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**Entrance Examination, June 2018
PhD Political Science**

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 80

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 80 questions carrying 80 marks.** Part A deals with Research Methods and Part B with subject domain.
3. Answers must be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. **There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part A only. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.**
5. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.
6. No additional sheet(s) will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.

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Part A

Answer all questions.

40 Marks

1. Empiricism believes in the primacy of
 - A. Sense perception
 - B. Intuition
 - C. Values
 - D. Internal beliefs

2. 'Process tracing', 'Congruence testing' and 'Counterfactual analysis' are procedures associated with
 - A. Case study methods
 - B. Interpretive methods
 - C. Formal methods
 - D. Game theory

3. Which theoretical persuasion uses 'Double Reading' method in International Relations?
 - A. Classical geopolitics
 - B. Realism
 - C. Marxism
 - D. Post-modernism

4. Which of the following methods has the merit of providing strong criteria for eliminating rival explanations?
 - A. Experimental
 - B. Case Study
 - C. Statistical
 - D. Archival

5. With which of the following schools, would you associate the concept, 'punctuated equilibrium'?
 - A. Marxism
 - B. Historical Institutionalism
 - C. Rational Choice theory
 - D. Critical Theory

6. Which of the following statements about the disadvantages of a strictly formal hierarchical channel of communication is incorrect?
 - A. In large organizations, the chain becomes too large thus delays the communication
 - B. It affects the accuracy of the information reaching the top
 - C. It is unable to keep the flow of information reach the top within reasonable time
 - D. It enables individuals in the organization to monopolize some information

7. Which dialectical law proposed by Engels did Lenin modify?
 - A. Law of motion
 - B. Law of negation of negation
 - C. Law of interconnection
 - D. Law of unity and conflict of opposites

8. Which of the natural sciences inspired David Easton to develop the idea of political system?
 - A. Physical science
 - B. Plant science
 - C. Animal science
 - D. None of the above

9. "Hermeneutic circle" focuses on:
 - A. A part of a text
 - B. The whole of a text
 - C. A relationship between the parts and the whole of a text
 - D. The authorial intentions behind a text

10. When it comes to measuring democracy, composite indices usually face an _____ problem.
 - A. Inclusiveness
 - B. Aggregation
 - C. Uncertainty
 - D. Assessment

11. Which of the following scholars has worked on the issue of the past and present gap between democratic ideals and actual institutions and also the challenges to democracy, such as economic inequalities created by market capitalism.
 - A. Robert A. Dahl
 - B. James C. Scott
 - C. Partha Chatterjee
 - D. Amartya Sen

12. Match the following concepts with the authors and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

Article/Book	Author
a. Research Cycle	1 Sidney Verba
b. Disciplined Configurative Approach	2 Clifford Geertz
c. Thick Description	3 Margaret Somers and Theda Skocpol
d. Process Tracing	4 Alexander George and Timothy McKeown

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	2	1	3
B.	3	4	1	2
C.	3	1	2	4
D.	1	2	3	4

13. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

a. Parsimony	i) Establishing causal relationships between two or more components of political phenomena
b. Ecological fallacy	ii) Rejecting an hypothesis in the face of contravening empirical evidence
c. Falsification	iii) Explanation that relies on fewer explanatory factors
d. Explanation	iv) Drawing inferences about the nature of individuals from inference for the group to which individuals belong

Code:

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

14. When researchers use data collected for one unit of analysis to make inference about another unit of analysis, it is:

- A. Ecological inference
- B. Aggregate data analysis
- C. Cluster analysis
- D. Cross-level analysis

15. The typical 5-point scale widely used to scaling responses in survey research is known as:

- A. Guttman scale
- B. Likert scale
- C. Thurstone scale
- D. Rating scale

16. A research design in which the researcher does not manipulate the independent variable or control the assignment of subjects to treatment or control groups is:

- A. A comparative case study design
- B. A multi-group study design
- C. A cross-sectional design
- D. An experimental design

17. Spurious relationship between two variables can arise when:

- A. The cases for study included in the sample are not randomly selected
- B. A positive relationship is repeatedly observed between the given variables
- C. A negative relationship is repeatedly observed between the given variables
- D. The dependent and independent variables are affected by an unknown third factor

18. Match the following and select the correct answer from the code given below.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a. Sample statistic | 1. Characteristics of population |
| b. Parameter | 2. Used to approximate the corresponding population values |
| c. Sampling frame | 3. Any subset of units collected in some manner from a population |
| d. Sample | 4. The particular population from which a sample is drawn |

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	3	4	2	1
B.	2	3	4	1
C.	2	1	4	3
D.	4	2	1	3

19. Which among the following is not a feature of the normal distribution?

- A. The bulk of observations lie in the centre, where there is a single peak
- B. The mean, median and mode have the same numerical value
- C. Large number of observations fall in the tails of the distribution
- D. Half of the observations lie above the mean and half lie below it

20. A _____ displays the joint distribution of values of the variables by listing the categories for one of the variables along one side and the categories for the other variable across the top.

- A. Cross-tabulation
- B. Histogram
- C. Frequency table
- D. Correlation matrix

21. Bounded measures of association like Pearson's r vary between

- A. 0 and 1
- B. -1 and 1
- C. -2 and 2
- D. -3 and 3

22. What is a response set?

- A. Questions used to screen respondents so that subsequent questions are asked only of a set of respondents for whom questions are appropriate
- B. Including batteries of questions to which respondents provide accurate and complete information
- C. The proportion of respondents selected for participation in a survey
- D. The pattern of responding to a series of questions in a similar fashion without careful attention to each question

23. In ethnographic studies, the emic perspective is described as

- A. Zero-point perspective
- B. Insider's view
- C. Outsider's view
- D. Foreshortening

24. In social science research, triangulation refers to

- A. Using comparative method in cross-cultural studies to identify, analyse and explain similarities and differences across societies.
- B. A process of combining rationalist, empiricist and realist views of the social phenomenon.
- C. Application and combination of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon.
- D. The recognition that reality is a product of human intelligence interacting with experience in the real world.

25. A 'deviant case' in case study research is

- A. A typical example of some cross-case relationship
- B. Exemplifying extreme or unusual values on X₁ or Y relative to some univariate distribution
- C. A high-residual case
- D. Cases (one or more) with influential configurations of the independent variables.

26. Choose from the following the CORRECT assumption/s of interpretative methods.

- I. People do not act on their beliefs and preferences.
- II. We can direct people's beliefs and lived experiences.
- III. Ideas and language conventions underpin social practice.

- A. Only I
- B. Only III
- C. I, II and III
- D. I and II

27. Match the following types of plagiarism with their descriptions. Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- a. Direct plagiarism 1. "A researcher borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original."
- b. Accidental Plagiarism 2. "A researcher submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved".
- c. Self-Plagiarism 3. "A researcher neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution."
- d. Mosaic Plagiarism 4. "Word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks."

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	3	2	1
B.	4	2	1	3
C.	3	1	4	2
D.	4	3	2	1

28. "Minimising the risk of harm, Obtaining informed consent, Protecting anonymity and confidentiality, Avoiding deceptive practices, and Providing the right to withdraw" are the five principles of:

- A. A good research design
- B. Research interest
- C. An intelligent research problem
- D. Research ethics

Read the passages given below and answer the questions from 29 to 40.

Passage 1

We must beware of how we seek to realize equality in different spheres. For each aspect of material equality, a method should be sought that corresponds to its nature. Otherwise, unexpected and contrary results may follow. Compulsion, persuasion and example are the three time-honoured modes of change.But the proper limits of these various modes of change have not yet been drawn.

To give an instance, vegetarianism, non-smoking, and non-drinking are variously regarded as virtues and desirable conduct. Vegetarianism has in fact an indirect bearing on the problem of equality, and in poorer lands smoking and drinking might also be however remotely connected. But a grave error of judgment would arise if those who uphold vegetarianism, non-smoking, and non-drinking were to practice helter-skelter all three modes of change. Vegetarianism, for instance, must under no circumstances go beyond the mode of personal example. Non-smoking may, together with personal example, sometimes bring to its aid the mode of persuasion. Stoppage of alcohol may perhaps be furthered by a ban alongside of persuasion and example. Even in the case of non-drinking, one need not be too dogmatic of the virtues of total compulsion. In any event, the barriers are clear.

While the mode of personal example appears to be universal in application, persuasion has a comparatively smaller scope but even so, extends over a much larger area than that of compulsion. A Government practices compulsion through the law, and an opposition practices compulsion through civil disobedience. No other form of compulsion need be entertained, for equality can never be achieved through the spilling of blood.

A first error arises when it is expected that a person carry out at once in his life a desired change that he and his party may be advocating. Advocacy of a ceiling on land or income is thus supposed to require immediate execution, even before it is law, by the advocate, at least for himself. His personal example would be infectious, but to require him to do it shows a complete error of thought. Men bear law willingly because it is universally applied.Such advocates of equality must undoubtedly ever reform themselves, should they happen to be beneficiaries of inequality either through birth or skill. If they are genuine they will unstintingly place their resources in the service of their ideal. They will also continually change their lives so as to approximate increasingly to their ideal.

(Source: R M Lohia, *Salient Ideas*, edited by B K Bhattacharya and Mastaram Kapoor, Anamika Pub, New Delhi, 2012, pp. 142-143).

29. Choose the following virtues from the higher to the lower order of their application to promote equality
- A. Example, persuasion and compulsion
 - B. Compulsion, example and persuasion
 - C. Persuasion, example and compulsion
 - D. Persuasion, compulsion and example
30. What constitutes the difference between a government and an opposition in their practice of equality by compulsion?
- A. The government follows law and the opposition civil obedience
 - B. The government and the opposition follow law
 - C. The government follows civil obedience and the opposition law
 - D. None of the above
31. Vegetarianism may hinder the realisation of equality when it is pursued via
- A. Personal example only
 - B. Persuasion only
 - C. Compulsion only
 - D. Persuasion and compulsion only
32. What form of advocacy is more appropriate for a pro-equality agency via personal example?
- A. Ceiling on land
 - B. Non-smoking
 - C. Non-drinking
 - D. None of the above

•Passage 2

International regulation is one of the main and undoubtedly the most useful of the services law can offer for preserving the environment, since by this means the conduct of states and nationals can be controlled. Regulation can prescribe what shall be done, by whom, when, and where. It can also lay down the methods of enforcement and penalties for breach. This is essential since the development of environmental law generally requires that states restrict the customary freedom of their citizens and companies to conduct profitable economic activities. But regulation is neither the beginning nor the end of the process. A great many issues and conflicts of interest relating to them have to be resolved before the necessary majority support, consensus, or unanimity, whichever is by law required, can be built up to enable the adoption of a regulation which states will accept to be binding upon them. Even at this stage it is not likely-whether this approach is expressed by conclusion of a solemn treaty or emerges from state practice-that all states will have participated in the process, still less that they will ratify or acquiesce in the result. Even when they do so, they are often lax in applying or enforcing the regulation, and international law seldom provides any international body to scrutinize their performance in these respects. Frequently, also states stop short of adopting binding regulations and prefer merely to set standards or

lay down guidelines, criteria, principles, or recommendations which they regard as non-binding; failure to observe these does not expose them, therefore, to criticism, except from ever-watching non-governmental bodies with a particular interest in the activity regulated. This method is particularly useful when the needs of environmental protection clash with those of developing states to develop.

Binding regulations, which are most often laid down in treaties, are generally regarded as part of so-called 'hard law' which imposes mandatory obligations on states which must then implement and enforce such law in their national legal systems. Observance of guidelines, standards, etc. depends, however, on the form and terms of the instrument establishing them and on the views expressed by states participating in their production. Generally these are set out in resolutions or declarations and do not bind; states can proceed at a slow pace as they like in working towards implementation; indeed frequently they feel no obligation of implementation at all, treating the principles laid down as goals only. These instruments are thus often referred to as part of 'soft law', although they are not really law at all, *strictusensu*; the term is paradoxical. None the less, it does express the element of strong expectation that states will gradually conform their conduct to its requirements, which may include that they enact binding national regulations to control particular activities. The so-called 'soft law' approach is, in the writer's view, best considered as part of the dispute settlement/conflict resolution process, indeed as an ongoing process for these purposes. It may serve this purpose at the global, regional, sub-regional, or even bilateral level, depending on the issue in question and the number of states involved. The technique should be regarded as 'soft settlement', rather than 'soft law', since the vague and general terms most often used in such instruments permit states to continue the negotiating process and to develop acceptable interpretations of ambiguous terms or to comply in a variety of ways without exciting complaint.

(Source: Andrew Hurrell and Benedict Kingsbury (eds) *The International Politics of the Environment*. Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1992, p. 52).

33. States' actions and behaviour can be controlled by

- A. Legislations
- B. Regulation
- C. Use of force
- D. Persuasion

34. One of the limits of international law is

- A. The lack of an international body that can check state's performances
- B. it is enforced within national boundaries
- C. it does not apply to some states in the international system
- D. it does not have a dispute mechanism at the international level

35. A 'soft law' can be defined as

- A. The laws that encourage states to follow best environmental practices
- B. The guidelines or standards that states should follow but are not obligated to
- C. The environmental laws that are binding on states to follow
- D. None of the above

36. The authors consider a soft law to be a 'soft settlement' because

- A. States are in an ongoing process of negotiation
- B. States have the flexibility of interpretation of terminology
- C. States have flexibility in compliance
- D. All of the above

Passage 3

I agree that if discourse is defined as a sequence of clear and distinct propositions (actions, plans, etc.) which are constructed according to precise and merciless rules, then discourse has a very short breath indeed. Such a discourse would be often interrupted by "irrational" events and soon be replaced by a new discourse for which its predecessor is nonsense pure and simple. If the history of thought depended on a discourse of this kind, then it would consist of an ocean of irrationality interrupted, briefly, by mutually incommensurable islands of sense. (Source: Paul Feyerabend, *Conquest of Abundance*)

37. Discourse cannot be defined in a sequence of clear and distinct propositions because

- A. Discourse is not clear.
- B. It has no sequence.
- C. It is unclear and distinct.
- D. It cannot have precise and merciless rules.

38. A rule-bound discourse that has actions and rules built into will inevitably fail because

- A. It is rule-bound.
- B. Discourse cannot be reduced to clear and distinct propositions.
- C. Discourse of any kind is impossible.
- D. Discourse depends on breaking rules.

39. Discourse reduced to clear and distinct propositions emerging from precise and merciless rules will be replaced by a new discourse because

- A. The original discourse was pure and simple nonsense.
- B. The original discourse has been interrupted.
- C. A rationally and mechanically constructed discourse will be sometimes interrupted by unforeseen events.
- D. Every discourse that is replaced is pure and simple nonsense.

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40. History of thought does not depend on

- A. Precise and merciless rules
- B. Clear and distinct propositions
- C. A short breath
- D. A rational plan of action based on a priori propositions

PART B

Answer all questions.

40 Marks

41. Match the following Articles/Books with the Authors and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

Article/Book	Author
a. Concept Misinformation in Comparative Politics	1. George Tsebelis
b. Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Politics	2. Kathleen Thelen
c. Nested Games: Rational Choice in Comparative Politics	3. Barbara Geddes
d. Paradigms and Sand Castles: Theory Building and Research Design in Comparative Politics	4. Giovanni Sartori

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	2	3	1
B.	4	2	1	3
C.	3	4	2	1
D.	3	2	1	4

42. The concept of "freezing of party systems" is associated with

- A. S. M. Lipset and S. Rokkan
- B. Maurice Duverger
- C. Giovanni Sartori
- D. J. G. March and J. P. Olsen

43. In a post-materialist value orientation, which one of the following is not most important?

- A. Economic security
- B. Environmental concerns
- C. Gender justness
- D. Civil liberties

44. With which of the following set of countries do you associate dynastic politics?

- A. Japan and Philippines
- B. Sweden and Norway
- C. Canada and Ecuador
- D. Pakistan and Poland

45. Interest articulation stands for

- A. Right to education and employment
- B. Citizens expressing their needs and demands to the government
- C. Governmental regulation of citizens' associations
- D. Launch of self-employment schemes by citizens

46. The concept of "varieties of capitalism" refers to an analytical framework that helps us understand how the institutional structuring of the political economy effects patterns of economic performance and the distribution of well-being. With whom would you associate the concept?

- A. P A Hall and D Soskice
- B. J G March and J P Olsen
- C. Gills and A G Frank
- D. J J Linz, A C Stepan

47. Match the following conceptions of democracy with the appropriate principle and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

Conception of Democracy		Principle	
a.	Electoral	1.	Government by reason
b.	Pluralist	2.	Limited Government
c.	Majoritarian	3.	Contestation
d.	Deliberative	4.	Vertical Accountability

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	1	2	4	3
B.	3	2	4	1
C.	3	1	2	4
D.	2	1	4	3

48. Authoritarianism in Latin America since the 1960s was unique because it was based on modern technocrats and a professionalized military organization, instead of populist politicians or traditional military strongmen. Who used the concept of bureaucratic authoritarianism to describe this phenomenon?

- A. Guillermo O'Donnell
- B. Samuel P. Huntington
- C. Fernando Henrique Cardoso
- D. Enzo Faletto

49. Which of the following are 'centric regionalist' movements?

- I. Punjabi Suba movement
- II. Dravidistan movement
- III. Assamese movement
- IV. Marathi movement

Select the correct answer from below.

- A. I, II and III
- B. II and III
- C. I and IV
- D. I and II

50. Match the following authors with their books and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

Author	Book
a. Adam Ziegfeld	1. How Solidarity Works for Welfare: Subnationalism and Social Development in India
b. Prerna Singh	2. Divided We Govern. Coalition Politics in Modern India
c. Tariq Thachil	3. Why regional parties? Clientelism, elites, and the Indian party system
d. Sanjay Ruparelia	4. Elite Parties, Poor Voters: How Social Services Win Votes in India

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	3	1	4	2
B.	2	3	1	4
C.	3	1	2	4
D.	2	1	4	3

51. The 16th Lok Sabha elections marked a realignment, not a clean break with the past. Who among the following scholars takes this line to understand the victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party in 2014?

- A. Yogendra Yadav and Suhas Palshikar
- B. Pradeep Chibber and Rahul Verma
- C. Subrata K. Mitra and Jivanta Schöttli
- D. M. P. Singh and Rekha Saxena

52. Consider the following statements on jurisprudence:

- i. The principle of *locus standi* means that persons affected by a law can *only* approach the court for judicial remedy
- ii. The principle of *locus standi* does not prevent other persons from representing the affected person in the court for judicial remedy
- iii. *Epistolary justice* has, unlike the principle of *locus standi*, allows other persons from representing the affected person in the court for judicial remedy
- iv. *Epistolary justice* requires that persons affected by a law can *only* approach the court for judicial remedy

In light of the above statements, which of the following is a CORRECT answer?

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

53. Identify the CORRECT statements about Ninth Schedule of Indian Constitution from the following.

- I. The acts passed by the legislatures included in the Ninth Schedule avoid Judicial Review.
- II. Ninth Schedule was introduced by the First Amendment to the Constitution of India
- III. Supreme Court has agreed to waive the Basic Structure doctrine in the case of laws included in the Ninth Schedule in I. R. Coelho vs. State of Tamil Nadu.
- IV. Ninth Schedule is part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Select the answer from below.

- A. I and IV
- B. II and IV
- C. I and II
- D. Only II

54. According to Louis Dumont, the process of replacement of traditional interdependence of castes by a universe of impenetrable blocks, self-sufficient, essential, identical, and in competition with one another is

- A. Annihilation of caste
- B. Transformation of class to caste
- C. Transformation of religion to caste
- D. Substantialization of caste

55. Who among the following made a distinction between three ideological strands in Indian environmental movements?
- A. Amita Baviskar
 - B. Kalpana Prasad
 - C. Ramachandra Guha
 - D. Medha Patkar
56. Which of the following parties supported the Emergency as well as Mrs. Gandhi in the 1977-78 elections?
- A. Shiv Sena
 - B. Revolutionary Socialist Party
 - C. Peasants and Workers Party of India
 - D. Forward Bloc
57. The concept of "majoritarian shift" in Indian politics is associated with
- A. Ashutosh Varshney
 - B. Suhas Palshikar
 - C. Zoya Hasan
 - D. Rajeev Bhargava
58. Which of the following scholars is closely associated with Participatory Rural Appraisal in studying public policies and development?
- A. Guy Peters
 - B. Mark Bevir
 - C. Rod Rhodes
 - D. Robert Chambers
59. The theory of 'Prismatic Society' in Public Administration is based on
- A. Historical studies of public administration in different societies
 - B. Study of public services in developed and developing countries
 - C. Institutional comparison of public administration in developed countries
 - D. Structural-functional analysis of public administration in developing countries
60. Which of the following is popularized in United Kingdom to replace ideology-based decision making for policies?
- A. Evidence- based Public Policy
 - B. Initiative-based Public Policy
 - C. Representative Public Policy
 - D. Legislative Fiat

61. According to Forstein M. Marx, which are the four types of bureaucracy?

- A. Guardian, Caste, Patronage, Merit
- B. Merit, Grade, Caste, Guardian
- C. Hierarchy, Standard, Unity of Command, Caste
- D. Guardian, Hierarchy, Caste and Unity of Command

62. The Leadership Contingency Model was formulated by

- A. Fred E. Fiedler
- B. Rensis Likert
- C. Reinhard Bendix
- D. AW Faplin

63. Who asserted that the "time has come to substitute the word leadership for management."

- A. Henry Mintzberg
- B. Dr. May Smith
- C. Henri Fayol
- D. Lawrence A Appley

64. The office of District Collector in India was created by

- A. Lord Cornwallis
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Warren Hastings
- D. Sir Charles Metcalfe

65. Match the following books and the authors. Select the correct answer from the code given below.

Book	Author
a. Reinventing Government	1. F.W. Taylor
b. The New State	2. David Osborne and Ted Gaebler
c. The Principles of Scientific Management	3. Elton Mayo
d. The Political Problems of Industrial Civilization	4. M.P. Follett

Code:

	a	b	c	d
A.	1	3	4	2
B.	2	4	1	3
C.	4	1	3	2
D.	3	4	1	2

66. 'Anarchy' according to Constructivism is:
- A. Given
 - B. Rationally arrived at
 - C. Socially constructed
 - D. Unattainable
67. Which among the following is not part of Morton Kaplan's Systems models?
- A. The Multi-polar System
 - B. The Universal System
 - C. The Hierarchical System
 - D. The Unit Veto System
68. Which theory argues that states should intervene in other sovereign states in order to pursue humanitarian objectives?
- A. Liberal Internationalism
 - B. Liberal Institutionalism
 - C. Realism
 - D. Neo-realism
69. Socialist feminism differs from liberal feminism because:
- A. It emphasizes patriarchy
 - B. It gives utmost importance to women's participation in politics
 - C. It stresses on women's economic empowerment
 - D. It highlights women in popular culture
70. Functionalist Integration Theory highlights:
- A. Political functions and values
 - B. The importance of economic regimes within states
 - C. Interdependence in various sectors amongst states
 - D. International Institutions
71. Which International Relations scholar argues that states' behaviour is determined in relation to the actions of other states in a 'relational' manner and not by anarchy?
- A. Kenneth Waltz
 - B. Woodrow Wilson
 - C. Alexander Wendt
 - D. Robert Keohane
72. 'Positive Spillover Effect' is associated with:
- A. Communication Theory
 - B. System Theory
 - C. Game Theory
 - D. Neo-Functionalism

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73. The concept of positive liberty may actually mean:
- A. The absence of external constraint
 - B. The equality of opportunity
 - C. The possession of the capacity
 - D. The maximisation of utility
74. According to John Dewey, pragmatism means upholding:
- A. Philosophy in terms of its practical application
 - B. Philosophy irrespective of its practical application
 - C. Philosophy in terms of logical rigour
 - D. Philosophy as a matter of any convenience
75. Which of the following is the best illustration of the natural rights tradition?
- A. The right to security in one's person against unreasonable searches by the state
 - B. The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness
 - C. The right to assemble peacefully
 - D. The right to a speedy trial before a jury
76. Why does Rousseau reject representative government?
- A. Voters may commit fraud
 - B. Representation undermines general will
 - C. Representatives cannot be trusted
 - D. Representatives may lose touch with their constituencies
77. Who pleaded for the reorganisation of Indian society by discovering the majesty of oceanic circles?
- A. M. K. Gandhi
 - B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C. B. R. Ambedkar
 - D. E. M. S. Namboodiripad
78. What is the critical difference between Ambedkar and Jat-Pat-Todak Mandal with regard to the remedy for breaking caste?
- A. Inter-dinning
 - B. Inter-marriage
 - C. Freedom from Shastric injunctions
 - D. None of the above

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79. Who claims that caste is immobile class?

- A. Sardar Patel
- B. C. Rajagopalachari
- C. B. R. Ambedkar
- D. R. M. Lohia

80. Which of the following activity, as John Rawls claims, is contrary to the spirit of civil obedience?

- A. Non-violent action
- B. Publicity
- C. Illegal and morally just action
- D. Illegal and violent action