

**ENTRANCE EXAMINATION -2013  
MA (Political Science)**

Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hrs

Total Marks: 100

**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 two parts - Part 'A' and Part 'B'. Part -A of the question paper consists of 60 objective type questions of one mark each for a total of 60 marks.
3. Part B has comprehension tests with 5 passages. Read carefully each Passage with Eight questions each and answer the respective questions in OMR answer sheets.
4. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer in Part-A and Part-B carries -0.33 mark.
5. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
6. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
7. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.

**Part-A**  
**(Objective Types)**

1. Separation of powers is a precaution against
  - A) tyrannical rule
  - B) waste of institutional resources
  - C) judicial overburden
  - D) social violence
2. To 'secede' means
  - A) to break away
  - B) to join
  - C) to put obstacles to
  - D) none of the above
3. Among the following, the highest executive body of a Communist Party is the
  - A) Congress
  - B) Political Action Committee
  - C) Politburo
  - D) State Action Committee
4. Chancellor of the Exchequer is
  - A) Finance Secretary of Germany
  - B) Finance Minister of USA
  - C) Finance Minister of UK
  - D) Finance Officer of France
5. Which of the following countries is divided into 'cantons'?
  - A) France
  - B) Russia
  - C) Turkey
  - D) Switzerland

6. Francois Hollande is the President of
- A) Holland
  - B) France
  - C) Greece
  - D) Poland
7. Which of the following are the factors responsible for the increasing importance of public administration in modern times?
- A) Emergence of welfare state
  - B) Scientific and technological advancements
  - C) Economic Planning and rapid increase in population
  - D) All of the above
8. Who is usually regarded as the originator of the doctrine of politics- administration dichotomy?
- A) Woodrow Wilson
  - B) LD White
  - C) Luther H. Gulick
  - D) LyndalUrwick
9. Ecological approach as propounded by Riggs emphasizes
- A) the study of socio-economic and political background of administration
  - B) the study of nexus between politics and bureaucracy
  - C) the study of the need to protect the environment
  - D) the study of the influence of economy on the political system
10. Cybernetics is the science of
- A) decision-making
  - B) organizations
  - C) ecology
  - D) communication
11. Planning Commission is
- A) a Constitutional body
  - B) set up through a Parliamentary Act
  - C) created through an executive order
  - D) all of the above

12. A new All-India Service can be created by
- A) a resolution of the Rajya Sabha
  - B) an act of Parliament
  - C) an order of the President
  - D) a resolution of the UPSC
13. Which one of the following Commission is constituted in the year 2013?
- A) National Human Rights Commission
  - B) Second Administrative Reforms Commission
  - C) 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission
  - D) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
14. National Advisory Council is closely associated with
- A) National Front
  - B) United Progressive Alliance
  - C) Left Democratic Front
  - D) National Democratic Alliance
15. The duration of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five year plan
- A) 2007-2012
  - B) 2012-2017
  - C) 2017-2022
  - D) 1952-1957
16. Which one of the following states enacted Food Security Act in recent times?
- A) Chhattisgarh
  - B) Andhra Pradesh
  - C) Uttar Pradesh
  - D) Rajasthan
17. Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by
- A) MG Ranade
  - B) Mahatma Jotiba Phule
  - C) BG Tilak
  - D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
18. Who is the author of *The Argumentative Indian*?
- A) Arundhati Roy
  - B) Ramachandra Guha
  - C) Amartya Sen
  - D) Rajni Kothari

19. What does CTBT stand for?
- A) banning of Testing of Missiles
  - B) banning of Testing of Nuclear Weapons
  - C) banning of Testing of Bio-weapons
  - D) banning of Testing of Weather Weapons
20. G-20 deals with
- A) nuclear threat
  - B) terrorism
  - C) global economic issues
  - D) environment
21. One of the following countries is not an aspirant for permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council
- A) Nigeria
  - B) South Africa
  - C) India
  - D) Brazil
22. The Cold War led to
- A) alliance system
  - B) arms race
  - C) propaganda
  - D) all of the above
23. The Shimla Agreement followed
- A) India-China war 1962
  - B) Indo-Pak war 1965
  - C) India-Pak war 1971
  - D) Kargil War 1999
24. IMF provides loans to
- A) fight terrorism
  - B) improve agriculture
  - C) tide over balance of payment problems
  - D) empower women
25. Chakma refugee issue figures in the ties between:
- A) India-Bhutan
  - B) India-China
  - C) Nepal-Bhutan
  - D) India- Bangladesh
26. Which among the following is a specialized agency of the United Nations?
- A) Amnesty International

- B) Green Peace
  - C) International Atomic Energy Agency
  - D) International Union for Conservation of Nature
27. 'Concert of Europe' is associated with
- A) balance of power
  - B) collective security
  - C) multi-polarism
  - D) non-alignment
28. One of the following was NOT a cause for the outbreak of the Second World War
- A) Great Depression
  - B) Treaty of Versailles
  - C) rise of Hitler
  - D) American interference in Europe
29. Marshall Plan assisted the post Second World War reconstruction of
- A) North Africa
  - B) South America
  - C) Western Europe
  - D) Southeast Asia
30. Feminism emphasizes
- A) class definition of state
  - B) gendered definition of state
  - C) liberal definition of state
  - D) caste definition of state
31. What is the term of a Non-Permanent Member in Security Council of the United Nations?
- A) One Year
  - B) Two Years
  - C) Three Years
  - D) Four Years
32. Who played a significant role in bringing together the Indian National Congress and Muslim League in 1916?
- A) Madan Mohan Malviya
  - B) Bala Gangadhara Tilak
  - C) Maulana Azad
  - D) Lala Lajpat Rai
33. The 'August Offer' of 1940 sought basically to conciliate the Indian National Congress by guaranteeing
- A) The Government's assurance to protect the political rights of minorities

- B) There would be no partition of India  
C) Setting up of a representative Indian body to frame a new Constitution  
D) Separate electorates would not be provided for the Depressed Classes
34. Who is the prominent woman of the 1942 Quit India movement?
- A) Annie Besant  
B) Kamala Nehru  
C) SuchetaKriplani  
D) Sarojini Naidu
35. The Rajya Sabha
- A) is a permanent house  
B) has maximum of 6 years  
C) has maximum of 5 years  
D) has maximum of 7 years
36. A person can be a member of Cabinet without being a Member of Parliament for a period of:
- A) three years  
B) three months  
C) six months  
D) six years
37. Who decide the disputes regarding election of the President of India?
- A) the Supreme Court  
B) the Election Commission  
C) the President  
D) the Lok Sabha
38. Which Committee was set up to deal with the controversy over the cartoons in NCERT text books?
- A) Kothari Committee  
B) S.K. Thorat Committee  
C) Baruah Committee  
D) Sibal Committee
39. Great Himalayan National Park is located in
- A) Jammu & Kashmir  
B) Himachal Pradesh  
C) Uttar Pradesh  
D) Uttaranchal
40. Which is the largest state in North-East in terms of area?
- A) Arunachal Pradesh  
B) Nagaland

- C) Manipur
- D) Mizoram

41. Who is the new Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- A) Syed Nasim Ahmed Zaidi
- B) G. E. Vahanvati
- C) V S Sampath
- D) Justice DalveerBhandari

42. Who authored *Matters of Discretion: An Autobiography*?

- A) L. K. Advani
- B) I. K. Gujral
- C) R. K. Anand
- D) P. V. Narasimha Rao

43. Lending to microfinance Institutions by Banks is considered as finance to

- A) non-priority sector
- B) priority sector
- C) commercial sector
- D) agriculture sector

44. Rousseau argued that the General Will is always right because it represents

- A) the will of all
- B) the will of the powerful
- C) the common interests of all
- D) the will of the wise men

45. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution resolves to secure for all Indian Citizens

- A) Justice
- B) Liberty and Equality
- C) Fraternity
- D) Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

46. According to Aristotle, 'polity' is the rule of

- A) the middle classes
- B) the wealthy
- C) the poor
- D) the virtuous



47. Political theory of social contract is associated with
- A) Plato
  - B) Machiavelli
  - C) Hobbes
  - D) Karl Marx
48. Aristotle is notorious for defending
- A) slavery
  - B) monarchy
  - C) war
  - D) Alexander
49. In Plato's *Republic*, Socrates engages with a dialogue on justice with
- A) Glaucon
  - B) Alcibiades
  - C) Plato
  - D) Agathon
50. The doctrine "Ends justify Means" is usually ascribed to
- A) Thomas Aquinas
  - B) St Augustine
  - C) Niccolo Machiavelli
  - D) John Locke
51. Who argued that "The first man who, having enclosed a piece of land, thought of saying 'this is mine', and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society"?
- A) John Locke
  - B) Montesquieu
  - C) J.J. Rousseau
  - D) David Hume
52. The distinction between *de jure* Sovereign and *de facto* Sovereign is that between
- A) legal Sovereign and actual Sovereign
  - B) Sovereign recognized by the Apex court and Sovereign in exile
  - C) permanent Sovereign and temporary Sovereign
  - D) the office of the Sovereign and the person of the Sovereign
53. One of the following Presidents of India was a Philosopher
- A) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

- B) Giani Zail Singh
- C) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- D) S. Radhakrishnan

54. Sinn Fein is a political party in

- A) Russia
- B) Indonesia
- C) Ireland
- D) Israel

55. Primaries are associated with

- A) UK Prime ministerial elections
- B) Pakistan's Prime ministerial elections
- C) Indian Presidential elections
- D) US Presidential elections

56. Japanese Parliament is called the

- A) Diet
- B) Duma
- C) Reichstag
- D) Congress

57. Which of the following is not a federal state?

- A) South Africa
- B) Brazil
- C) USA
- D) Greece

58. The Chechen conflict arose in

- A) Russia
- B) Greece
- C) Indonesia
- D) Turkey

59. People's Liberation Army exists in which country?

- A) UK
- B) Finland
- C) China
- D) Japan

60. The Teesta treaty has become a bone of contention between India and

- A) Bangladesh
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) Nepal
- D) Pakistan

**Part – B**

**(Comprehension Tests)**

Passage 1

“The distinction between a democratic and plebiscitary system is no idle one. In a plebiscitary system, the views of the majority can more easily swamp minority or unpopular views. Plebiscitism is compatible with authoritarian politics carried out under the guise of, or with the connivance of, majority opinion. That opinion can be registered ritualistically, so there is no need for debate with one’s fellow citizens on substantive questions. True democracy, Abraham Lincoln’s “last, best hope on earth,” is a rather different proposition. It requires, indeed its very lifeblood, is a mode of participation with one’s fellow citizens animated by a sense of responsibility for one’s society. The participation of plebiscitarianism is dramatically at odds with this democratic ideal. Watching television and pushing a button is a privatizing experience: it appeals to us as consumers, consumers of political decision making in this instance, not as public citizens.

On the surface, being asked your opinion and being given a chance to register it instantly may seem democratic—one gets to make one’s opinion known. But the “one” in this formulation is the private person enclosed within herself rather than the public citizen. A compilation of opinions does not make a civic culture; such a culture emerges only from a deliberative process. To see button pressing or making a phone call as a meaningful act of lobbying, meeting, writing letters to the editor, serving on the local school board etc parallels a crude version of so-called “preference theory” in economics. This theory holds that in a free market society, individual consumer choices result in the greatest benefit to society as a whole at the same time as they meet individual needs. The presumption behind this theory is that each and every one of us is a ‘preference maximizer’. Aside from being a simplistic account of human motivation, preference theory lends itself to a blurring of important distinctions. According to preference maximizers, there is no such thing as a social good—there are only aggregates of private goods. Measuring our opinion through electronic townhalls is a variant on this crude notion. Under the banner of more perfect democratic choice, we become complicit in eroding further those elements of deliberation, reason, judgment and shared goodwill that alone make choice and democracy possible. We would turn our representatives into factotums, mouthpieces expressing our electronically generated will. This is a nightmare, not a democratic dream.”

Select the right answer from the following *eight* questions on the basis of the above passage.

61. The passage is warning us about

- A) consumers
- B) majority tyranny

- C) true democracy
- D) minority politics

62. The hallmark of plebiscitary politics is

- A) making phone calls
- B) pushing buttons
- C) write letters to the editor
- D) expressing opinions

63. True democracy requires that citizens think like

- A) public persons
- B) private persons
- C) consumers
- D) entrepreneurs

64. According to this author, electronic townhalls would be

- A) beneficial
- B) simplistic
- C) crude
- D) nightmarish

65. According to this passage, adding up private goods cannot result in a public good

- A) true
- B) false
- C) neither true nor false
- D) partly true and partly false

66. This author appears to have reservations about

- A) free market
- B) welfare programs
- C) economic reforms
- D) social change

67. This author would be sceptical about

- A) online activism
- B) protest marches
- C) candle light vigils
- D) collecting donations

68. 'Civic culture' is forged through

- A) deliberation
- B) lobbying
- C) watching television
- D) bribing

Passage 2

"At the centre of government, where the ultimate decisions are taken and inputs converted into outputs, sit the *decision-makers*. It is here, inside what has been playfully termed the 'black box', that the popular imagination places unimaginable mysteries. It does so, moreover, despite the many memoirs by leading politicians and statesmen, which tend on the whole to show that the business of government is very much like any other managerial job, the main difference being the scope of the decisions taken. As a result it is possible to interpret the way in which decisions are made according to a number of different interpretations or models.

The fact is that people in all countries look to their political leaders for something called leadership. They do this whether or not they have chosen them to do the job, and the surest sign of the legitimacy they attach to their leaders is the ease with which they accept their right to lead, even if they do not agree with what they are doing. Generally, however, they set some distance between themselves and their leaders, indicating that they belong to a distinct political group. Such groups, forming a relatively small part of a society as a whole, are often termed **elites** – a term invented by Italian sociologist Vilfredo Pareto (1965). Traditionally, the ability to lead, and hence the right to membership of a ruling elite, has been attributed to the outstanding qualities of the individual or individuals concerned. Weber, as noted above, regarded this kind of claim to political authority, which he termed 'charismatic' authority, as being the earliest or original form of authority. For him, it was 'routinised' in modern societies, where by developing the idea of 'legal-rational' authority – authority based on formal legal processes – dependence on personalities could be reduced and political stability strengthened."

Select the right choice from the following *eight* questions based on the passage above.

69. The centre of government is a place where

- A) decisions affecting only the leadership are taken
- B) decisions affecting the entire polity are taken
- C) decisions only affecting politics are taken
- D) ultimate rational decisions are taken

70. 'Black box' here stands for

- A) Political party office
- B) Management institution
- C) Municipality Office
- D) Centre of Government

71. In the business of government, the scope of decisions taken is

- A) wider
- B) narrower
- C) out of bounds for managers
- D) like any other managerial job

72. People look to their political leaders for leadership

- A) if they have a political understanding with them
- B) only if they have chosen them
- C) even if they have not chosen them
- D) only if they act emotionally

73. The surest sign of legitimacy attached to the leaders is

- A) the inspiration derived from their outstanding personalities
- B) their leadership is never disputed in any circumstances
- C) acceptance of their leadership even if their decisions are not accepted
- D) agreement over their decisions in all circumstances

74. 'Elites' here mean

- A) individuals in leadership roles
- B) individuals in social groups
- C) individuals in political outfits
- D) individuals in military regiments

75. Charismatic authority was believed to be derived from

- A) outstanding personality traits in individual/individuals
- B) outstanding career of an individual as youth
- C) outstanding qualities of an individual as a social worker
- D) none of the above

76. It was hoped that political stability would be strengthened through

- A) non-formal institutions
- B) charismatic personalities
- C) legal-rational authority
- D) figure of a single leader

**Passage 3**

“There is a good deal of ill-informed enthusiasm about “conditional cash transfers” (CCT) among Indian policy makers, based on a superficial understanding of the Latin American experience. In Mexico, Brazil, and other pioneers of this approach, conditional cash transfers were developed to bring a fringe of poor households into the fold of health and education services, which were not being utilized by these households for various reasons.

Conditional cash transfers are basically an incentive. Surprisingly, it works: if you pay people to do something that benefit them, they do it. It works in the same way as scholarships for disadvantaged children do. But there is no evidence that cash scholarships, that is, conditional cash transfers, work better than conditional kind transfers like school meals or free bicycles for girls who complete class eight.

I am not questioning the potential effectiveness of CCTs in their limited capacity as an incentive. However, a note has to be taken of other features of CCT in Latin America. First, their programmes are aimed at a smaller chunk of the population, usually the rural sector which is excluded from education and health care. This section is easy to identify in Latin America. In India, though, a much larger chunk of the population is in dire need of social support, and the experience with “targeting” of poor households is quite sobering.

Second, CCTs in Latin America are seen as a complement, rather than a substitute, for public provisions of health, education and other basic services. The incentives work because the services are there in the first place. In India, basic services like health are still missing to a large extent, and CCTs are no substitute.

An illusion has developed in some quarters that CCTs can replace public facilities by enabling recipients to buy health and education services from private providers. This is not how conditional cash transfers work in Brazil or Mexico. Third, while CCTs have contributed to health and education, they have had limited applications in the field of food security.

A wholesale replacement of India’s Public Distribution System (PDS) by CCTs cannot be justified from available experience. A nuanced approach is required to the design of social security transfers. CCTs are useful in some circumstances, specially scholarships. In other situations, there is a case for unconditional cash transfers that include pensions for widows and the elderly. Conditional transfers in kind, like midday meals in primary schools, also have a role to play. Finally, there is a place for unconditional transfer in kind—the PDS.

A wholesale transition from the PDS to cash transfers in rural India would be misguided and premature. For the poor, food rations have many advantages over cash transfers. First, they are inflation proof, unlike cash transfers that can be eroded by local price hikes, even if they are indexed to the general price level. Second, food tends to be consumed more wisely and sparingly; cash can easily be “blown up”. Third, food is shared equitably within the family, while cash can be appropriated by its powerful members. Fourth, the PDS network has a much wider reach than the banking system.

In remote areas where the need for income support is the greatest, the banking system is simply not ready for mass transfers in cash. Last but not least, cash transfers are likely to bring in their trail predatory commercial interests and exploitative elements, eager to sell alcohol, branded products, fake insurance policies or other items that would contribute very little to people’s nutrition or well-being.

Of course, cash transfers have advantages too: they have lower transaction costs, more convenient for migrant labour, and might be easier to monitor. Sometime in the future, when the banking system has a wider reach and a more ambitious social security system is developed, with large income transfers that cannot be made in grain (because people can only consume so much of it), a cautious transition to cash transfers may be advisable. But this future is quite distant still, and for the time being, food is the best."

Answer the following Eight questions based on the above passage.

77. Among the following choose a suitable title to the passage

- A) conditional cash transfers do not work
- B) conditional Cash transfers and basic services
- C) conditional Cash transfers -A complement, not a substitute
- D) conditional Cash transfers-Latin America experiences

78. What is the source of enthusiasm among the policy makers in India regarding conditional cash transfers?

- A) South Africa
- B) China
- C) Latin America
- D) South Korea

79. According to author what are the areas, in which the conditional cash transfers may be introduced.

- A) health and education
- B) scholarships
- C) public distribution system, widow pensions and education
- D) scholarships, widow pensions and health

80. In this passage, what is the approach that is required to design the social security transfers in India?

- A) pragmatic approach
- B) nuanced approach
- C) traditional approach
- D) integrated approach

81. What are the advantages of conditional cash transfers?

- i) lower transaction costs,
- ii) more convenient for migrant labour
- iii) easy to monitor
- iv) End the corruption



Select the correct answer

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

82. Conditional Cash Transfers is a-----

- A) bribe to the voter
- B) incentive to the citizen
- C) luxury for the policy makers
- D) credit for the bank

83. Which of the following target groups is coming under the conditional cash transfers for health and educational services in Mexico and Brazil?

- A) middle class
- B) rural People
- C) educated unemployed
- D) poor households

84. What are the advantages of Public Distribution System in India?

- i) inflation proof
- ii) food tends to be consumed more wisely and sparingly
- iii) public distribution system is corruption free
- iv) food is shared equitably within the family

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

Passage 4

Please read the passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

“Students and practitioners of international politics have traditionally concentrated their attention on relationships between states. The state, regarded as an actor with purposes and power, is the basic unit of action; its main agents are the diplomat and soldier. The interplay of governmental policies yields the pattern of behavior that students of international politics attempt to understand and that practitioners attempt to adjust to or control. Since force, violence and threats thereof are at the core of this interplay, the struggle for power, whether as end or necessary means, is the distinguishing mark of politics among nations. Most political scientists and many diplomats seem to accept this view of reality, and a state-centric view of world affairs prevails.

"It is obvious, however, that the interactions of diplomats and soldiers do not take place in a vacuum. They are strongly affected by geography, the nature of domestic politics in the various states and advances in science and technology. Few would question that the development of nuclear weapons has dramatically altered the nature of twentieth-century international politics or deny the importance of internal political structure for relations between states. From the state-centric perspective geography, technology and domestic politics comprise aspects of the 'environment' within which states interact. They provide inputs into the interstate system but for considerations of analytic convenience are considered to be outside the system.

"The environment of interstate politics, however, does not include only these powerful and well-known forces. A good deal of intersocietal intercourse, with significant political importance, takes place without governmental control. For example, among the major Western countries this includes most trade, personal contact and communication. Furthermore, states are by no means the only actors in world politics. Arnold Wolfers noted more than a decade ago that 'the Vatican, the Arabian-American Oil Company, and a host of other nonstate entities are able on occasion to affect the course of international events. When this happens, these entities become actors in the international arena and the competitors of the nation-state. Their ability to operate as international or transnational actors may be traced to the fact that men identify themselves and their interests with corporate bodies other than the nation-state."

Answer the following **eight** questions based on the above passage.

85. Traditional international politics focused on relations between
- geographical regions
  - corporations
  - states
  - international organizations
86. According to the authors, traditional international politics considered one of the following as its central feature
- force
  - cooperation
  - mediation
  - peace
87. The term 'environment' in this passage refers to
- geography
  - technology
  - domestic politics
  - all of the above
88. According to this passage, mens' interests are
- always aligned with the nation-state
  - never aligned with the nation-state
  - aligned with the nation-state as well as business organizations and private bodies
  - never aligned with business organizations and private bodies

89. Which of the following titles would be most suitable for this passage?
- Interstate Relations and Global Politics
  - Transnational Relations and World Politics
  - International Organizations and World Politics
  - Technology and Environment in International Relations
90. The non-state actors the authors identify as important for international politics are
- business organizations and religious bodies
  - international technology regimes
  - United Nations organizations
  - bilateral treaties between states
91. According to the authors, most of the traditional political scientists and diplomats consider one of the following as the primary objective of international politics?
- Protection of environment
  - Promotion of peace
  - Pursuit of private interest
  - Struggle for power
92. The central theme of this passage is
- development and spread of nuclear weapons
  - increasing importance of transnational relations in a state-centric order
  - emphasising the role of religious organisations in global politics
  - declining role of the state vis a vis other actors

Passage 5:

“India has a new science policy. Releasing the “Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013” at the centenary session of the Indian Science Congress in Kolkata last week, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh declared that it was intended to “position India among the top five global scientific powers by the year 2020.” It bears recalling that in 1958 both Houses of Parliament adopted a “Scientific Policy Resolution” which, in elegant prose, underscored the importance of science and technology for a developing nation. The government would, the resolution said, “foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects — pure, applied, and educational.” Subsequent science policies announced by later governments have essentially tweaked the 1958 resolution. Indira Gandhi’s 1983 policy emphasised self-reliance while the 2003 policy announced by Atal Bihari Vajpayee sought to meet the challenges posed by globalisation.

There has been a growing sense of India falling behind in the race to use its scientific capabilities and of China powering ahead. “We produce more science than before, but several more ambitious countries like China and South Korea have outpaced us,” lamented the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in a 2010 report titled “India as a global leader in science.” China’s investment in research and development has been shooting up at 20 per cent annually over the past 10 years. As a result, that country is currently spending about 1.7 per cent of its GDP on R&D and, in absolute terms, is being outspent only by the U.S. India’s R&D spending, on the other hand, has yet to rise above one per cent of its GDP. As in the 2003 policy, the new science policy too wants to boost the country’s research spending to two per cent of GDP with greater private sector R&D investment. With greater R&D inputs, the country’s share of global trade in high technology products is to be

doubled from the current level of around eight per cent. Having a new policy makes sense only if it spurs change; otherwise it is just an exercise in mouthing platitudes. Well-focused government initiatives are needed in a number of areas, rather than just some piecemeal measures, to flesh out the laudable objectives laid out in the science policy. The domestic market must, for instance, be leveraged, such as through appropriate government procurement policies, to allow indigenous technology to flourish and compete internationally. That's something China has done with remarkable success. Will the Indian government be able to match its words with action?"

Answer the following **Eight** questions based on the above passage.

93. Suggest a suitable title to the passage from among the options given below:

- A) science policy of the Government
- B) China's science policy
- C) research and development
- D) India's science policy

94. Identify the main argument of the passage that approximates to the choices given below:

- A) increase investment in research and development
- B) increase the annual rate of growth of the GDP
- C) science policy of India has been a failure
- D) Indian science congress has to play greater role in promoting indigenous technology

95. What percentage of GDP does the author recommend to be spent on fostering the scientific capabilities of the country's?

- A) 1.7 percent
- B) 2 percent
- C) 8 percent
- D) 20 percent

96. The author of the passage mentioned the word 'platitudes', what does it mean?

- A) declaration of an intent
- B) a flat dull statement especially one uttered as if were profound
- C) making fine distinction in meaning
- D) a refined attitude

97. Which of the science policy sought to meet the challenges posed by the globalization

- A) 2013 policy

- B) 1958 policy
  - C) 2003 policy
  - D) 1983 policy
98. The word 'laudable' in the passage means
- A) praise worthy
  - B) blame worthy
  - C) unworthy
  - D) dishonorable
99. What are countries which outpaced India in developing scientific capabilities?
- A) China & USA
  - B) South Korea & USA
  - C) China & South Korea
  - D) China, South Korea & USA
100. R & D in this passage means
- A) rehabilitation & development
  - B) research & development
  - C) research & defence
  - D) resolution & development