

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is a research hypothesis ?
 - (a) A statement of fact
 - (b) A testable prediction
 - (c) A conclusion drawn from data
 - (d) A research tool
2. Which of the following is *not* a type of research design ?
 - (a) Exploratory
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Conclusive
 - (d) Narrative
3. What is the primary goal of exploratory research ?
 - (a) To gain insights and explore ideas
 - (b) To test hypotheses
 - (c) To confirm existing theories
 - (d) To collect quantitative data
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research ?
 - (a) Seeks to understand meanings and experiences
 - (b) Focuses on numerical data
 - (c) Uses random sampling exclusively
 - (d) Involves statistical analysis

5. In research, what does 'sampling' refer to ?
- (a) Choosing a research question
 - (b) Selecting a subset of a population
 - (c) Analyzing data
 - (d) Formulating a hypothesis
6. What is the main purpose of a literature review in research ?
- (a) To gather data
 - (b) To summarize findings
 - (c) To identify gaps and justify research
 - (d) To formulate hypotheses
7. Which of the following is a potential source of error in research designs ?
- (a) Bias
 - (b) Control groups
 - (c) Random sampling
 - (d) Variable manipulation
8. What role do variables play in research ?
- (a) They are fixed elements
 - (b) They represent measurable traits or characteristics
 - (c) They are irrelevant to research
 - (d) They only exist in qualitative studies
9. Which of the following research designs focuses on establishing cause-and-effect relationships ?
- (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Exploratory
 - (c) Causal
 - (d) Historical

10. Which term describes the ethical obligation to report findings truthfully ?
- (a) Scientific misconduct (b) Research integrity
 - (c) Intellectual honesty (d) Conflicts of interest
11. What is the role of propositions in theory building ?
- (a) They serve as standalone theories
 - (b) They are relationships that can be tested
 - (c) They are irrelevant to research
 - (d) They only exist in qualitative studies
12. What distinguishes conclusive research from exploratory research ?
- (a) It uses qualitative methods
 - (b) It aims to provide final answers
 - (c) It is less structured
 - (d) It only involves surveys
13. Which of the following is a key principle of research ethics ?
- (a) Fabrication of data
 - (b) Plagiarism
 - (c) Informed consent
 - (d) Ignoring conflicts of interest
14. In which of the following is the 'impact factor' primarily used ?
- (a) Qualitative Research (b) Descriptive Research
 - (c) Experimental Research (d) Academic Publishing

15. Which of the following describes 'falsification' in research misconduct ?
- (a) Copying someone else's work
 - (b) Misrepresenting research data
 - (c) Making false claims about authorship
 - (d) Not citing sources
16. What is the primary focus of descriptive research ?
- (a) To find cause-and-effect relationships
 - (b) To provide a detailed account of a phenomenon
 - (c) To explore new areas of study
 - (d) To test hypotheses
17. Which research method is typically used for gathering qualitative data ?
- (a) Surveys
 - (b) Experiments
 - (c) Interviews
 - (d) Case studies
18. Which of the following is a criterion for evaluating research sources ?
- (a) Popularity
 - (b) Author's age
 - (c) Length
 - (d) Relevance
19. What does ICT stand for in the context of research ?
- (a) Information and Communication Technology
 - (b) Information Collection Techniques
 - (c) Integrated Communication Tools
 - (d) International Collaborative Teams

20. In which stage of the research process are objectives formulated ?
- (a) Data collection
 - (b) Literature review
 - (c) Research design
 - (d) Analysis
21. What is the significance of referencing in research ?
- (a) To embellish the paper
 - (b) To acknowledge sources and avoid plagiarism
 - (c) To make the paper longer
 - (d) To confuse readers
22. What type of error occurs when a researcher fails to control for extraneous variables ?
- (a) Systematic error
 - (b) Random error
 - (c) Measurement error
 - (d) Sampling error
23. Which type of sampling involves selecting participants based on specific characteristics ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Convenience sampling
 - (c) Stratified sampling
 - (d) Purposive sampling
24. What is the primary aim of causal research ?
- (a) To explore relationships
 - (b) To describe phenomena
 - (c) To establish a cause-effect relationship
 - (d) To gather qualitative data

25. Which of the following describes the term 'plagiarism' ?
- (a) Collaborating without acknowledgement
 - (b) Falsifying data
 - (c) Using someone else's work without credit
 - (d) Misrepresenting findings
26. What is one of the main objectives of conclusive research ?
- (a) To provide conclusive evidence
 - (b) To explore ideas
 - (c) To generate new theories
 - (d) To gather exploratory data
27. What type of research focuses on events that have already occurred ?
- (a) Historical
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Descriptive
 - (d) Exploratory
28. Which of the following best describes 'scientific misconduct' ?
- (a) Ethical research practices
 - (b) Ignoring conflicts of interest
 - (c) Any violation of ethical standards in research
 - (d) Thorough data analysis
29. What does qualitative data typically consist of ?
- (a) Numbers and statistics
 - (b) Experimental results
 - (c) Graphs and charts
 - (d) Text, interviews, and observations

30. Which of the following is an example of a secondary data source ?
- (a) A survey conducted by the researcher
 - (b) A laboratory experiment
 - (c) Interviews conducted by the researcher
 - (d) Government statistics
31. In research, what is a 'theory' ?
- (a) A guess
 - (b) A proven fact
 - (c) A systematic explanation of phenomena
 - (d) An anecdotal observation
32. Which of the following is an essential aspect of research integrity ?
- (a) Avoiding all criticism
 - (b) Ignoring dissenting opinions
 - (c) Acknowledging contributions of others
 - (d) Overstating the significance of findings
33. Which referencing style is most commonly used in social sciences ?
- (a) APA
 - (b) MLA
 - (c) Chicago
 - (d) Harvard
34. What is an impact factor ?
- (a) A measure of a journal's quality
 - (b) A tool for qualitative research
 - (c) A statistical method for data analysis
 - (d) A type of sampling technique

35. What is the rationale for using qualitative research ?
- (a) To quantify results
 - (b) To understand complex behaviors and social phenomena
 - (c) To conduct experiments
 - (d) To gather numerical data only
36. Which of the following terms refers to an error that occurs due to chance ?
- (a) Systematic error
 - (b) Sampling error
 - (c) Measurement error
 - (d) Random error
37. What is the role of indexing and citation databases in research ?
- (a) To limit access to research
 - (b) To promote unethical research
 - (c) To track and evaluate research outputs
 - (d) To confuse researchers
38. In qualitative research, what is a common method of data collection ?
- (a) Randomized controlled trials
 - (b) Surveys with closed questions
 - (c) Focus groups
 - (d) Statistical analysis
39. What does the term 'conflicts of interest' refer to in research ?
- (a) When researchers are unbiased
 - (b) When personal interests affect research integrity
 - (c) When researchers work collaboratively
 - (d) When data is misinterpreted

40. Which of the following is a key component of ethical research conduct ?
- (a) Ignoring ethical guidelines
 - (b) Transparency in data reporting
 - (c) Misrepresenting authorship
 - (d) Fabricating data
41. What is the focus of historical research ?
- (a) Present data analysis
 - (b) Future predictions
 - (c) Understanding past events
 - (d) Causal relationships
42. In research, what does 'data interpretation' involve ?
- (a) Collecting new data
 - (b) Analyzing and making sense of data
 - (c) Conducting interviews
 - (d) Writing the research proposal
43. Which of the following best describes 'data triangulation' ?
- (a) Using multiple methods or data sources to enhance credibility
 - (b) Collecting data from a single source
 - (c) Focusing solely on quantitative data
 - (d) Analyzing data without context
44. What is one of the main functions of a research design ?
- (a) To gather irrelevant data
 - (b) To outline the research approach
 - (c) To ignore ethical considerations
 - (d) To present data without analysis

45. What does it mean to 'fabricate' data in research ?
- (a) To collect data ethically
 - (b) To summarize findings accurately
 - (c) To analyze data thoroughly
 - (d) To create false data or results
46. What is a common tool used for qualitative data analysis ?
- (a) SPSS
 - (b) NVivo
 - (c) Excel
 - (d) R
47. Which of the following research methods is most suitable for studying small, specific groups ?
- (a) Surveys
 - (b) Experiments
 - (c) Case studies
 - (d) Longitudinal studies
48. What is the purpose of publication ethics ?
- (a) To ensure fair and honest reporting in research
 - (b) To promote unethical practices
 - (c) To prioritize personal gain
 - (d) To limit research collaboration
49. Which of the following represents a qualitative data analysis method ?
- (a) Correlation analysis
 - (b) ANOVA
 - (c) Regression analysis
 - (d) Thematic analysis
50. What role does ICT play in modern research ?
- (a) It complicates the research process
 - (b) It has no impact on research
 - (c) It limits access to research findings
 - (d) It facilitates data collection and analysis

POLITICAL SCIENCE

51. Rousseau's General Will is the assemblage of whom ?
 - (a) Real Will
 - (b) Atomic Will
 - (c) Abstract Will
 - (d) Collective Will
52. Who said that, "State is individual writ large" ?
 - (a) Socrates
 - (b) Cicero
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Plato
53. Who among the following are two main post-modernist thinkers ?
 - (a) Bentham and J.S.Mill
 - (b) Marcuse and Habermas
 - (c) Taylor and Walzer
 - (d) Foucault and Lyotard
54. Who made this statement, "Human consciousness postulates liberty, liberty involves rights and rights demands the state" ?
 - (a) T.H.Green
 - (b) Hegel
 - (c) Harold Laski
 - (d) J.S.Mill
55. Who called J.S.Mill as "prophet of empty liberty and abstract individualism" ?
 - (a) C.L.Wayper
 - (b) Earnest Barker
 - (c) G.H.Sabine
 - (d) F.C.Coker

56. Who said that, "J.J.Rousseau is the father of Jacobin despotism, of Caesarian dictatorship and inspirer of the absolutist doctrine of Kant and Hegel" ?
- (a) G.H.Sabine (b) Earnest Barker
(c) C.L.Wayper (d) Leon Duguit
57. Who is described as father of International Law ?
- (a) Jean Bodin (b) J. G. Starke
(c) Hugo Grotius (d) Johnnes Althusius
58. Which Indian political thinker declared himself as Philosophical Anarchist ?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) M.N. Roy
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh (d) B.G. Tilak
59. Which Indian leader done his Ph.D on the topic of 'The Salt tax and Satyagrah' ?
- (a) Jai Prakash Narayan (b) Ram Manohar Lohia
(c) B.R.Ambedkar (d) Acharya Kripalani
60. In which American newspaper Karl Marx described India's struggle of 1857 as first war of independence ?
- (a) Washington Post
(b) New York Times
(c) The New York Daily Tribune
(d) Wall Street Journal

61. In which country power of Judicial Review is based on 'due process of law' ?
- (a) India (b) Japan
(c) U.S.A. (d) France
62. Among the following which is the latest agreement signed between India and the USA ?
- (a) LEMOA (b) GSOMIA
(c) BECA (d) COMCASA
63. Who among the following was proponent and forerunner of functionalism in international politics ?
- (a) Morton Kaplan (b) Gabriel Almond
(c) Kenneth Waltz (d) David Mitrany
64. Which author is related to 'World System Theory' in international politics ?
- (a) Immanuel Wallerstein (b) Antonio Gramsci
(c) Joseph Stalin (d) J.V. Neumann
65. Who initially coined the term BRIC, which later became BRICS ?
- (a) Ronald Reagan (b) Goldman Sachs
(c) Vladimir Putin (d) Xi Jinping

66. Which feminist thinker has reformulated Morgenthau's six principles of realism ?
- (a) S.Sussen (b) Cynthia Enloe
(c) J. Ann Tickner (d) A.S. Runyan
67. United Nation has originally name of which group/organization ?
- (a) Allied Powers (b) Axis Powers
(c) Great Powers (d) Atlantic Group
68. In San Francisco debates, regarding formation of the UN, which Indian leader represented the voice of colonized and marginalised people ?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit
69. Which lady represented India in the forming of UN Commission on Human Rights ?
- (a) Hansa Mehta (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (d) Sucheta Kripalani
70. Which Indian Prime Minister never assume the charge of External Affairs Minister ?
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) P. V. Narsimha Rao (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
71. Which leader was *not* member of Constitutional Draft Committee ?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) B. R. Ambedkar
(c) B.L. Mitter (d) Mohammad Saadulla

72. National Flag was adopted by Constituent Assembly on which date ?
- (a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 15 August, 1947
(c) 26 January, 1950 (d) 22 July, 1947
73. Who decides the issue of disqualification of member of state legislative assembly, matters other than those in the tenth schedule of the constitution ?
- (a) Speaker, Legislative Assembly
(b) State High Court
(c) Governor
(d) State Election Commission
74. Which constitutional amendment restricted council of ministers size to 15% of membership of Lok Sabha ?
- (a) 91st Amendment (b) 92nd Amendment
(c) 94th Amendment (d) 95th Amendment
75. Supreme Court's judgement in Indira Sawhney u/s Union of India was related to which category of reservations ?
- (a) Reservations for SC (b) Reservations for ST
(c) Reservations for OBC (d) Reservations for EWS
76. What is the object of cut motion in Parliament ?
- (a) To restrict day to day financial expenditure of the government
(b) To restrict the grant of the government
(c) To reduce expenditure in the budget proposal
(d) To reduce grants from consolidated fund of India

77. What are the 'Starred Question' asked in the Parliament ?
- (a) Those are to be answered orally
 - (b) Those are to be answered in writing
 - (c) Supplementary questions cannot be asked on the answer
 - (d) Those are to be answered by the Prime Minister
78. Which Article of the Constitution restrict a member of parliament to hold an office of profit ?
- (a) Article 102 (1) (a)
 - (b) Article 103 (1) (a)
 - (c) Article 104 (1) (a)
 - (d) Article 105 (1) (a)
79. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress ?
- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
 - (b) Zakir Hussain
 - (c) Maulana Muhammad Ali
 - (d) Badruddin Tyabji
80. Provisions for reservations for EWS category has been made under which Articles ?
- (a) Articles 13 (2) and 14 (2)
 - (b) Articles 15 (4) and 16 (4)
 - (c) Articles 15 (5) and 16 (5)
 - (d) Articles 15 (6) and 16 (6)

- 81.** What is judicial review ?
- (a) To judge the constitutional validity of laws
 - (b) To review its own decisions by the court
 - (c) To provide new interpretation of laws
 - (d) Power of the courts to make laws
- 82.** What is meant by 'Zero hour' in the Parliament ?
- (a) It is first hour of the sitting session of Lok Sabha
 - (b) The time gap between question hour and agenda
 - (c) To get the proceeding responded
 - (d) A short statement or remarks
- 83.** Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of which of the following committee of Constituent Assembly ?
- (a) Draft Committee
 - (b) Provincial Constitution Committee
 - (c) Steering Committee
 - (d) Union Power Committee
- 84.** Who said that, "The Constituent Assembly was a one party in an essentially one party country, the Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India" ?
- (a) Morris Jones
 - (b) Paul R. Brass
 - (c) Granville Austin
 - (d) Richard Sisson

85. Who considered India's Struggle of 1857 as- First War Of independence ?

- (a) V.D. Savarkar
- (b) R. C. Majumdar
- (c) Bipin Chandra
- (d) Romila Thaper

86. Who formed the Republican Party ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (c) B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) V. V. Giri

87. Who formed the All India Backward And Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) ?

- (a) Mayawati
- (b) Kanshi Ram
- (c) B.R.Ambedkar
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

88. Who observed that, "It is not politics that gets caste ridden; it is caste that gets politicised" ?

- (a) M. N. Srinivas
- (b) Atul Kohli
- (c) Yogendra Singh
- (d) Rajni Kothari

89. For which concept the notion—"One for all and all for one"—is used ?

- (a) Balance of Power
- (b) Balance of terror
- (c) Collective Security
- (d) Deterrence

90. Which treaty in international politics first referred to the broad idea of collective security ?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Carthaginian Peace
- (c) Paris Peace Conference
- (d) Osnabruck Treaty

91. Which kind of peace related activity is *not* mentioned in the original UN Charter ?
- (a) Peace Making (b) Peace Keeping
(c) Peace Building (d) Peace Enforcement
92. Who among the following thinkers advocated 'effective communication' as a basic prerequisite for the attainment of organizational goal ?
- (a) Herbert Simon (b) Peter Self
(c) Chester Barnard (d) Woodrow Wilson
93. Taking an extreme view of the distinction between public and private administration, who said that all organization share public and private features ?
- (a) Dwight Waldo (b) E.S.Savas
(c) Barry Bozeman (d) James W. Fesler
94. Duverger's theory asserts that a two party system emerges in which system ?
- (a) Representational Parliamentary System
(b) Homogeneous Political Order
(c) Welfare State
(d) A Majoritarian Parliamentary System
95. Who among the following is the creator of Zero-Based-Budgeting ?
- (a) Hoover Commission (b) Peter A.Pyhrr
(c) Herbert Simon (d) Gug Peters

96. What is 'Squealer' in the Human Relation Theory ?
- (a) One who dose too much work
 - (b) One who does too little work
 - (c) One who absents himself from work
 - (d) One who communicates detrimental information about others to the supervisor
97. Legitimation crisis as an alternative to Weberian approach to legitimacy was developed by whom ?
- (a) Miliband and Sweezy
 - (b) Camus and Sartre
 - (c) Plekhanov and Lenin
 - (d) Habermas and Offe
98. Who wrote the first text book on Public Administration ?
- (a) Leonard D. White
 - (b) Woodrow Wilson
 - (c) Elton Mayo
 - (d) Henry Fayol
99. Who gave the Human Relation theory in Public Administration ?
- (a) Henry Fayol
 - (b) Elton Mayo
 - (c) V.Ostrom
 - (d) Herbert Simon
100. Which one of the following type of bureaucracy tend to exhibit a bias towards party interests ?
- (a) Caste Bureaucracy
 - (b) Patronage Bureaucracy
 - (c) Ruling Bureaucracy
 - (d) Guardian Bureaucracy