

Second Semester MA Degree Political Science

PS010204: INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The *Arthashastra* of Kautilya is a
 - a) Biography
 - b) History of Chandra Gupta Maurya
 - c) Book on principles of Government

2. Which of the following is an Indian classic
 - a) The Prince
 - b) Mahabharata
 - c) The Republic

3. What was 'district' known as during the Mughal administration?
 - a) Ahar
 - b) Sarkar
 - c) Suba

4. What was the principal source of state income in Mughal India?
 - a) Tax
 - b) Land Revenue
 - c) Trade

5. Varna refers to the categorisation of Hindu society in to-----castes
 - a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) Two

6. The *Saptanga* theory is of
 - a) Buddha
 - b) Jaina
 - c) Kautilya

7. ----- is a work which deals with 'deliverance of kingly duties and the art of administration'
 - a) Mahabharata
 - b) Arthashastra
 - c) Ramayana

8. According to Kautilya, a state has ----- elements or constituents
 - a) Four
 - b) Two
 - c) Seven

9. According to Kautilya -----is the backbone of the state
 - a) Durga
 - b) Danda
 - c) Kosha

10. *Arthashastra* means the
 - a) Science of war
 - b) Science of Political economy

- c) Science of knowledge
11. *Rajmandala* is a theory of -----
- a) Kautilya
 - b) Ashoka
 - c) Krishna
12. Chief military adviser of Mughal emperor
- a) Diwan
 - b) Mir Bakhshi
 - c) None of the above
13. The word secretariat means
- a) Residence of secretary
 - b) Office of Prime Minister
 - c) Secretary's office
14. Which of the following Rajput clan does not belong to the Agnikula?
- a) Pratihara
 - b) Chalukya
 - c) Kachwaha
15. The first organized attempt to overthrow the British rule in India
- a) Revolt of 1857
 - b) Quit India movement
 - c) Civil disobedience
16. Government during Mughal period was
- a) Highly centralized
 - b) Highly decentralized
 - c) Authoritarian
17. Who among the following was appointed as the supreme authority in justice during the era of Mughal Emperors ?
- a) Qazi-ul-Quzat
 - b) Qazi-ul-Hazat
 - c) Qazi-Faiz-ul-Islam
18. Who was the first Governor General of India?
- a) Warren Hastings
 - b) William Bentick
 - c) . Lord Dalhousie
19. Which Government of India Act/charter Act generated the post of Governor-General of India?
- a) Government of India Act 1858
 - b) Charter Act 1853
 - c) Charter Act 1833
20. The policy of doctrine of lapse was introduced by -----
- a) Lord Dalhousie
 - b) Lord Macaulay
 - c) Lord Wellesley
21. Which of the following British officer associated with local self government in India
- a) Lord Ripon
 - b) Lord Mayo

- c) Lord Dufferin
22. The Kauṭīliya Arthaśāstra is a classical work on-----
- a) Political theory and International Relation theory
 - b) Public policy
 - c) Comparative administration
23. The Arthashastra consists of -----Books in Sanskrit sutras
- a) 16
 - b) 15
 - c) 12
24. who was the architect of Mughal administration
- a) Akbar
 - b) Humayur
 - c) Shajahan
25. Who was the head of the revenue department under the Mughal empire
- a) Wazir
 - b) Mir Bakshi
 - c) Quazi
26. The first British presidency in India was established at-----
- a) Bengal
 - b) Surat
 - c) Madras
27. The power of appoint members of the UPSC rest with ---
- a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) Supreme Court
28. When was the Committee on Public Undertakings constituted by the Lok Sabha?
- a) 1964
 - b) 1954
 - c) 1935
29. In which article of the Constitution the Union Public Service Commission of India has been established?
- a) Article 315
 - b) Article 320
 - c) Article 324
30. The C & AG of India does not audit the receipts and expenditure of—
- a) Municipal undertakings
 - b) State Governments
 - c) Government companies
31. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by—
- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - b) Prime Minister of India
 - c) President of India

32. Panchayat raj institutions came in to existence under the
- 42nd and 44th Amendments Act
 - 73rd and 74th Amendments Act
 - 63rd and 64th Amendments Act
33. GVK Rao Committee is associated with
- Tax reforms
 - Panchayat raj
 - Centre-state relations
34. Which of the following is not in the three tier panchayati raj system
- Grama Sabha
 - Grama Panchayat
 - Zila Parishad
35. Panchayat raj system was first introduced in
- Kerala
 - West Bengal
 - Rajasthan
36. Which body is the intermediate level of panchayat raj institutions
- Zila Parishad
 - Grama Sabha
 - Panchayat Samithi
37. Who is the chief executive officer of panchayat samithi
- Secretary
 - District Collector
 - Block Development Officer
38. Central Vigilance Commission was established in
- 1962
 - 1963
 - 1964
39. Balwant Rai Mehta committee was constituted in the year
- 1957
 - 1992
 - 1967
40. Name of the committee appointed by Rajiv Gandhi on revitalisation of Panchayat raj institution for democracy and development
- Ashok Mehta Committee
 - L.M. Singvi Committee
 - Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
41. The object of panchayat raj system is to ensure
- Political accountability
 - Financial mobilization
 - Democratic Decentralisation
42. Who appoints the Central Vigilance Commissioner
- Prime Minister

- b) President
 - c) Supreme Court
43. Governor can issue ordinance-----
- a) When he likes
 - b) On the advice of the CM
 - c) The house not in session
44. Which committee recommended three tier panchayat raj system in India.
- a) Ashok Mehta
 - b) Balwant Rai
 - c) L.M Singhvi
45. The officer responsible for calling meeting of Gram Sabha
- a) Secretary of Gram Panchayat
 - b) District Collector
 - c) BDO
46. Which article of Indian constitution defines duties of the Chief Minister
- a) Article 163
 - b) Article 167
 - c) Article 164
47. Who is the executive head of the state administration
- a) Chief Minister
 - b) Governor
 - c) Chief Secretary
48. Who is the chairperson of NITI Aayog
- a) President
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) Prime Minister
49. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by-----
- a) Chief Secretary
 - b) Governor
 - c) Ruling party
50. Who has the power to issue ordinance in the state
- a) Governor
 - b) Chief Minister
 - c) President
51. The Public Corporation is—
- a) Partially accountable to Parliament
 - b) Not accountable to Parliament
 - c) Accountable to Parliament
52. The Vice Chairperson of NITI Ayog is appointed by
- a) President
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) Prime Minister
53. The term 'Federation' has been used in the Indian Constitution in—
- a) Article 370

- b) Article 356
 - c) Nowhere
54. Maintaining law and order in the district is the most important responsibility of
- a) Chief Minister
 - b) District Collector
 - c) Police
55. In which year the centre government scrapped the Planning Commission of India
- a) 2014
 - b) 2015
 - c) 2018
56. Planning Commission was established in the year
- a) 1951
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1952
57. Planning Commission is a
- a) Statutory body
 - b) Constitutional body
 - c) Extra constitutional body
58. In which year NITI Aayog came into being?
- a) 2014
 - b) 2015
 - c) 2016
59. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian planning
- a) De centralised planning
 - b) Centralised planning
 - c) Development planning
60. Who is the head of Indian Audit and Accounts Department
- a) Finance Minister
 - b) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - c) Attorney General
61. NITI Ayog means
- a) National Institute for Transforming India
 - b) National Institution for Transforming India
 - c) National Institute for Transmitting India
62. Who is the father of Indian planning
- a) Nehru
 - b) Patel
 - c) M. Vishweshwaria
63. Which of the following is not the function of the NITI Aayog?
- a) To give final approval to the Five Year Plans of India
 - b) To foster co-operative federalism
 - c) To evolve a shared vision on national development priority sectors
64. Which of the following is not matched correctly about NITI Aayog
- a) NITI Aayog head office: Delhi
 - b) Prime Minister is the Chairman

- c) NITI Aayog replaced: National Development Council
65. The concept of five year plan was borrowed from
- Japan
 - Russia
 - USA
66. The Independent Regulatory Commissions perform
- regulatory functions
 - administrative functions
 - all the above
67. The tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is -----
- Six years
 - Three years
 - Five years
68. Who among the following can appoint the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Prime Minister
 - President
 - Chief Justice of India
69. Who among the following is regarded as a friend, philosopher and guide to the Public Accounts Committee
- Attorney General
 - CAG
 - Secretary General
70. Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed by
- President after an address in both houses of parliament
 - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - President on the advice of the Chief Justice
71. The office of Comptroller and Auditor General in the Indian constitution has been borrowed from-----
- British Constitution
 - US Constitution
 - Ireland constitution
72. The office of Comptroller and Auditor General was created
- through an Act of Parliament
 - by the constitution
 - through a cabinet resolution
73. Under which constitutional amendment 30% seats in village panchayats have been reserved for women in India?
- 73rd
 - 74th
 - 42nd
74. Who said that the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be the most important Officer under the Constitution of India
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

75. Which among the following is not a purpose of Dandaniti as identified by Kautilya?
- Acquisition of the acquired
 - Acquisition of the un acquired
 - Preservation of the acquired
76. Kautilya's ideas on taxation do not relate
- Taxing power of the state is limited
 - Tax increase should be doubled in every five years
 - Tax increase should be graduated
77. Who is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels—the Centre and the state?
- Comptroller and Auditor General
 - Finance Minister
 - Attorney General
78. Which of the following is existing legal and institutional framework to check corruption and redress citizen's grievance in India?
- Supreme court and Lokayukta
 - Lokpal and lokayukta
 - Administrative tribunals and lokayukta
79. Administrative Reforms Commission 1966 recommended the creation of -----
- Lokpal
 - Lokayukta
 - None of the above
80. Explain the main focus of Arthasasthra
- It is only a concept formation
 - It is concerned with statecraft, economy and diplomacy
 - It is not a practical guide to administration
81. Ombudsman is a -----\
- Statutory authority
 - Independent authority
 - Constitutional authority
82. Which was the first Indian state to establish the institution of Lokayukta?
- Tamil Nadu
 - Maharashtra
 - Rajasthan
83. The post of State Information Commissioner is created due to the existence of
- Right to Information Act
 - Central Information Commissioner
 - Right to service Act
84. Who appoints the Lokayukta
- High court
 - Governor

- c) Chief Minister
85. Central Vigilance Commission was set up on the recommendations of
- a) Gorwala committee
 - b) Santhanam Committee
 - c) Kriplani committee
86. Which is the largest Committee in Indian Parliament
- a) Estimate Committee
 - b) Public Accounts Committee
 - c) Business Advisory Committee
87. Which of the following is not the power and function of the State Information Commissioner?
- a) During the inquiry of a complaint, the commission can not examine any information which is in the custody of a public authority
 - b) The commission can recommend disciplinary action against the errant official
 - c) The commission can inquire into any matter on reasonable grounds
88. Who was the first Chairman of Kerala Administrative Reform Commission.
- a) A.K.Gopalan
 - b) EMS Namboodiripad
 - c) Joseph Mundasseri
89. Who appoints the Prime Minister
- a) Members of Parliament
 - b) President
 - c) Cabinet
90. Who was the first non Congress Prime Minister in India?
- a) A.B.Vajpayee
 - b) I.K.Gujaral
 - c) Morarji Desai
91. The position of Indian Prime Minister as the
- a) Leader of the party
 - b) Leader of the Cabinet
 - c) Head of the State
92. Cabinet Secretariat is-----
- a) Line Agency
 - b) Staff agency
 - c) Auxiliary agency
93. The Council of Ministers of central government comes in to existence only after
- a) All Ministers have taken the oath of office
 - b) Allocation of portfolios
 - c) Willing the confidence of Parliament
94. Special provision to Scheduled Caste tribes and Anglo Indians were originally made for up to...
- a) 1960
 - b) 1975

c) 1992

95. The Right to Information Act, which is often seen in the news, was passed in which of the following years?

- a) 2001
- b) 2004
- c) 2005

96. The *Raj Narain vs. the State of Uttar Pradesh* case was related to which of the following?

- a) Right to Information
- b) Anti-corruption
- c) Social Audit

97. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by the:

- a) President
- b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- c) Prime Minister

98. Which one of the following committees scrutinizes in detail the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

- a) Public Accounts Committee
- b) Estimate Committee
- c) Select Committee

99. Which one of the following committees is constituted by the Lok Sabha but comprises members of the Rajya Sabha also?

- a) Committee of Privileges
- b) Public Accounts Committee
- c) Rules Committee

100. The Ministers of state government are administered the oath before the

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Governor
- c) Chief Justice of High Court

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. c) | 46. b) | 92. b) |
| 2. b) | 47. b) | 93. a) |
| 3. b) | 48. c) | 94. a) |
| 4. b) | 49. b) | 95. c) |
| 5. b) | 50. a) | 96. a) |
| 6. c) | 51. c) | 97. b) |
| 7. b) | 52. c) | 98. a) |
| 8. c) | 53. c) | 99. b) |
| 9. c) | 54. b) | 100. b) |
| 10. b) | 55. a) | |
| 11. a) | 56. b) | |
| 12. b) | 57. c) | |
| 13. c) | 58. b) | |
| 14. c) | 59. b) | |
| 15. a) | 60. b) | |
| 16. a) | 61. b) | |
| 17. a) | 62. c) | |
| 18. a) | 63. a) | |
| 19. a) | 64. c) | |
| 20. a) | 65. b) | |
| 21. a) | 66. c) | |
| 22. a) | 67. a) | |
| 23. b) | 68. b) | |
| 24. a) | 69. b) | |
| 25. a) | 70. a) | |
| 26. b) | 71. a) | |
| 27. b) | 72. b) | |
| 28. a) | 73. a) | |
| 29. a) | 74. c) | |
| 30. a) | 75. a) | |
| 31. a) | 76. b) | |
| 32. b) | 77. a) | |
| 33. b) | 78. a) | |
| 34. a) | 79. a) | |
| 35. c) | 80. b) | |
| 36. c) | 81. c) | |
| 37. c) | 82. b) | |
| 38. c) | 83. b) | |
| 39. a) | 84. b) | |
| 40. b) | 85. b) | |
| 41. c) | 86. a) | |
| 42. b) | 87. a) | |
| 43. c) | 88. b) | |
| 44. a) | 89. b) | |
| 45. a) | 90. c) | |
| | 91. b) | |