

Code No.

N – 3557

Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2022

CSS

POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having two Parts — Part 'A' Objective type (60%) & Part 'B' Descriptive type (40%).
2. Objective type questions which carry 1 mark each are to be (✓) 'tick marked' in the response sheets against the appropriate answers provided.
3. 8 questions are to be answered out of 12 questions carrying 5 marks each in Part 'B'.
4. **Negative marking** : 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer in Part 'A'.

Time : 2 Hours**Max. Marks : 100**

To be filled in by the Candidate									
Register Number	in Figures								
	in words								

PART – A

(Objective Type)

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions. **One mark each.**

(60 × 1 = 60 marks)

1. Who presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?

a) The President	b) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
c) Prime Minister	d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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2. Which amendment of our Constitution created the National Capital Territory of Delhi?
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) 65 th amendment | b) 69 th amendment |
| c) 72 nd amendment | d) 71 st amendment |
3. Where was the first NAM conference held?
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) Durban | b) Belgrade |
| c) Cairo | d) Colombo |
4. Who propounded the "Neorealist Theory in International Relations?"
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) UJ. Morgenthau | b) K.W. Thompson |
| c) Robert Dahl | d) Kenneth Waltz |

5. The early post-cold war international order was based on :
 - a) Multipolar system
 - b) Bi-polar system
 - c) Uni-polar system
 - d) Anarchy system

6. Who coined the word “Casino Capitalism”?
 - a) Robert Keohane
 - b) Samir Amin
 - c) AG. Frank
 - d) Susan Strange

7. Which of the following is most accurate with regard to the role of the UN Secretary General?
 - a) Has the right to declare war on behalf of the UN in emergencies, without consulting anyone.
 - b) Is responsible for making sure that US ambitions are obstructed as much as possible
 - c) Can order member states to depose evil rulers
 - d) Has quite limited formal authority, and depends a great deal on personal diplomatic skills

8. China and Vietnam are currently on loggerheads over :
 - a) Border dispute
 - b) Illegal trade
 - c) Spratly islands
 - d) Paracels islands

9. Who, among the following, categorised nuclear weapon as Absolute weapon’ in the immediate aftermath of the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
 - a) Bernard Brodie
 - b) Herman Kahn
 - c) Henry Kissinger
 - d) Stephen Waltz

10. “Complex Interdependence” is different for it accepts the role of the following:
 - a) Transnational actors along with economic and institutional instruments
 - b) It advocates complex inter linkages between states within a region
 - c) It supports the role of hard power with soft power
 - d) Transnational economic actors along with military capacity

11. Which of the following is a key factor to distinguish liberalism from realism?
- All realists are anarchist who does not believe in the state
 - Realism relishes conflict, not peace
 - All liberals believe that human beings are rational enough to learn from their mistakes
 - Realists see liberals as idealists who ignore the basic facts about human nature
12. Which of the following Committee was appointed by the Government of India to Identify the creamy layer among Backward Classes in India?
- Justice RN. Mishra Committee
 - Justice RN. Madholkar Committee
 - Justice Ram Nandan Committee
 - Justice Rajender Sachar Committee
13. Which of the following statements are correct about Indian Government?
- Rajya Sabha represents the local interests of the States
 - A member of Rajya Sabha must be a resident of the State from which he is elected
 - Number of seats allotted to a State has to be proportionate to its population
 - The term of a member of Rajya Sabha is same as that of Senator in the -US
- Codes :
- (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (i) and (ii)
14. Which one of the following Acts/Reports created the Federal Court in India?
- Government of India Act, 1909
 - Government of India Act, 1919
 - Montague-Chelmsford Report
 - Government of India Act, 1935
15. Which of the four major issues of Public Administration were debated in the Minnowbrooke Conference, 1968?
- Relevance, values, equity and change
 - History, qualities, values and development
 - Text, context, relevance and status
 - Norms, values, context and progress

16. In which book of the following. Robert Dahl explained the Theory of Decision Making?
- a) Democracy, Liberty and Equality b) Democracy at Cross Roads
c) Who Governs d) Modern Political Analysis
17. Who called the Indian Civil Services as the Steel frame of Indian Constitution?
- a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru b) Sardar Patel
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) Govind Ballabh Pant
18. What is not true about a Money Bill?
- a) It can be introduced in any of the House.
b) The Speaker has the final power to decide its character.
c) The President or Governor, as the case may be, has limited powers in case of a Money Bill.
d) It shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President or Governor, as the case may be.
19. Assertion (A): Public Administration is concerned with the management of public programmes.
Reason (R): Public Administration is policy-making.
Codes :
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A).
c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
20. Arrange the following works in their chronological order. Use the codes given below for answer:
- (i) Papers for the Science of Administration
(ii) The Principles of Scientific Management
(iii) Public Administration in a Time of Turbulence
(iv) Motivation and Personality
- Codes:
- a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
c) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) d) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

21. Match List – I with List – II and select correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	List – II
a. Autocratic decision making	i. Making decision with participation
b. Democratic decision making	ii. Making decision with little consultation
c. Rational decision making	iii. Making decisions on the basis of calculation and choosing the best option
d. Consultative decision making	iv. Making decision by inviting opinions

Codes :

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| a) | i | ii | iii | iv |
| b) | ii | i | iii | iv |
| c) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| d) | iii | ii | iv | i |

22. Kautilya concentrates more on practical administration but not on

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Theory building | b) Efficiency in administration |
| c) Maximus of administration | d) The rationality of administration |

23. The emergence of New Public Administration is associated with

- a) American Society of Public Administration
- b) Comparative Administration Group
- c) Indian Institute of Public Administration
- d) Minnow brook Conference

24. Factors responsible for the evolution of the study of Comparative Public Administration is/are

- a) Inadequacy of Traditional Approach
- b) Rise of New Techniques and concepts of Research
- c) Desire to develop Comparative Public Administration as an independent subject
- d) All the above

25. Which one of the following is not correct according to Weber's Charismatic Authority?
- a) It is based on the exceptional qualities of the leader
 - b) Administration under this authority is stable
 - c) There is no hierarchical assignment of tasks under this authority
 - d) On the death of a leader under this authority, the question of succession arises
26. Who prefers to characterize the Indian federalism as "bargaining federalism"?
- a) AK. Chanda
 - b) Morris Jones
 - c) K.C. Wheare
 - d) D.D. Basu
27. When was the Inter-State Council set up in India?
- a) 1987
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1990
 - d) 1992
28. Which of the following statements about the composition of Ward Committee in a municipal area is not correct?
- a) Composition and the territorial area of a Ward Committee may be provided by the Law of State Legislative
 - b) State Legislative may also make a provision regarding the manner in which the seats in a Ward Committee should be filled
 - c) In case of multiple-wards, the Chairman of the Ward Committee shall be elected by the members of the Ward Committee
 - d) In case of two or more wards, the Chairman of that Ward Committee shall be nominated by the State Government
29. The State Finance Commission is provided for in which of the following provisions of the Constitution?
- a) Art. 243(H)
 - b) Art. 243(I)
 - c) Art. 243(M)
 - d) Art. 243(O)
30. Which of the following has defined "Panchayat as an association of village people for doing administrative, judicial or the other public works?"
- a) Jai Prakash Narain
 - b) John Mathal
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) AS. Altekar

31. "Only a committed bureaucracy could bring about social transformation envisaged in the Five-Year Plans and in progressive legislations". This statement was made by
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) V.P. Singh
 - c) ChandraShekilar
 - d) Indira Gandhi
32. Which one of the following reasons is not attributed to the emergence of Development Administration?
 - a) Abundance of research funding with the CAG
 - b) Financial and technical assistance under the USAID programme
 - c) Abundance of knowledge and managerial skills in developing countries
 - d) Desire for administrative development in developing countries
33. The President may remove the Chairman or member of the Public Service Commission without making a reference to the Supreme Court. Which is not true in this context?
 - a) The Chairman or Member is adjudged as insolvent
 - b) The Chairman or Member engages in some paid employment outside while in office
 - c) The Chairman or Member is guilty of misbehaviour
 - d) The Chairman or Member is unfit to continue in Office due to infirmity of mind or body
34. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer by using the codes:

Codes :

35. Who was the founder of Utilitarianism?
- a) Bentham
 - b) James Mill
 - c) David flume
 - d) Priestley
36. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India held that, the power of amendment belonged to the Parliament, and this power was an unlimited one?
- a) Sankari Prasad V. Union of India
 - b) Bela Banerjee and Others V. State of West Bengal
 - c) Kesavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 - d) Romesh Thapar V. State of Madras
37. Who among the following questioned the claim that Public Administration is a Science?
- a) Robert Dahl
 - b) Luther Gulick
 - c) L. Urwick
 - d) Frank Goodnou
38. 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) Managerial techniques
 - c) Generalization
 - d) Alt of the above
39. Who among the following is not a protagonist of the managerial view of Public Administration?
- a) Simon
 - b) Smithburg
 - c) Gulick
 - d) Henry Fayol
40. For Savarkar, what were the three fundamental bonds that united the Hindus?
- a) Territory, Race, Culture
 - b) Territory, Population, Sovereignty
 - c) Territory, Government and International Recognition
 - d) None of the above
41. The idea of Participatory democracy originates with
- a) Aristotle
 - b) Cicero
 - c) Locke
 - d) Rousseau

42. Plato describes the working of the human mind by
- a) The allegory of the cave
 - b) The metaphor of the divided line
 - c) The doctrine of forms
 - d) All of the above
43. Who among the following regarded Buddhism as a moral and tolerant alternative to Marxism?
- a) Ram Mohan Roy
 - b) Vivekananda
 - c) B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) MN. Roy
44. John Rawls' theory of Justice combines
- a) Peoples democracy, market economy, and the redistributive welfare scheme
 - b) Liberal democracy, command economy and distributive justice
 - c) Liberal or associational socialistic democracy, market economy and the redistributive welfare scheme.
 - d) None of the above
45. Who among the following envisaged the conflict of the present age as between the all devouring collective ego – whether of the nation or of the class and the individual struggling for freedom?
- a) Gandhi
 - b) MN. Roy
 - c) Aurobindo
 - d) Ambedkar
46. Who differentiated between antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions?
- a) Marx
 - b) Lenin
 - c) Mao
 - d) MN. Roy
47. Who among the following was not a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly?
- a) Sir Firoz Khan Nur
 - b) Sir Zafarullah Khan
 - c) Dr. Jay Shankar
 - d) Jai Prakash Narayan

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54. Collective Security System of the UN is based on the principle of
- a) All for one, one for all
 - b) Imposing sanctions against the belligerent state unilaterally
 - c) Maintenance of security by the major powers
 - d) Balance of power to be maintained by state of equilibrium
55. Who said 'negative liberty is superior to positive liberty'?
- a) J.S. Mill
 - b) Isaiah Berlin
 - c) T.H. Green
 - d) Ernest Barker
56. Who termed India's party system as the 'Congress System'?
- a) Partha Chatterjee
 - b) Ashis Nandy
 - c) Sudipta Kaviraj
 - d) Rajani Kothari
57. Who among the following has connected cultures with civilizations?
- a) Almond and Verba
 - b) Huntington
 - c) Lucian Pye
 - d) Edward Shils
58. Central Vigilance Commission was setup on the recommendations of
- a) First Administrative Reforms Commission
 - b) Gorwala Committee Report
 - c) Kripalani Committee Report
 - d) Santhanam Committee Report
59. The word 'Bureaucracy' was first coined by
- a) Max Weber
 - b) Alexander Pope
 - c) M. Crozier
 - d) Vincent de Gournay
60. The Bretton Woods Agreement
- a) led to a campaign to save the rainforest
 - b) argues that the Soviet Union was a success of the unmixed economy
 - c) led to the establishment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - d) led to the establishment of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

ANSWER SHEET — PART – A

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E
14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E

21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E
27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E

41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E
51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E

POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

PART – B

(Descriptive Type)

Answer **any eight** of the following questions.

(8 × 5 = 40 Marks)

1. Discuss the Positivist approach to the study of political theory.
2. Critically examine the Liberal state, its tenets and challenges.
3. Elucidate the concepts of Negative Vs Positive Freedom with appropriate examples.
4. Discuss the functions of Executive and Judiciary and the tension between these two organs in India.
5. Discuss any two major challenges to Indian democracy.
6. Analyse the concept of Political Culture and its relevance in understanding politics from Comparativist perspective.
7. Critically examine New Trends in Public Administration with a special reference to Development Administration and Good Governance.
8. Discuss the importance of Saptanga (Prakriti) from Kautilya's Arthashastra and its contemporary relevance.
9. Discuss Neo-Realism and its tenets in applying for contemporary world politics with suitable examples.
10. Elucidate Mahatma Gandhi's Political thought and his methods involved in Indian freedom movement.
11. Define terrorism and its influence on Peace and Stability of the world.
12. Discuss continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy since 2014.

