

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Sikkim State Civil Service

OPTIONAL PAPER :- POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions :-

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the **OMR ANSWER SHEET** as well as on **SEPERATE ANSWER SHEET** for MCQ / SUBJECTIVE PAPER. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. **Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR sheet**
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
5. **This Test Booklet contains 75 items (questions) in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet and Part II Subjective Questions, which has to be written on seperate answer sheet provided to you.**
6. **All items from 1 to 75 carries 2 mark each .**
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and Seperate answer sheet to the Invigilator only . You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. **Marking Scheme**
THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDI DATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIGN PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PAPER - POLITICAL SCIENCE

Part-1: Objective/MCQ

Each question carries 2 marks

1. In the constitution of India promotion of International peace and security is included in the
(A). Preamble (B). Fundamental duties
(C). DPSPs (D). Ninth Schedule
2. Who among the following is associated with the thesis of development and under-development ?
(A) Rosa Luxemburg (B) Paul Bason
(C) Che Guevara (D) Andre Gunder Frank
3. Which of the following is characterized by Independence in its relations with other agents, both domestic and foreign?
(A). Liberty (B). Rights
(C). Authority (D). Sovereignty
4. Federation implies;
(A). Fusion of powers (B). Separation of powers
(C). Division of powers (D). Devolution of powers
5. Who said negative liberty is superior to positive liberty?
(A) Marx (B) Isaiah Berlin
(C) J. S Mill (D) Barker
6. Which of the following is correct with regard to all thoughts of Social contract
(A). Erasing the distinction between law and morality
(B). The principle of separation of powers
(C). Formation of public authority with social consent
(D). Belief in innate rights.
7. Rajamannar committee was appointed to study Centre-State relations by which government
(A) Govt. of Tamil Nadu (B) Govt. of Maharashtra
(C) Govt. of Karnataka (D) Govt. of Punjab
8. John Lockes 'Two Treatise on Civil Government' is critique of
(A) Plato (B) Filmer
(C) T H Green (D) Machevelli

9. The features of parliamentary government in Indian constitution has been borrowed from
- A). USA constitution B). British constitution
C). Canada constitution D). Germany constitution
10. Which of the following is not an element of 'Secular State' in India?
- (A). Civil equality (B). Taxation on religious property
(C). Freedom of religion (D). No religious education by the state
11. Unequal exchange is the formulation of :
- A). Samir Amin B). Amartya Sen
C). Paul Sweezy D). A.G Frank
12. Which of the following Acts introduced bi-Cameral Legislature at the central level in India?
- (A) Indian Councils Act 1909
(B) The Government of India Act 1919
(C) The Government of India Act 1935
(D) The Indian Independence Act 1947
13. Discrimination on the ground of religion is prohibited by the Indian Constitution under:
- (A) Article 13 (B) Article 14
(C) Article 15 (D) Article 17
14. Which one of the following is not a correct statement concerning powers of the Council of States in India?
- (A) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States
(B) The Council of States has no power to vote money for the public expenditure
(C) Demands for grants are not submitted for the vote of the Council of States
(D) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Council of States
15. Who takes primary goods as a yardstick for equality?
- (A) Rawls (B) Nozick
(C) Laski (D) Freidman
16. In which form of government, the role of bureaucracy increases ?
- (A) Anarchist State (B) Individualistic State
(C) Dictatorial State (D) Welfare State

17. Who said 'All communalism is harmful'? The logic of minority communalism is separatism, and majority communalism culminates into fascism?
- (A) Asish Nandy (B) Bipin Chandra
(C) Zoya Hassan (D) Bhikhu Parekh
18. Who among the following is a nominal executive?
- (A) The British Prime Minister (B) The American President
(C) The British King/Queen (D) None of the above
19. Which one of the following Articles confers advisory jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of India?
- (A) Article 141 (B) Article 142
(C) Article 143 (D) Article 144
20. Who among the following advocated the theory of Natural Rights?
- (A) Hobbes (B) Locke
(C) Rousseau (D) Machiavelli
21. In which of the following cases the Union Government of India may give directions to a State?
- (A) To draw and execute schemes relating to welfare of Scheduled Tribes
(B) To ensure protection of railways
(C) To ensure that every State is run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
(D) In all the above cases
22. A person is qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, if he or she
- (A) Has been for at least three years, a Judge of a High Court
(B) Has been for at least five years, an advocate of a High Court
(C) Is, in the opinion of the President of India, a distinguished jurist
(D) None of the above
23. Select the correct statement from the following:
- (A) A. V. Dicey propounded the principle of Rule of Law
(B) Rule of law implies equality before law
(C) Rule of law entails equal protection by law
(D) All the above
24. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Presidential form of Government:
- (A) The executive head is independent of the Legislature
(B) The executive head can be impeached

(C) Members of the Cabinet are not members of either House of the Legislature

(D) There is no separation of powers

25. Which of the following is not a correct statement regarding unitary system?

(A) In a unitary system, there is one State and one Government

(B) There is a Constitutional division of powers between the Central and the Local Governments

(C) Local bodies derive their power and autonomy from the Central Government

(D) Unitary system is particularly suited for a small country

26. 'Procedure established by law' is an expression employed by the Constitution of:

(A) India

(B) America

(C) Canada

(D) None of the above

27. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India held harmony and balance between fundamental rights and directive principles is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution?

(A) Minerva Mills case

(B) Indra Sawhney case

(C) S.R. Bommai case

(D) Golaknath case

28. Who among the following proposed the idea of 'circulation of elites'?

(A) Pareto and Mosca

(B) Robert Dahl and Lipset

(C) Michels and Coleman

(D) Marx and Engels

29. Who said, "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely"?

(A) Lord Acton

(B) Lord Bryce

(C) H.J. Laski

(D) Austin

30. Who said taxation equals 'forced labour'?

(A) Nozick

(B) Rawls

(C) Berlin

(D) Adam Smith

31. Sir Robert Filmer was an advocate of:

(A) Social Contract theory

(B) Evolutionary theory

(C) Divine rights of the Kings

(D) Force theory.

32. Arrange the following stages in the evolution of the State in correct sequence:

1. The Oriental empire

2. The Roman Empire

3. The Greek city-state

4. The nation-state

5. The feudal state

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
- (B) 2, 3, 5, 4, 1
- (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- (D) 4, 3, 5, 1, 2

33. The book 'Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America' is written by
- A). A. G Frank
 - B). Samir Amin
 - C). Paul Baron
 - D). Karl Marx
34. Who among the following was the highest priest of Sovereignty?
- (A) Machiavelli
 - (B) Hobbes
 - (C) J.S. Mill
 - (D) T.H. Green
35. Who said that rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be at his best?
- (A) Rosseau
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Laski
 - (D) Lindsay
36. "Political liberty in the absence of economic liberty is a myth." Who said this?
- (A) Machiavelli
 - (B) Dicey
 - (C) G.D.H. Cole
 - (D) T.H. Green
37. Washington Consensus is related to:
- (A) Neo-liberalism
 - (B) Syndicalism
 - (C) Multiculturalism
 - (D) War against terrorism
38. Which amendment of the constitution of India limited the number of ministers
- A). 73rd
 - B). 86th
 - C). 42nd
 - D). 91st
39. Who expressed the view that "equality is unnatural and undesirable"?
- A) Plato
 - B) Hegel
 - C) Hobbes
 - D) Aristotle
40. Which of the following recommended Panchayat Raj System in India?
- A) Dinesh Goswami Committee
 - B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - C) Inderjeet Gupta Committee
 - D) Professor Maheswari Committee

41. Who coined the term 'Third World'?
- A). Alfred Sauvy
B). I Wallerstein
C). Samir Amin
D). J. L. Nehru
42. The following theory is considered as 'Voices from periphery' :
- (A) Class Struggle
(B) Imperialism
(C) Dependency
(D) Modernisation
43. Which of the following does not pertain to Marxism?
- A). Surplus Value
B). Materialistic interpretation of history
C). Laissez Faire
D). Class Struggle
44. Which of the following is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and American Federation.
- A). A single citizenship
B). Dual judiciary
C). Three lists in the constitution
D). A federal Supreme Court to interpret the constitution
45. Who among the following is not an exponent of the Elitist Theory of Democracy?
- (A) Mosca
(B) Pareto
(C) Michels
(D) None of the above
46. Which of the following is not one of the indicators of political development?
- A). Capacity
B). Equality
C). Fraternity
D). Differentiation
47. Which one of the following does not constitute basic structure of the Constitution?
- (A) Rule of Law
(B) Secularism
(C) Federalism
(D) Proclamation of Financial Emergency
48. In India, citizenship can be acquired:
- (A) By birth
(B) By registration
(C) By naturalization
(D) All the above
49. The purpose of the 'Bardoli Resolution' of the Congress Working Committee was to:
- (A) Ask the peasants to pay taxes
(B) Ask the tenants to pay rents
(C) Announce the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement after Chauri Choura incidents
(D) All the above

50. Who among the following was first to enunciate the concept of Sovereignty?
- (A) Austin (B) Bodin
(C) Grotius (D) Hobbes
51. Who among the following regards the individualistic view of Property Rights as Predatory?
- (A) H.J. Laski (B) Marx
(C) Locke (D) Bentham
52. Will, not force, is the basis of the State, was said by?
- (A) Herbert Spencer (B) T.H. Green
(C) Kenneth Waltz (D) Grotius
53. J S Mill wrote one of the following :
- (A) On Liberty (B) State and Revolution
(C) German Ideology (D) The Republic
54. Who among the following talks of pseudo pressure groups?
- A) Verba B) Duverger
C) Jean Blondel D) Mosca
55. Which one of the following revolutions was inspired by the theory of general will?"?
- (A) Bolshevic Revolution (B) Industrial Revolution
(C) Glorious Revolution (D) French Revolution
56. Government is a trust and sovereignty belongs to the whole society and the basis of the government is the consent of the people, was said by
- (A) Locke (B) Rousseau
(C) T.H Green (D) Nozick
57. Who among the following is not the dependency theorist
- (A) Wallerstein (B) Cardoso
(C) S.E Finer (D) A.G Frank
58. Which of the following is not the feature of liberalization?
- (A). De-regularization (B). De-bureaucratization
(C). Disinvestment (D). Statisation
59. Theorists who believe that 'State is an association of associations', are best described as :
- (A) Socialists (B) Federalists
(C) Anarchists (D) Pluralists

60. The word Bureaucracy was first coined by
- (A) Max Weber (B) Bentham
(C) Vincent de Gournay (D) Laski
61. 'The State is a necessary evil'. This statement refers to:
- (A) Anarchist theory of State
(B) Individualist theory of State
(C) Marxist theory of the State
(D) Neo-liberal theory of the State
62. According to Hobbes, man may resist the sovereignty if the latter fails to provide him:
- (A) Welfare (B) Security
(C) Equality (D) Justice
63. Who among the following justified the absolute power of sovereign on the basis of an original and irrevocable agreement of the people to surrender their natural right to its authority?
- (A) Hobbes (B) Rousseau
(C) Austin (D) Laski
64. Rousseau's general will is the sum of :
- (A) Actual wills (B) Real wills
(C) Both the actual and real wills (D) Neither the actual nor the real wills
65. Gerrymandering is associated with :
- (A) Secret ballot (B) Delimitation of constituencies
(C) Multi-member constituencies (D) Indirect election
66. The main emphasis of liberalism is on:
- (A) Laissez-faire socialism
(B) Authoritarian State
(C) Planned economy
(D) Political and economic freedoms of the individual
67. Which of the following book is not authored by Karl max?
- A). German ideology B). Critique of Gotha Program
C). Paris manuscripts D). Science of logic

68. The following value is Marx's significant phenomenon on which capitalism flourishes:

(A) Exchange value

(B) Use value

(C) Sale value

(D) Surplus value

69. A Socialist theory does not stand for :

(A) State control of the means of production

(B) Production to be based on social necessity

(C) Social service motive

(D) Free and open competition

70. Which of the following is not an element of "Democratic Socialism" ?

(A) Social Justice

(B) Revolutionary Change

(C) Mixed Economy

(D) Welfare State

71. In India, partyless democracy was first advocated by :

(A) Jayaprakash Narayan

(B) M.N. Roy

(C) Vinoba Bhave

(D) Mahatma Gandhi

72. To which one of the following major political parties in India is CITU attached ?

(A) Indian National Congress

(B) Communist Party of India (Marxist)

(C) Communist Party of India

(D) Bhartiya Janata Party

73. Constitutional Government means :

(A) Representative government

(B) Limited government

(C) Government according to the Constitution

(D) Government by the consent of the people

74. Bureaucracy in the modern State is the form of :

(A) Traditional authority

(B) Rational-legal authority

(C) Charismatic authority

(D) Political authority

75. Founder of All India forward Block during the Freedom Movement of India was

(A) Subhas Chandra Bose

(B) C. R Das

(C) N. C Kelkar

(D) Chandra Sekhar Azad.

PART II

Subjective /conventional: Marks: 150

This Paper consists of: **A. 10 question of 5 marks each 50 Marks**
 B. 5 question of 10 marks each 50 Marks
 C. 2 question of 25 marks each 50 Marks

A. Attempt only 10 questions, each question carries 5 marks.

Write short note on the following

- 1 Circulation of Elites.
2. Proportional Representation
3. Characteristics of Pressure groups
4. Morley Minto reforms-1909
5. Rawls theory of justice.
6. Third world
7. Cut motion and its significance
8. Judicial review
9. 73rd Amendment with respect to local government.
10. de jure and de facto sovereignty
11. Rousseau's General will.
12. Secularism in Indian Constitution.
13. Emergency Provisions in Indian constitution.
14. Spoils system in American constitution.

B. Attempt only 5 questions, each question carries 10 marks.

- Q.1: What do you understand by First Past-the Post System of Representation? Mention its demerits.
- Q.2. Directive Principles of State Policy are not mere pious declarations but are clear directions for the guidance of State policy." Comment.
- Q.3. 'Man can be forced to be free' (Rousseau). Comment.
- Q.4. Lockean 'State of Nature' refers to state of peace, goodwill, mutual assistance and preservation. Discuss.
- Q.5. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of the State Policy..

Q.6. What do you understand by "Drain of Wealth" during British rule? Examine its impact on India..

Q.7. Indian constitution as a bag of burrowings. Discuss.

Q.8. Write an overview of Marxian theory of economic determinism and the principle of dialectical materialism with respect to social transformation.

C. Attempt only 2 questions, each question carries 25 marks.

Q.1. Bring out the philosophy of Indian polity as enshrined in the preamble of Indian constitution.

Q.2. Examine the legislature-Judiciary relationship in India in the light of current trends in Judicial activism.

Q.3. Discuss Sovereignty? Give the critical account of Pluralistic theory of Sovereignty.

Q.4. Describe the functions of the modern welfare state?