

Entrance Examination, June 2017
MA Political Science

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 100

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. This question paper consists of 100 questions carrying 100 marks. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
3. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.
4. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
5. No additional sheet(s) will be provided. Rough work can be done on the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

1. The term creamy layer is used in Indian politics to refer to the relatively wealthier and better educated members of certain social groups who are not eligible for reservations in government educational institutions and employment. Which of the following social group does it refer to?
 - A. Scheduled Castes
 - B. Scheduled Tribes
 - C. Backward Classes
 - D. Minorities

2. As per the Indian Constitution, which of the following conditions is not a valid ground for imposing Emergency in India:
 - A. External aggression or armed rebellion in a State
 - B. Government of a State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
 - C. Financial stability of India or of any part of the territory is threatened
 - D. A political party other than the ruling party at the Centre comes to power at the State level

3. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the code given below.

Policy decision - Political leader

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Demonetisation | (i) PV Narasimha Rao |
| (b) Economic reform policies | (ii) VP Singh |
| (c) Reservation for the OBCs | (iii) Sonia Gandhi |
| (d) Right to Information Act | (iv) Narendra Modi |

Codes

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| A. | iv | i | iii | ii |
| B. | iv | ii | iii | i |
| C. | iv | i | ii | iii |
| D. | iii | ii | iv | i |

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the code given below.

Aspect of Indian polity	Constitutional provision
(a) Fundamental Right	(i) Right against Exploitation
(b) Fundamental Duty	(ii) Right to Livelihood
(c) Directive Principle	(iii) Respect for National Anthem
(d) Constitutional Right	(iv) Right to Property

Codes

	a	b	c	d
A.	i	iii	ii	iv
B.	iv	ii	iii	i
C.	iv	i	ii	iii
D.	ii	iii	iv	i

5. NITI Aayog was set up to replace

- A. Inter-State Council
- B. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoMs)
- C. National Advisory Council (NAC)
- D. Planning Commission

6. "The proper course for testing the strength of the Ministry is holding the test on the floor of the House" With which of the following judgements would you associate the above statement.

- A. The State of Rajasthan vs. Union of India (1977)
- B. S R Bommai vs. Union of India (1994)
- C. Keshvananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)
- D. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967)

7. For a political party to be designated as a national party, in how many states does it have to be treated as a recognised party according to the Election Commission?

- A. Four States
- B. Two States
- C. Five States
- D. Six States

8. With which of the following articles would you associate Uniform Civil Code?

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 44
- C. Article 51
- D. Article 40

9. Read the following statements and identify whether they are correct or incorrect.

Statement A: PIL enabled the Judiciary in India to put in place a new regime of rights of citizens and obligations of the State as well as new methods for its accountability.

Statement B: Over the years the social dimension of PIL has been diluted, and more emphasis has been placed on correcting the actions/omissions of various public bodies.

Select the correct answer from the following options:

- A. A is true, B is false
- B. A is false, B is true
- C. A and B are true
- D. A and B are false

10. Who presides over the joint session of both the Houses of India's Parliament?

- A. President
- B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- D. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

11. Which of following is NOT true about states reorganization in India?

- A. The Parliament has the unilateral power to make or break states in India
- B. The Parliament has to mandatorily consult the state and the opinion of the latter is binding on the Parliament
- C. States have been created on the basis of language, administrative efficiency and developmental concerns
- D. Telangana is the latest state created in 2014.

12. Which of the following is TRUE about 'money bill' in the Parliament?

- A. It can be introduced in both houses of the Parliament
- B. It must be introduced first in the Rajya Sabha
- C. It must be introduced first in the Lok Sabha
- D. The Rajya Sabha has the power to withhold money bill for unlimited period

Comprehension

Constitutionalism is commonly conceived to be the idea that there are legal constraints on the exercise of political authority. It places limits on state action, and conformity with the constitution becomes a guiding principle. But constitutions cannot be expected to remain static or place permanent restrictions on the future, and typically provide a means through which they can change. To prevent constitutionalism from becoming a hollow ideal, formal constitutional change is typically designed to be difficult. Sometimes a constitution sets a special threshold for changing the constitution; one that is higher than the ordinary entrenchment level for standard laws. Although the Indian Constitution's requirement is nowhere as high as the Article V standard in the American Constitution, it nonetheless imposes a higher requirement for amending the Constitution as compared with enacting ordinary laws. This amending power is set forth in Article 368 and requires a supermajority: a two-thirds majority in Parliament and, in certain cases, the consent of half the states. Article 368 outlines the general amending power, and in some exceptional cases Parliament may change the Constitution through a simple majority.

(Source: Madhav Khosla, *Oxford India Short Introductions to the Indian Constitution* (New Delhi: OUP, 2014, Fifth Impression, pp.149-50).

Answer questions 13 to 20 based on the above passage.

13. Why does a constitution lay down difficult amendment procedures?

- A. To ease legal constraints on the exercise of power
- B. To make the constitution static and fixed
- C. To make the threshold for constitutional change higher than ordinary and standard laws
- D. To prevent constitutionalism from becoming a hollow ideal

14. Consider the following.

- (i) Constitutionalism implies imposing legal constraints on exercise of political authority
- (ii) Constitutionalism limits state action
- (iii) Constitutions are static
- (iv) Changing a constitution is easier than enacting ordinary laws

From the above which of the following is true?

- A. Only (iv) is true
- B. (i), (ii) and (iv) are true
- C. Both (ii) and (iii) are false
- D. (i), (iii) and (iv) are false

15. Which of the following is true about India's Constitution?

- A. Amending India's Constitution is not as difficult under Article V of American Constitution
- B. It incorporates both difficult and easy amendment procedures
- C. It only incorporates a very difficult amendment procedure
- D. Only A and B are true

16. In amending the Indian Constitution a 'super-majority' means

- A. Securing a two-third majority in the Parliament
- B. Securing consent of half of the Indian states
- C. Securing support not only of two-third majority in the Parliament but also securing consent of half of the Indian states
- D. It refers to means of enacting ordinary laws

17. What is the guiding principle of constitutionalism?

- A. Legal constraints on the exercise of political authority
- B. Limits on state action
- C. Ensuring that a constitution remains static and places permanent restrictions
- D. To ensure conformity with the constitution

18. Which of the following best encapsulates Article 368 of India's Constitution?
- A. It lays down constitutional amendment procedure
 - B. It lays down a super-majority requirement to amend certain provisions of the constitution
 - C. It lays down a simple-majority requirement to amend the Constitution in certain exceptional cases
 - D. All of the above are encapsulated in Article 368 of India's Constitution
19. What does 'special threshold' in the passage imply?
- A. Changing the constitution
 - B. Laying down a higher requirement to bring about constitutional change/amendment than enacting ordinary legislation
 - C. Enacting ordinary legislation
 - D. Preventing constitutionalism from becoming hollow
20. Which is true about 'simple majority' in the passage?
- A. It requires a two-third majority in the Parliament to change the constitution
 - B. It requires consent of half of the states to change the constitution
 - C. It is another name for super-majority
 - D. It requires a bare majority, that is, support of half of the members of the Parliament to change the constitution
21. Who says, "Family is the cradle of citizenship"?
- A. Mazzini
 - B. Garibaldi
 - C. Cavour
 - D. Metternich
22. Who is the author of *The Subjection of Women*?
- A. Jeremy Bentham
 - B. James Mill
 - C. J S Mill
 - D. Mary Wollstonecraft

23. Which political ideology claims, 'greatest happiness of greatest number is the measure of right and wrong'?

- A. Socialism
- B. Utilitarianism
- C. Communitarianism
- D. Fascism

24. Who says that laws are commands of the sovereign backed by force?

- A. John Austin
- B. Harold Laski
- C. John Locke
- D. B. R. Ambedkar

25. The doctrine of separation of powers is attributed to

- A. Machiavelli
- B. Morgenthau
- C. Montesquieu
- D. Jean Bodin

26. The viewpoint that 'the state is an association of associations' is known as

- A. Socialism
- B. Anarchism
- C. Monism
- D. Pluralism

27. The view that 'property as theft' was held by

- A. G W F Hegel
- B. Proudhon
- C. Thomas Hobbes
- D. John Locke

28. With the help from the following code, find out the proper sequence in which Locke's social contract is established:

- (i) Civil Society
- (ii) State of Nature
- (iii) Government
- (iv) Social Contract

- A. ii, iv, i, iii
- B. i, iii, iv, ii
- C. iii, i, ii, iv
- D. iv, ii, i, iii

29. Which of the following is not said by Marx?

- A. Withering away of the state
- B. The dictatorship of the proletariat
- C. The fetishism of commodities
- D. The state is a necessary evil

30. Who is of the view that the sovereign cannot tax subjects without their consent?

- A. Jean Bodin
- B. Thomas Hobbes
- C. J J Rousseau
- D. Karl Marx

31. Who is famous for the critique of totalitarianism?

- A. Rosa Luxemburg
- B. Hanna Arendt
- C. Joseph Stalin
- D. Adolf Hitler

32. At what age Plato's Philosopher King completes education to be able to govern the state?

- A. 20 years
- B. 35 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 55 years

Comprehension

The path of social reform like the path to heaven at any rate in India, is strewn with many difficulties. Social reform in India has few friends and many critics. The critics fall into two distinct classes. One class consists of political reformers and the other of the socialists.

It was at one time recognized that without social efficiency no permanent progress in the other fields of activity was possible, that owing to mischief wrought by the evil customs, Hindu Society was not in a state of efficiency and that ceaseless efforts must be made to eradicate these evils. It was due to the recognition of this fact that the birth of the National Congress was accompanied by the foundation of the Social Conference. While the Congress was concerned with defining the weak points in the political organisation of the country, the Social Conference was engaged in removing the weak points in the social organisation of the Hindu Society. For some time the Congress and the Conference worked as two wings of one common activity and they held their annual sessions in the same pandal. But soon the two wings developed into two parties, a Political Reform Party and a Social Reform Party, between whom there raged a fierce controversy. The Political Reform Party supported the National Congress and Social Reform Party supported the Social Conference. The two bodies thus became two hostile camps. The point at issue was whether social reform should precede political reform. For a decade the forces were evenly balanced and the battle was fought without victory to either side. It was however evident that the fortunes of the; Social Conference were ebbing fast. The gentlemen who presided over the sessions of the Social Conference lamented that the majority of the educated Hindus were for political advancement and indifferent to social reform and that while the number of those who attended the Congress was very large and the number who did not attend but who sympathized with it even larger, the number of those who attended the Social Conference was very much smaller. This indifference, this thinning of its ranks was soon followed by active hostility from the politicians. Under the leadership of the late Mr. Tilak, the courtesy with which the Congress allowed the Social Conference the use of its pandal was withdrawn and the spirit of enmity went to such a pitch that when the Social Conference desired to erect its own pandal a threat to burn the pandal was held out by its opponents. Thus in course of time the party in favour of political reform won

and the Social Conference vanished and was forgotten. The speech, delivered by Mr. W. C. Bonnerji in 1892 at Allahabad as President of the eighth session of the Congress, sounds like a funeral oration at the death of the Social Conference and is so typical of the Congress attitude that I venture to quote from it the following extract. Mr. Bonnerji said:

"I for one have no patience with those who say we shall not be fit for political reform until we reform our social system. I fail to see any connection between the two. . . Are we not fit (for political reform) because our widows remain unmarried and our girls are given in marriage earlier than in other countries? because our wives and daughters do not drive about with us visiting our friends? because we do not send our daughters to Oxford and Cambridge?" (Cheers)

I have stated the case for political reform as put by Mr. Bonnerji. There were many who are happy that the victory went to the Congress. But those who believe in the importance of social reform may ask, is the argument such as that of Mr. Bonnerji final? Does it prove that the victory went to those who were in the right? Does it prove conclusively that social reform has no bearing on political reform? It will help us to understand the matter if I state the other side of the case. I will draw upon the treatment of the untouchables for my facts.

Under the rule of the Peshwas in the Maratha country the untouchable was not allowed to use the public streets if a Hindu was coming along lest he should pollute the Hindu by his shadow. The untouchable was required to have a black thread either on his wrist or in his neck as a sign or a mark to prevent the Hindus from getting themselves polluted by his touch through mistake. In Poona, the capital of the Peshwa, the untouchable was required to carry, strung from his waist, a broom to sweep away from behind the dust he treaded on lest a Hindu walking on the same should be polluted. In Poona, the untouchable was required to carry an earthen pot, hung in his neck wherever he went, for holding his spit lest his spit falling on earth should pollute a Hindu who might unknowingly happen to tread on it. Let me take more recent facts. The tyranny practised by the Hindus upon the Balais, an untouchable community in Central India, will serve my purpose. You will find a report of this in the *Times of India* of 4th January 1928. "The correspondent of the *Times of India* reported that high caste Hindus, viz. Kalotas, Rajputs and Brahmans including the Patels and Patwaris of villages of Kanaria, Bicholi-Hafsi, Bicholi-Mardana and of about 15 other villages in the Indore district (of the Indore State) informed the Balais of their respective villages that if they wished to live among them they must conform to the following rules:

- (1) Balais must not wear gold-lace-bordered pugrees.
- (2) They must not wear dhotis with coloured or fancy borders.
- (3) They must convey intimation of the death of any Hindu to relatives of the

deceased—no matter how far away these relatives may be living.

- (4) In all Hindu marriages, Balais must play music before the processions and during the marriage.
- (5) Balai women must not wear gold or silver ornaments; they must not wear fancy gowns or jackets.
- (6) Balai women must attend all cases of confinement of Hindu women.
- (7) Balais must render services without demanding remuneration and must accept whatever a Hindu is pleased to give.
- (8) If the Balais do not agree to abide by these terms they must clear out of the villages. The Balais refused to comply; and the Hindu element proceeded against them. Balais were not allowed to get water from the village wells; they were not allowed to let go their cattle to graze. Balais were prohibited from passing through land owned by a Hindu, so that if the field of a Balai was surrounded by fields owned by Hindus, the Balai could have no access to his own field. The Hindus also let their cattle graze down the fields of Balais. The Balais submitted petitions to the Darbar against these persecutions; but as they could get no timely relief, and the oppression continued, hundreds of Balais with their wives and children were obliged to abandon their homes in which their ancestors lived for generations and to migrate to adjoining States, viz. to villages in Dhar, Dewas, Bagli, Bhopal, Gwalior and other States. What happened to them in their new homes may for the present be left out of our consideration. The incident at Kavitha in Gujarat happened only last year. The Hindus of Kavitha ordered the untouchables not to insist upon sending their children to the common village school maintained by Government. What sufferings the untouchables of Kavitha had to undergo for daring to exercise a civic right against the wishes of the Hindus is too well known to need detailed description. Another instance occurred in the village of Zanu in the Ahmedabad district of Gujarat. In November 1935 some untouchable women of well-to-do families started fetching water in metal pots. The Hindus looked upon the use of metal pots by untouchables as an affront to their dignity and assaulted the untouchable women for their impudence. A most recent event is reported from the village Chakwara in Jaipur State. It seems from the reports that have appeared in the newspapers that an untouchable of Chakwara who had returned from a pilgrimage had arranged to give a dinner to his fellow untouchables of the village as an act of religious piety. The host desired to treat the guests to a sumptuous meal and the items served included *ghee* (butter) also. But while the assembly of untouchables was engaged in partaking of the food, the Hindus in their hundred, armed with lathis, rushed to the scene, despoiled the food and belaboured the untouchables who left the food they were served with and ran away for their lives. And why

was this murderous assault committed on defenceless untouchables? The reason given is that the untouchable host was impudent enough to serve ghee and his untouchable guests were foolish enough to taste it. Ghee is undoubtedly a luxury for the rich. But no one would think that consumption of ghee was a mark of high social status. The Hindus of Chakwara thought otherwise and in righteous indignation avenged themselves for the wrong done to them by the untouchables, who insulted them by treating ghee as an item of their food which they ought to have known could not be theirs, consistently with the dignity of the Hindus. This means that an untouchable must not use ghee even if he can afford to buy it, since it is an act of arrogance towards the Hindus. This happened on or about the 1st of April 1936!

(Source: B. R. Ambedkar, *Annihilation of Caste*).

Answer questions 33 to 40 based on the above passage.

33. According to the passage, what was seen as the bone of contention between the Congress and the Conference?

- A. Economic reform precedes social reform
- B. Social reform precedes political reform
- C. Political reform precedes social reform
- D. Political reform precedes cultural reform

34. What is Mr. W C Bonnerji's position?

- A. Political reform
- B. Economic reform
- C. Social reform
- D. Religious reform

35. Under the Peshwa rule, the untouchables were expected to do the following in public places:

- A. Carry a pot hung in his neck
- B. Shoulder a broom hung from above
- C. Carry a pot tied around waist
- D. Have a black thread tied to the forehead

36. The Balai is expected to perform the following duty:
- A. Play music in the marriage
 - B. Wear fancy dhotis in the marriage
 - C. Render services after negotiated wage
 - D. Wear gold or silver ornaments
37. The demand of the untouchables in Gujarat was for the following issue:
- A. Grazing land
 - B. Common school
 - C. Primary hospital
 - D. Cultivable land
38. The untouchable women were assaulted in Zanu due to
- A. Grazing sheep in the upper caste lands
 - B. Sending children to the school
 - C. Fetching water in the earthen pots
 - D. Fetching water in the metal pots
39. The atrocity against untouchables in Jaipur State happened due to the tasting following item in a feast:
- A. Mutton
 - B. Beef
 - C. Ghee
 - D. Basmati rice
40. The above atrocities against Untouchables are cited by the author to prove the need for
- A. Social reform
 - B. Political reform
 - C. Economic reform
 - D. Religious reform

41. Realists place primary emphasis on
- A. State
 - B. International community
 - C. Global community of states
 - D. Individual
42. Feminists argue that International Relations is based on
- A. Social injustice
 - B. Class conflict
 - C. Dependency
 - D. Patriarchy
43. One the following is not considered a 'Realist'
- A. Thomas Hobbes
 - B. Kautilya
 - C. Rousseau
 - D. Machiavelli
44. The terms 'core' and 'periphery' are associated with
- A. Feminism
 - B. Constructivism
 - C. Neoliberal Institutionalism
 - D. Dependency Theory
45. Which of the following concepts are key to Realism
- A. Power and Security
 - B. Culture and Identity
 - C. Human security and development
 - D. Poverty alleviation and growth

46. Zero-sum-game in International Relations refers to
- A. Both states at a stalemate
 - B. Both states losing
 - C. Gain by one state is equivalent to the loss by another
 - D. Gain by one state is equivalent to the gain by another
47. Collective Security is associated with
- A. United Nations
 - B. African Union
 - C. SAARC
 - D. ASEAN
48. 'String of Pearls' is associated with
- A. United States
 - B. Korea
 - C. China
 - D. Japan
49. 'Treaty of Versailles' is connected to
- A. First World War
 - B. Second World War
 - C. Cold War
 - D. Arab-Israeli War
50. 'Bandung Conference' was precursor to the establishment of
- A. Non-aligned Movement
 - B. ASEAN
 - C. African Union
 - D. United Nations

51. 'Détente' implies

- A. Heightening of tension between rival blocs
- B. Neutrality in War
- C. Commitment to power politics
- D. Relaxation of tension between rival blocs

52. 'Rohingya refugee crisis' involves

- A. Nepal
- B. Bangladesh
- C. China
- D. Myanmar

Comprehension

Whereas the realist approach focuses on the nation-state, liberal thinking has tended to see the individual as the basic unit of analysis. The primary motivating force in the economy is the competitive interaction between individuals, who are assumed to maximise their satisfaction, or utility, especially through the social institution of the market. The market aggregates these individual preferences and utilities (on the demand side), and (on the supply side) the action of profit-seeking firms. Some modern liberal thinkers, notably von Hayek, have argued that the market is, in fact, a spontaneous social institution, rather than an institution which is a product of human design.

Where realism has focused on competition between states, economic liberalism has focused on competition between firms. Economic outcomes will be affected by market structure. To explain the nature of market structure, liberal economists use ideal-typical cases. At one extreme, so called 'perfect' competition, with its infinite number of buyers and sellers, full information and perfect foresight, implies that individual buyers and sellers are 'price-takers' and the consumer is 'sovereign'. In this context, the 'power of the market' to constrain all producers is absolute. At the other extreme is monopoly (one supplier) and/or monopsony (one buyer). If both apply, there is a situation of bilateral monopoly, in which the power of one countervails that of the other. If there are many buyers, but only one supplier, then the monopolist has market power over the consumers. If there are many suppliers, but only one buyer, then the monopsonist has market power over the sellers. Of course, almost all markets and industries lie between these two extremes. In the case

of oligopoly (when there are relatively few firms), firms will have some degree of market power, which will be increased if they are able to collude and this impose their collective power over the market. An extreme case of collusion is when firms form a cartel which sets prices and production quotas for the member firms.

Each of these market structures are also examples of different degrees of interdependence or dependence. In the extreme case of perfect competition, there is complete and symmetrical interdependence between buyers and sellers. In the case of oligopoly there is some interdependence between producers. This may be symmetrical or asymmetrical, depending on whether there is a dominant firm, or 'price leader' in a market, such as De Beers in the diamond trade, and IBM in mainframe computers for much of the post-war period. In general, the greater degree of market concentration on the supply side, the more asymmetrical the interdependence between producers and consumers, to the disadvantage of the latter.

(Source: Stephen Gill and David Law, *The Global Political Economy: Perspectives, Problems and Policies*, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988).

Answer questions 53 to 60 based on the above passage.

53. One of the key differences between Realists and Liberals is

- A. Liberals believe in the goodness of human nature
- B. Realists argue that the world is anarchic
- C. Liberals focus on the individual and not the state
- D. Realists believe the world of nation-states is inherently conflictual

54. Liberals believe that individuals interests will be aggregated best by the

- A. State
- B. Individuals themselves
- C. Communities
- D. Market

55. Von Hayek, according to the authors, argues that
- A. Humans have created the market
 - B. The market emerged on its own
 - C. Firms created market
 - D. The state created the market
56. The consumer is 'sovereign' when
- A. There are many buyers and sellers
 - B. There are many buyers but only one seller
 - C. There are many sellers but only one buyer
 - D. None of the above
57. The monopolist has control over the consumers in the market when
- A. There are many suppliers and one buyer
 - B. There are many suppliers and no buyers
 - C. There is only one supplier and many buyers
 - D. There are an infinite number of buyers and sellers
58. When firms control prices, the result is
- A. Cartel
 - B. Oligopoly
 - C. Perfect competition
 - D. Monopoly
59. Consumers are disadvantaged when there is
- A. Greater degree of concentration on the supply side
 - B. Asymmetry of interdependence between producers and consumers
 - C. Monopoly
 - D. All of the above

60. Which of the following sentences best captures the main theme of this passage?
- A. Realists give importance to the nation-state whereas liberals focus on individuals who are seen as profit-oriented
 - B. Liberals believe that individuals (including firms) are competitive and maximize their utility through the market and the varied market structures affect economic outcomes
 - C. Different market structures can lead to different degrees of interdependence or dependence and these have a varying impact on how the market works
 - D. Liberals focus on the origins of markets which they say are created on their own and are not man-made institutions
61. Who among the following vote in the election of the Vice-President?
- A. Members of the Legislative Assemblies
 - B. Members of the Legislative Councils
 - C. Elected members of the Parliament
 - D. Elected and Nominated Members of the Parliament
62. Who among the following described democracy as the “tyranny of the majority”?
- A. J Rousseau
 - B. De Tocqueville
 - C. John Dunning
 - D. Abraham Lincoln
63. Which Lok Sabha enjoyed a term of more than five years?
- A. Fourth Lok Sabha
 - B. Fifth Lok Sabha
 - C. Sixth Lok Sabha
 - D. Eight Lok Sabha
64. Political Culture does not include
- A. Evaluative assessments about the political system
 - B. Negative and Positive feelings towards a political system
 - C. Decision making in local committees in a political union
 - D. Knowledge and skills about the operation of a political system

65. From which of the following did India borrow the doctrine of Judicial Review?

- A. Great Britain
- B. USA
- C. France
- D. Switzerland

66. Fabianism originated in

- A. Russia
- B. India
- C. Germany
- D. England

67. The 'metropolitan-satellite' characterisation of states is associated with

- A. Political socialisation
- B. Dependency theory
- C. Institutionalism
- D. State-society approach

68. Modernization theory reflects which of the following perspectives

- A. Functional perspectives
- B. Conflict perspectives
- C. Interactional perspective
- D. Dependency theory

69. Samuel Huntington is the author of

- A. The End of History
- B. The Clash of Civilisations
- C. The End of Ideology
- D. Governing the Commons

70. Which of the following countries supports Seymour Lipset's proposition that "The more well-to-do a nation, the greater the chances that it will sustain democracy."

- A. China
- B. Philippines
- C. France
- D. Vietnam

71. Which of the following best describes representative democracy?

- A. It is only found in states with low levels of economic development.
- B. It is only found in rich and industrialized states.
- C. It involves indirect participation through elected representatives.
- D. It is the most widespread form of democracy in Latin America

72. Which of the following provides the foundation for individual rights in Anglo-American jurisprudence?

- A. The French Revolution
- B. The Russian Revolution
- C. The Magna Carta
- D. The Declaration of Independence

Comprehension

Among the several fields or sub-disciplines into which the discipline of political science is usually divided, comparative politics is the only one that carries a methodological instead of a substantive label. The term "comparative politics" indicates the how but does not specify the what of the analysis. The label is somewhat misleading because both explicit methodological concern and implicit methodological awareness among students of comparative politics have generally not been very high. Indeed, too many students of the field have been what Giovanni Sartori calls "unconscious thinkers" unaware of and not guided by the logic and methods of empirical science, although perhaps well versed in quantitative research techniques. One reason for this unconscious thinking is undoubtedly that the comparative method is such a basic, and basically simple, approach, that a methodology of comparative political analysis does not really exist. As Sartori points out, the other extreme that of the "overconscious thinkers," whose "standards of method and theory are drawn from the physical paradigmatic sciences" is equally unsound. The purpose of this paper is

to contribute to "conscious thinking" in comparative politics by focusing on comparison as a method of political inquiry.

In the literature of comparative politics, a wide variety of meanings is attached to the terms "comparison" and "comparative method." The comparative method is defined here as one of the basic methods the others being the experimental, statistical, and case study methods of establishing general empirical propositions. The comparative method is here regarded as a method of discovering empirical relationships among variables, not as a method of measurement. A clear distinction should be made between method and technique. The comparative method is a broad-gauge, general method, not a narrow, specialized technique. The statistical method can be applied to many cases, the comparative method to relatively few (but at least two) cases, and the case study method to one case.

The principal problems facing the comparative method can be succinctly stated as: many variables, small number of cases. These two problems are closely interrelated. The former is common to virtually all social science research regardless of the particular method applied to it; the latter is peculiar to the comparative method and renders the problem of handling many variables more difficult to solve. Comparative analysis must avoid the danger of being overwhelmed by large numbers of variables and, as a result, losing the possibility of discovering controlled relationships, and it must therefore judiciously restrict itself to the really key variables, omitting those of only marginal importance.

Before turning to a discussion of specific suggestions for minimizing these problems, two general comments are in order. First, if at all possible one should generally use the statistical (or perhaps even the experimental) method instead of the weaker comparative method. But often, given the inevitable scarcity of time, energy, and financial resources, the intensive comparative analysis of a few cases may be more promising than a more superficial statistical analysis of many cases. In such a situation, the most fruitful approach would be to regard the comparative analysis as the first stage of research, in which hypotheses are carefully formulated, and the statistical analysis as the second stage, in which these hypotheses are tested in as large a sample as possible.

(Source: Adapted from Arend Lijphart. 1971. "Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method". *American Political Science Review*. 65 (03): 682-693).

Answer questions 73 to 80 based on the above passage.

73. What is the distinguishing feature of the sub-discipline of comparative politics?

- A. Methodological dimension
- B. Focus on international studies
- C. Substantive dimension
- D. Focus on area studies

74. Giovanni Sartori is associated with the study of

- A. Federalism
- B. Political Theory
- C. Political Parties and Party Systems
- D. Public Policy

75. Comparative method is a

- A. Technique
- B. Method and technique
- C. Method
- D. Mixed method

76. Which type of research is suitable when the investigator has access to modest resources?

- A. Statistical
- B. Experimental
- C. Case-study
- D. Comparative

77. Hypothesis testing is possible in

- A. Comparative research
- B. Ethnographic research
- C. Statistical research
- D. Case-study research

78. Which of the problems is specific to comparative politics
- A. Problem of many variables
 - B. Problem of many cases
 - C. Problem of few cases
 - D. Problem of few variables
79. Comparative method can be defined as the analysis of
- A. A small number of cases
 - B. A single case
 - C. A large number of cases
 - D. Multiple variables
80. To discover relationships between key variables comparative analysis must
- A. Increase the number of variables
 - B. Focus on limited number of variables
 - C. Maximise the number of cases
 - D. Focus on a single case
81. Who among the following is closely associated with Human Relations Theory?
- A. Douglas M. McGregor
 - B. Elton Mayo
 - C. E.N. Gladden
 - D. L. Urwick
82. The concept of the 'zone of indifference' is associated with
- A. Decision-Making
 - B. Leadership
 - C. Authority
 - D. Motivation

83. The founding father of theory of Bureaucracy was
- A. Herman Finer
 - B. Joseph LaPalombara
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Albert Lepawsky
84. Who has analysed leadership in terms of 'circular response'?
- A. Chester I. Barnard
 - B. M. P. Follett
 - C. Millet
 - D. Taylor
85. Simon proposed a new concept of administration based on the methodology of
- A. Decision-making
 - B. Policy making
 - C. Logical positivism
 - D. Satisfying
86. Who wrote the book 'Towards a New Public Administration: The Minnowbrook Perspective'?
- A. Frank Marini
 - B. Dwight Waldo
 - C. C. J. Charlesworth
 - D. J. M. Pfiffner
87. Who rejected the principles of administration as 'myths' and 'proverbs'?
- A. W. F. Willoughby
 - B. Herbert Simon
 - C. Chester Barnard
 - D. L. D. White

88. The classical theory of administration is also known as the
- A. Historical theory
 - B. Mechanistic theory
 - C. Locational theory
 - D. Human Relations theory
89. The theory of 'Prismatic Society' in Public Administration is based on
- A. Study of public services in developed and developing countries
 - B. Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries
 - C. Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries
 - D. Historical studies of public administration in different societies
90. Which of the following is not included in 'hygiene' factors in the Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation?
- A. Salary
 - B. Working conditions
 - C. Company's policy
 - D. Responsibility
91. F. W. Taylor, the founding father of Scientific Management movement propounded the theory which was conceived to be a scientific methodology of
- A. Careful observation
 - B. Measurement
 - C. Generalization
 - D. All of these
92. Which one of the following system is adopted for classification of higher civil services in India?
- A. Rank Classification
 - B. Position Classification
 - C. Unified Grading Structure
 - D. All the Above

Comprehension

In spite of several efforts for promoting rural development through a number of programmes and planning monetary and fiscal policies, the conditions of the rural poor have remained by and large static and the number of rural poor is alarmingly large. What is more, with the steady rise in rural population and prevalent social customs, ignorance, illiteracy, the number is multiplying at the faster rate. In addition, crime and social disorder has been spreading at a faster rate afflicting the social fabric of rural India. The worst affected are the rural poor. This requires that rural development programmes are to be revamped, restructured, planned at the micro-level and implemented, with professional efficiency. The need of the hour is a sound organization and efficient management.

Finally, the success of the various agencies depends upon the persons who are responsible for implementing them. They must have sufficient experience and possess a high level of competence. Team spirit and collective work are essential. There must be channels of free communication in all directions. Decentralization policy must be adopted. Rules and procedures must be made flexible for getting better results from the implementation of the programmes. A programme should have an inbuilt organization, planned approach and professional implementation.

In spite of over five decades of planning and the all-round economic development, the incidence of rural poverty continues unabated. The number of rural people living below poverty line is estimated to be over 31 crores. Over the years, the number of rural people living below the poverty line has increased marginally since the beginning of the planned era. The main source of livelihood in rural India is land. Rural poverty is associated with the ownership patterns of land. Data on ownership of land resources reveal that 12.3 percent of the rural population owned no land, 58.6 per cent owned less than one hectare and 28.0 per cent owned land between 1 to 2 hectares. What is more, 58.6 per cent of marginal farmers owned only 11.2 per cent (19.50 million hectares) of operated area (165.34 million hectares). The average size of an operational land holding was less than 0.35 hectares. Twenty percent small farmers owned about 13.8 per cent of operated land with average operated holding of 1.43 hectares. The moot point is whether these agricultural holdings can sustain the bulk of the rural population and if not, what is the alternative possible.

(Source: Vasant Desai, *Rural Development in India*, Himalaya, 2015).

Answer questions 93 to 100 based on the above passage.

93. To overcome the problem of rural poverty, the need of the hour is

- A. Organizing more anti-poverty programme
- B. A sound organization and efficient management
- C. Rural agitations and movements
- D. Migration to urban areas

94. In the context of increasing crime and social disorder the worst effected section is

- A. Bureaucracy
- B. Political leaders
- C. Rural poor
- D. Media persons

95. The number of rural people living below poverty line is estimated to be

- A. 28 crores
- B. 12.3 crores
- C. 31 crores
- D. 40 crores

96. Rural Poverty is basically associated with

- A. Ownership pattern of land
- B. Employment opportunities
- C. Levels of education
- D. Bureaucratic domination

97. The landless population in rural areas is estimated to be

- A. 28 percent
- B. 40 percent
- C. 27.5 percent
- D. 12.3 percent

98. The average size of an operational land holding in India is estimated to be

- A. More than 2 hectares
- B. Less than 0.35 hectares
- C. More than 5 hectares
- D. More than 2.5 hectares

99. The percentage of operated land owned by small farmer is

- A. 20.5
- B. 40.0
- C. 25.8
- D. 13.8

100. For successful rural development we need

- A. Centralized policy
- B. Decentralized policy
- C. Downward policy
- D. Politicized policy