

TN TRB Grad. Teacher. 04/02/2024
UPPGT 2020

Ans. (b) : The book 'New Aspect of Politics' (1925) is written by the prominent behavioral thinker Charles. E. Merriam. In this book, Merriam, laid down the initial ideas and directions of the behavioural approach in political science.

49. The "intellectual cornerstones" of Behaviouralism include:

- (i) Regularities
(ii) Administration
(iii) Pure Science
(iv) Dissociation
Select the correct option

- (a) Only (i)
(b) Only (i) and (ii)
(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iii)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

RPSC Asst. prof. 2020 (II)

Ans. (c) : David Easton (1917-2014) has mentioned the following 8 intellectual foundation of behaviorism in his 1945 article 'The current meaning of Behaviorism' These are following-

- (i) Regularities
(ii) Verification
(iii) Techniques
(iv) Quantification
(v) Values
(vi) Systematization
(vii) Pure science
(viii) Integration

50. The slogans related to Post-Behaviouralism is/are:

- (i) It is better to be clear than in consistently attain
(ii) It is better to be wrong than to be vague.

Select the correct option

- (a) Only (i) is correct
(b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(d) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct

RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020 (II)

Ans. (a) : Just as David Easton decided eight characteristics of behaviour, in the same way he decided seven characteristics of post-behaviourism some of the main characteristics of which are as follow:-

- (a) Content is more important than technique. The main slogan of behaviouralism was that it is better to be wrong than to be vague. Where as post behaviouralism have given the slogan that. It is better to be vague than irrelevant.
(b) He emphasized on social change, not on social states quo.
(c) Value were restored in political science
(d) Being intellectuals. political scientist have some responsibilities towards the society and political scientists also have to protect the human value.

51. David Easton criticized which of the following by referring to the improperly of facts?

- (a) Max Weber (b) James Bryce
(c) Herbert Spencer (d) Hegel

Assam PGT-2017
RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020 II

Ans. (b) : David Easton criticized Bryce's approach by calling it Hyper-factualism or Raw factualism . James Bryce was a supporter of the institutionalist approach under the institutionalist approach, mainly the government and institutions of western countries were studied. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, James Bryce, Lowell and Ostrongorsky made significant contribution in the field of the subject matter of the institutional approach in political science.

52. In this context of modern historical political writing as classified by David Easton, which of the following pairs is not correct?

- (a) Institutional : Charles H. McIlwain
(b) Idealist : Allen
(c) Materialist : Dunning
(d) Valuatist : Sabine

RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020 (II)

Ans. (d) : According to Easton (1917-2014), political theory is based on historicist approach. It has failed to find solutions to contemporary problems, therefore, its constructive role has ended. Easton divided historicist political writing into four parts. In the context of modern history political writing , the pair described by David Easton is correct.

- (a) Institutional –Charles H. McIlwain
(b) Idealist - Allen
(c) Materialist - Dunning
(d) Valuatist - A.P. Lindsay

53. Consider the following statements about different school of political thought.

- (I) Classical political theory emerged in the writing of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle in ancient Greek culture and continued until the early of the 9th century

- (II) Modern political theory encompasses within itself diverse trends such as institutional, structural, scientific, positivist, empirical, behavioural and Marxist approaches.

Choose the correct option based on the codes given below:

- (a) Neither I nor II (b) Only II
(c) Both I and II (d) Only I

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Ans. (c) : Political theory is like a compass (a guiding instrument) that saves time and labour in achieving goals in the political field.

There are two streams of political theory: first, idealistic political theory, and second-empirical political theory. Idealistic political theory is also called classical theory. Under this approach, emphasis is laid on value. Under this theorist first imagines an ideal in his mind and then tries to realize on the ground of practicality.

Under empirical political theory (modern political theory), the theorist collects facts related to practical politics. Thereafter, he formulates a theory basis on these conclusion.

54. Who defined politics as 'The art of the possible'?
- (a) Napoleon (b) Bismarck
(c) Hitler (d) W. Wilson

GDC 3 Nov. 2019

Ans. (b) : Bismarck defined politics as the art of the possible. Bismarck was the first Chancellor of the German Empire and an influential leader of Europe at that time.

55. "Political science lies between history and politics, between the past and the present" who said this?

- (a) J. Bryce
(b) P. Jane
(c) Alexis do Tocqueville
(d) Iver Brown

GDC 3 Nov. 2019

Ans. (a) : Political science is lies between history and politics, between the past and the present. This statement is by J. Bryce.

56. "Economics is concerned with commodities while politics is concerned with people: one has to do with Prices, the other with values." Who said this?

- (a) Hallowell (b) I. Brown
(c) R.N. Gilchrist (d) None of the above

West Bangal SLST 2025
GDC 3 November-2019

Ans. (b) : Economics is concerned with commodities while politics is concerned with people: one has to do with prices, the other with values. This statement given by J. Brown.

57. Who gave the definition: 'Political science is that part of social science which discusses the basic elements of the state and the principles of governance'?

- (a) Garner (b) Lasky
(c) Gilchrist (d) Paul Janet

UP UPPGT 2016

Ans. (d) : Paul Janet defined political science as "that part of social science which discusses the foundations of the state and the principles of government." This definition emphasizes the study of the basic elements of the state and the principles of governance, similar to the focus found in the definitions of scholars like Gilchrist, while differing from definitions offered by Garner or Laski.

58. Who is the most prominent among the economists of the Chicago school?

- (a) Adam Smith (b) Carl Menger
(c) Friedrich Hayek (d) Milton Friedman

NTA UGC NET/JRF
DFC 2020/June 2021 Shift-I

Ans. (d) : The Chicago School of Economics is a school of Neoclassical economic thought associated with the University of Chicago. Milton Friedman and George Stigler are considered the leading scholars of the Chicago School. Chicago macroeconomic theory rejected Keynesianism in favor of monetarism until the mid-1970s.

59. Which of the following factors are responsible for the decline of political theory?

- (i) Historicism
(ii) Positivism
(iii) Moral relativism
(iv) Post factualism

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) Only (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (ii) and (iii)
(c) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

UGC NTA NET Dec. 2018

Ans. (d) : All four options in the question are correct. The above factors of the decline of political theory were propounded by David Easton.

60. "Political science is concerned with the state and its instrumentality, the government " who said this?

- (a) Garner (b) Dimock
(c) Gilchrist (d) Seeley

UP LT Grade 29 July, 2018

Ans. (b) : American political thinker Marshal Edward Dimock was basically an administrative thinker. According to him, political science is related to the state and its instrumentality, the government. His major works include Study of Administration and other writing on public administration.

61. Who among the following defined political science as 'the science of power'?

- (a) Bentley (b) Lecerck
(c) Catlin (d) Laski

Uttarakhand Assit. Prof. 2017

Ans. (c) : Sir Edward Gordon Catlin was a philosopher. 'The function of Political Science' (1956) is his most famous work. In one of his essays. The Science of Politics and Anglo- American Union, he defined political science as the science of power.

62. Which thinker is associated with the term 'political decadences'?

- (a) David Easton (b) Huntington
(c) David Apter (d) Powell

M.P. Assistant Prof. 2018

Ans. (b) :

David Easton	–	Develops the concepts regarding the decline of political theory
Huntington	–	Political order and decay.
David Apter	–	Political Modernization
Powell	–	Structural functional theory and political culture studies.

63. Who among the following is an influential supporter of classical political theory?

- (a) Robert Dahl (b) Peter Laslett
(c) Dante (d) David Easton

MP Assist. Prof. 2018

Ans. (c) : Dante Germino is an influential supporter of classical political theory, while Robert Dahl, Peter Laslett and David Easton and Coba develop the concept of political decay.