Entrance Examination – 2020

M.A. (Political Science)

Time: 2 Hrs. **Marks: 100**

Hall Ticket No.

General Instructions:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket number in the space provided above.

2. This question paper consists of 100 objective type questions carrying 100 marks.

3. There will be negative marking of 0.33 mark for every wrong answer of 1 mark question.

4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following instructions provided there upon.

5. Handover 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 on the question paper itself or in the space provided at the end of the booklet.

1. Which of these states have retained monarchs as heads of state?

    A. Nepal and United Kingdom

    B. Japan and United Kingdom

    C. Bhutan and Zimbabwe

    D. Argentina and Cuba

2. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I: The first-past-the-post electoral system is considered more democratic, since it wastes fewer votes and encourages the expression of a wider range of political interests.

Statement II: The proportionate representation electoral system increases the number of parties able to win seats in a legislature and allows parties concerned with narrow or minority interests to gain representation.

    A. I and II are false

    B. I and II are true

    C. I is true but II is false

    D. I is false but II is true

3. Which of these are salient features of a parliamentary government?

I. There is a dual executive, i.e., there is a split between the head of government and the head of state.

II. The cabinet is a collective decision-making body.

III. The cabinet is not responsible to the Parliament but to the President.

IV. The parliamentary majority can force the cabinet to resign.

    A. I, II, III and IV

    B. II and III

    C. I and III

    D. I, II and IV

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4. Arrange the following philosophers in a chronological order from the earliest to the latest. Choose the correct option.

        A. Aristotle, Aquinas, Augustine, Machiavelli

        B. Aristotle, Augustine, Aquinas, Machiavelli

        C. Aristotle, Aquinas, Machiavelli, Augustine

        D. Machiavelli, Aquinas, Augustine, Aristotle

5. What does the following statement by Hobbes in *Leviathan* mean? "In the state of nature, there is a war of every man against every man".

        A. That there is constant bloodshed in the state of nature.

        B. That there is unity among men.

        C. That no man wants peace.

        D. That there is known readiness on the part of every one to resort to war.

6. According to Aristotle, the rule by a few virtuous people is

        A. Monarchy

        B. Aristocracy

        C. Oligarchy

        D. Democracy

7. What does the General Will represent according to Rousseau?

        A. The will of all

        B. The will of wise men

        C. Common interest of all

        D. The will of the powerful

8. In which of the following texts does the lion and fox metaphor occur?

        A. The Prince

        B. Politics

        C. The Republic

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D. Utopia

9. Who started the *bhoodan* movement?

    A. M.K. Gandhi

    B. Vinoba Bhave

    C. B. R. Ambedkar

    D. Periyar Ramasamy

10. Which phrase was popularised by C. Rajagopalachari?

    A. Socialistic Pattern of Society

    B. Unity in Diversity

    C. Total Revolution

    D. Licence Permit Raj

11. Match the concepts with the thinkers in the following:

Concepts	Thinkers
I. Alienation	1. Hegel
II. World Spirit	2. Locke
III. Tacit Consent	3. Plato
IV. Form of the Good	4. Marx

    A. I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3

    B. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

    C. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3

    D. I-1, II-2, III-4, IV-3

12. *Bahishkrit Bharat* was launched by

    A. B. R. Ambedkar

    B. R. M. Lohia

    C. Jotiba Phule

    D. Subramania Bharati

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13.Identify the name of the book in whose Preface Marx explains his materialist conception of history:

    A. The German Ideology

    B. Capital Vol. I

    C. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy

    D. Dialectics of Nature

14. Servants of India Society was founded by

    A. Dadabhai Naoroji

    B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

    C. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

    D. Nowrosji Wadia

15. When citizens delegate their decision-making powers to their representatives, it means:

    A. That they can take back their powers under certain conditions

    B. That they have permanently lost their powers

    C. That they share their powers with their representatives

    D. That their power to delegate is also lost

16. According to John Locke, absolute monarchy is inconsistent with civil society because

I. There will be no protection from the violence by the ruler

II. It will be against the purpose for which civil society is formed

III. Absolute monarchy is always inefficient in its functioning

IV. Civil Society is supposed to remedy the defect arising out of a man being a judge in his own case

    A. I, II, III

    B. II, III, IV

    C. I, III, IV

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D. I, II, IV

17. Match the following:

I. Anarchy   1. Rule by Two Independent Authorities

II. Diarchy   2. Government by a State sponsored Religion

III. Democracy   3. No rule by the State or State-like authority

IV. Theocracy   4. Rule by the People

A. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2

B. I-2, II-1, III-3, IV-4

C. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

D. I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1

18. Who is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

A. Ram Vilas Paswan

B. Mayawati

C. Babu Jagjivan Ram

D. Kanshi Ram

19. Who is the author of the *Indian War of Independence of 1857*?

A. M. S. Golwalkar

B. Madame Cama

C. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

D. Shyamji Krishna Varma

20. Which of the following words had been inserted in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by way of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976?

1. Sovereign

2. Socialist

3. Secular

4. Democratic

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5. Unity

6. Integrity

    A. 2, 3 and 4

    B. 2, 3 and 6

    C. 2, 3 and 5

    D. 3, 4 and 6

21. Match List I (names of national legislatures) with List II (countries) and choose correct answer:

List I	List II
I. Congress	1. Japan
II. Duma	2. Russia
III. Knesset	3. USA
IV. Diet	4. Israel

    A. I-3, II-2, III-4, IV-1

    B. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2

    C. I-4, II-2, III-3, IV-1

    D. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

22. According to the Indian Constitution, the Union Parliament and the State legislatures can both make laws on matters included in the Concurrent List. What happens if a conflict arises between the law enacted by the Parliament and a law enacted by a State legislature on the same matter?

    A. State law prevails

    B. Union law prevails

    C. Both laws become void

    D. Supreme Court decides which one will prevail

23. For citizens of India, Freedom of Religion is a

    A. Directive Principle of State Policy

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B. Legal Right

C. Cultural Legacy

D. Fundamental Right

24. Who appoints the Finance Commission of India?

A. President

B. Finance Minister

C. Finance Secretary of India

D. Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India

25. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to amend the Constitution?

A. 107

B. 248

C. 254

D. 368

26. Match the document with the issuing organisation:

Name of the Document	Name of the Issuing Organisation
I. MGNREGA Job Card	1. Election Commission of India
II. Aadhar Card	2.Income Tax Department
III. PAN Card	3. Gram Panchayat
IV. Voter identification Card	4. UIDAI

A. I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4

B. I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1

C. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

D. I-2, II-4, III-1, IV-3

27. What does IPCC stand for?

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A. International Prevention of Climate Change

B. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

C. Integrated Plan on Climate Challenge

D. International Partnership on Climate Control

28. Which among the following are explicitly included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

I. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

II. Slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

III. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

IV. Everyone has a right to compensation against violence.

A. I, II, III

B. I, IV, III

C. II, III, IV

D. I, II, IV

29. Which among the following happened before the Second World War?

A. Creation of the UN

B. Fall of the Berlin Wall

C. Scramble for Africa

D. Creation of the Bretton Woods Institutions

30. Which among the following is a country that had no colonies in Asia and Africa?

A. France

B. Portugal

C. Netherlands

D. Switzerland

31. Which of the following countries did not witness protests during the 'Arab Spring'?

A. Saudi Arabia

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B. Libya

C. Egypt

D. Tunisia

32. Arrange the following treaties/treaty bodies in chronological order in which they were signed/established:

I. United Nations

II. League of Nations

III. Warsaw Pact

IV. NATO

        A. II, IV, III, I

        B. III, I, IV, II

        C. II, I, IV, III

        D. I, III, IV, II

33. Match correctly the following titles of books with the names of authors:

I. Twenty Years' Crisis	1. Fred Halliday
II. Politics Among Nations	2. E.H. Carr
III. Rethinking International Relations	3. Hans Morgenthau
IV. Imagined Communities	4. Benedict Anderson

        A. I-3, II-2, III-4, IV-1

        B. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

        C. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3

        D. I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4

34. A common political response to foreign economic competition is

        A. Doubling down on trickle-down

        B. Protectionism

        C. Voluntarism

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D. Invasion

35. Panchsheel is a bilateral treaty between

    A. India and Pakistan

    B. India and Nepal

    C. India and China

    D. India and Bhutan

36. Identify the sequence of the following Cold War events:

I. Bay of Pigs Invasion

II. Korean Crisis

III. Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan

IV. Glasnost and Perestroika

V. Oil Embargo

        A. II, I, V, III, IV

        B. I, II, III, V, IV

        C. V, II, III, I, IV

        D. V, I, II, IV, III

37. Which among the following statements are true?

I. UN Security Council has 15 members.
II. UN Security Council has 10 Non-permanent members.
III. UN Security Council is always headed by a permanent member.
IV. UN Security Council Non-permanent members change once every 3 years.
V. UN Security Council meets twice in a year.

        A. II and III

        B. I and III

        C. IV and V

        D. I and II

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38. 'Gujral Doctrine' in India's foreign policy was directed at

    A. South East Asia

    B. South Asia

    C. China

    D. West Asia

39. Arrange the following organisations by their year of establishment in chronological order:

I. SAARC

II. EU

III. NAFTA

IV. ASEAN

    A. I, III, II, IV

    B. IV, III, I, II

    C. IV, I, II, III

    D. I, II, III, IV

40. Which of the following organizations was established with 'Collective Security' as its core principle?

    A. Non-Aligned Movement

    B. United Nations

    C. Commonwealth of Nations

    D. ASEAN

41. Arrange the following revolutions in a chronological order:

I. Cuban Revolution

II. French Revolution

III. Iranian Revolution

IV. Bolshevik Revolution

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A. I, II, IV, III

B. II, III, IV, I

C. II, IV, I, III

D. III, I, II, IV

42. Match the following List x (Countries) with List y (Foreign Policies) and choose the correct option:

List x   List y

I.   USA   1.One Belt One Road

II.   China   2. Three Non-Nuclear Principles

III. India   3. Pivot to Asia

IV.   Japan   4. Look East policy

A. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2

B. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3

C. I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2

D. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4

43. Match correctly the items in List x (sports diplomacy) with List y (countries) and choose the correct option:

List x   List y

I.   Cricket diplomacy   1. China and USA

II.   Ping-pong diplomacy   2. India and Pakistan

III. Wrestling diplomacy   3. Canada and USSR

IV.   Ice-hockey diplomacy   4. Iran and USA

A. I-1, II-2, III-4, IV-3

B. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3

C. I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3

D. I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4

44. According to Marxism each historical epoch has its own

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A. Unique Institutions

B. Behavioural mode

C. Cultural Practices

D. Mode of Production

45. David Easton's analysis looked at politics in terms of its relationship with

A. International organisations

B. Wider society

C. Economic activity

D. Formal institutions

46. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. All countries follow the proportional representation system.

II. Interest groups contest elections.

III. Political parties articulate the interests of the voters.

IV. In presidential systems, the executive is directly elected.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. I and III

47. The term 'development of underdevelopment' is associated with

A. Green Political Thought

B. Social Theorists

C. Dependency Theorists

D. Cultural Theorists

48. Match the items in the lists below correctly:

List x   List y

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I. South Africa	1. John F. Kennedy
II. Germany	2. Sinn Fein
III. Ireland	3. Angela Merkel
IV. USA	4. African National Congress

      A. I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1

      B. I-1, II-3, III-4, IV-2

      C. I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4

      D. I-4, II-1, III-3, IV-2

49. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Australia has a system of compulsory voting.

II. Chechnya is part of China.

III. Provinces in Switzerland are called Cantons.

IV. Catalonian separatism is associated with Portugal.

      A. I and II

      B. I and III

      C. I and IV

      D. II and IV

50. Who among the following prefer the concept 'political system' instead of the 'state'?

      A. Behaviouralists

      B. Institutionalists

      C. Constitutionalists

      D. Marxists

51. The Supreme Court in India has

      A. Only Appellate jurisdiction

      B. Only Appellate and Advisory jurisdiction

      C. Only Original Jurisdiction

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D. Appellate, Advisory and Original Jurisdiction

52. Writs are issued by

    A. High Court only

    B. Supreme Court only

    C. High Court and Supreme Court

    D. Any Court

53. Which of the following is true about 'Chipko movement' in India?

    A. It was a movement primarily centred around the protection of trees and the environment.

    B. It was a movement primarily centred around the problem of air pollution.

    C. It was a movement centred around the issues of gender and caste.

    D. It was a social movement for the eradication of dowry and domestic violence.

54. Which of the following is often referred to as 'Instrument of Instructions' which need not always have the force of law?

    A. Fundamental Duties

    B. Directive Principles of State Policy

    C. Preamble

    D. Fundamental Rights

55. With which of the following is the Srikrishna Committee Report, 2010 associated?

    A. Corruption in high places

    B. Colgate Scam

    C. 2G-Spectrum Scam

    D. Situation in Andhra Pradesh

56. "_____ is a combining committee, a hyphen which joins, a buckle which fastens, the legislative part of the state to the executive part of the state. In its origin it belongs to the

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one, in its functions it belongs to the other". Fill in the blank with the appropriate option given below:

    A. Parliament

    B. Political Party

    C. Cabinet

    D. Bureaucracy

57. "A _____ requires that those who oppose the government also indicate who should replace the government if the incumbent loses". Fill in the blank with the appropriate option given below.

    A. Constructive Vote of Confidence

    B. Vote of no-confidence

    C. Referendum

    D. Vote of Confidence

58. Which of the following countries is often referred to as the "melting pot of cultures"?

    A. Germany

    B. United States

    C. Afghanistan

    D. Brazil

59. Which of the following sets of countries are not members of the European Union?

    A. Norway and Switzerland

    B. Sweden and Denmark

    C. Poland and Latvia

    D. Greece and Finland

60. A democracy in which the government does not depend on a legislative majority to exist is called

A. Parliamentary Democracy

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B. Presidential Democracy

C. Mixed Democracy

D. Hybrid Democracy

61. Time and motion study in the functioning of an organisation is a part of

    A. Scientific Management Theory

    B. Ecological Approach

    C. Human Relations Approach

    D. New Public Management Theory

62. Match the institutions with their location:

Institutions	Locations:
I. Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration	1. Mumbai
	2. Mussoorie
II. Indian Institute of Public Administration	3. New Delhi
III. Administrative Staff College of India	4. Hyderabad
IV. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	

    A. I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

    B. I-1, II-3, III-2, IV-4

    C. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1

    D. I-3, II-2, III-1, IV-4

63. Who has been closely associated with the concept of Hierarchy of Needs?

A. Elton Mayo

B. Herbert Simon

C. Elinor Ostrom

D. Abraham Maslow

64. The NITI Aayog has been constituted through

    A. A Cabinet decision

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B. A Constitutional Amendment

C. An Act of Parliament

D. An Ordinance

65. "Public administration is a detailed and systematic execution of law. Every particular application of law is an act of administration". To whom among the following is this quotation attributable?

    A. Luther Gulick

    B. J. S. Hodgson

    C. Woodrow Wilson

    D. Percy McQueen

66. Hawthorne Experiments of Elton Mayo are considered as the bedrock of

    A. Communications Theory

    B. Human Relations Theory

    C. Scientific Management Theory

    D. Institutionalism

67. In a verdict in 2018, the Supreme Court of India permitted the entry of women of all ages into the Sabarimala Temple. Which of the following sets of fundamental rights were in conflict in the case leading to that verdict?

    A. Right to religion and right to conversion

    B. Right to equality and right to religion

    C. Right to constitutional remedies and freedom of speech

    D. Right to equality and freedom of speech

68. The concept of bounded rationality is proposed by

    A. L. D. White

    B. Chester Barnard

    C. Herbert Simon

    D. Charles Taylor

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69. The term used to refer to the number of subordinates under a supervisor is

    A. Span of supervision

    B. Span of command

    C. Span of decision-making

    D. Span of Control

70. The New Public Management approach took root in

    A. UK

    B. India

    C. China

    D. Russia

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow each of the passages:

Passage 1:

Global International Relations (GIR) scholarship is founded on a comparative historiography of international systems and orders. This calls, first and foremost, for discarding the Westphalian mindset when it comes to analyzing the past, present, and future of IR and world order. The tendency among Western IR theorists to regard centralization (hierarchy and empire, for example, the Chinese empire after the Warring States period) as aberrations, while decentralization (the Westphalia model) is seen as the norm of international system is misleading. Because of the hegemonic position of the Westphalian model, IR scholars have long ignored other types of international systems and orders with a fundamentally different dynamics of power and ideas (Buzan and Little 1994, 2010). Historical patterns of interstate relations in the non-Western world should be viewed as sources of IR theorizing, especially if they can be conceptualized in a manner that would extend their analytical utility and normative purpose beyond a particular region. For a long while, IR scholars have looked to the Mediterranean region as an inspiration and source for theory development. Examples include balance of power theory—Thucydides's account of the Peloponnesian War, the Rome-Carthage rivalry, etc.—the republican security theory originating with the Roman republic (Deudney 2008), and constructivist contributions on constitutive norms and culture of IR (Reus-Smit 2001; Lebow 2008).

By contrast, IR scholars pay no attention to classical interactions in the Indian Ocean region. Yet comparing the classical Mediterranean region and classical Indian Ocean challenges us to rethink the concept and practice of power, legitimacy, and international orders, all of which are central concepts in IR. The two regions displayed very different approaches to provision of collective goods by the leading power. The Roman Empire promoted trade by conquering all littoral states and directly controlling the trade routes, with Rome itself as the major if not the

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only beneficiary. By contrast, the Indian Ocean trade, until the advent of the European imperial powers in the sixteenth century A.D., remained open. Trade flourished without the direct intervention of a hegemonic power. Hence, the Indian Ocean system suggests a less coercive role of material power in the making of international systems and orders.

Second, the two regions displayed different patterns and modalities when it came to the flow of ideas. While there are some similarities between the spread of Greek ideas and culture in the Mediterranean ("Hellenization") and that of Indian ideas and culture in Southeast Asia ("Indianization") during the classical period, the latter involved less confrontation and was more the product of the voluntary initiative of the local rulers. The two cases thus offer two different images of hegemony and legitimacy in the making of international systems. The Indian Ocean suggests how local agency and localization of ideas and institutions (including religious, cultural, and political) shape international systems and orders. We can thus challenge the Western stereotype contrasting the open, decentralized, "free," dynamic, and enlightened West on the one hand, and the closed, static, and absolutist Orient (Acharya 2013).

[Source: Acharya, Amitav (2014): Global International Relations (IR) and Regional Worlds, *International Studies Quarterly*, 58(4), pp.647-59.]

71.According to the author, existing international relations scholarship is founded on

    A. Historical experience of inter-state relations in the Western world
    B. Comparative historiography of international systems
    C. Culture and traditions of non-Western world
    D. Viewing non-Western systems as archaic and backward

72. Global International Relations (GIR) scholarship best seeks to

    A. Endorse the status quo of existing Westphalian theories of IR
    B. Use inter-state relations of the non-Western world as sources of IR theory
    C. Ignore non-Western international systems and orders
    D. Establish Asia-led world order

73.Consider the following statements:
In the Indian Ocean region provision of collective goods by the leading power was based on

I.   Direct intervention by the hegemonic power
II.   Closed trade routes
III.   Non-coercive role of material power
IV.   Indian Ocean region having a weak power

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

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74. Power and legitimacy in the Roman Empire were ensured through

    A. Supremacy in trade via conquests
    B. Tributary system
    C. Indirect intervention and control
    D. Supremacy and control via diplomacy

75. Spread of Indian culture in Southeast Asia was

    A. Voluntary self-initiative by local rulers
    B. Confrontational
    C. Hegemonic
    D. Establishing supremacy through conquests

76. Consider the following statements:

I. GIR stresses on localisation of ideas and institutions
II. GIR also includes band-wagoning of smaller countries
III. GIR views the Western world as decentralised, free and dynamic
IV. GIR views the Non-Western world as not closed and static

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Passage 2:

Titus Livius, as well as other historians, affirm that nothing is more uncertain and inconstant than the multitude; for it appears from what he relates of the actions of men, that in many instances the multitude, after having condemned a man to death, bitterly lamented it, and most earnestly wished him back. This was the case with the Roman people and Manlius Capitolinus…. "No sooner had they found out that they had nothing to fear from him, than they began to regret and to wish him back." And elsewhere…he says: "It is the nature of the multitude either humbly to serve or insolently to dominate."

I know not whether, in undertaking a cause against the accusations of all writers, I do not assume a task so hard and so beset with difficulties as to oblige me to abandon it with shame, or to go with it at the risk of being weighed down by it. […]

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I say, then, that individual men, and especially princes, may be charged with the same defects of which writers accuse the people: for whoever is not controlled by laws will commit the same errors as an unbridled multitude. This may easily be verified, for there have been and still are plenty of princes, and a few good and wise ones, such, I mean, as needed not the curb that controlled them. [...] They [the kings] should be compared with people equally controlled by law as those kings were, and then we shall find in that multitude the same good qualities as in those kings, and we shall see that such a people neither obey with servility nor command with insolence. Such were the people of Rome, who, so long as that republic remained uncorrupted, neither obeyed basely nor ruled insolently, but rather held its rank honorably, supporting the laws and their magistrates. And when the unrighteous ambition of some noble made it necessary for them to rise up in self-defence, they did so, as in the case of Manlius, the Decemvirs, and others who attempted to oppress them; and so when the public good required them to obey the Dictators and Consuls, they promptly yielded obedience. And if the Roman people regretted Manlius Capitolinus after his death, it is not to be wondered at; for they regretted his virtues, which had been such that the remembrance of them filled every one with pity, and would have had the same effect upon any prince; for all writers agree that virtue is to be admired and praised, even in one's enemies. And if intense desire could have restored Manlius to life, the Roman people would nevertheless have pronounced the same judgement against him as they did the first time.... We have seen princes that were esteemed wise, who have caused persons to be put to death and afterwards regretted it deeply.

But what our historian says of the character of the multitude does not apply to a people regulated by laws, as the Romans were, but to an unbridled multitude, such as the Syracusans who committed all the excesses to which infuriated and unbridled men abandon themselves, as did Alexander the Great and Herod....

Therefore the character of the people is not to be blamed any more than that of the princes for both alike are liable to err when they are without any control. [....] Contrary to the general opinion, then, which maintains that the people when they govern, are inconsistent, unstable, and ungrateful, I conclude and affirm that these defects are not more natural to the people than they are to princes.

[Niccolò Machiavelli, The Discourses]

77. Which of the following words are used here for describing the multitude?

I. "unpredictable"

II. "reckless"

III. "arrogant"

IV. "uncertain"

V. "unrighteous"

VI. "unstable"

VII. "inconsistent"

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A. I, III, IV

B. IV, VI, VII

C. III, IV, V, VI

D. II, III, V, VI

78. What is the cause that the author is undertaking here?

A. Defending the "multitude" against the accusations by several writers

B. Defending the princes against the accusations by the people

C. Criticising the Princes for their defects

D. Making a comparative assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the princes and the people

79. Which of the following statements correctly express the author's opinion about the people?

I. That they always behave according to their rank

II. That they are humble but not servile

III. That they are not necessarily worse than the princes

IV. That when the rulers are not corrupt and oppressive, the people obey laws

A. I, II

B. II, III, IV

C. I, III, IV

D. III, IV

80. What is the author's opinion about the people obeying the Dictator?

A. That the people obeyed the Dictator for the sake of the public good

B. That the people obeyed the Dictator because he was able to convince them that it is in public interest

C. That the people obeyed the Dictator because they were required to obey him

D. That the people obeyed the Dictator because the circumstances had changed

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81. What does the author mean by "they regretted his virtues" in the following sentence? "And if the Roman people regretted Manlius Capitolinus after his death, it is not to be wondered at; for they regretted his virtues...."

    A. The Roman people were envious of his virtues

    B. The Roman people regretted not recognising his virtues

    C. The Roman people regretted that a man with virtues had to be sentenced to death

    D. The Roman people regretted that he was regarded as a virtuous person when he was actually not one

82. Name the historian referred to in the following sentence: "But what our historian says of the character of the multitude does not apply to a people regulated by laws, as the Romans were, but to an unbridled multitude...."

    A. Manlius Capitolinus

    B. Alexander the Great

    C. Herod the Great

    D. Titus Livius

Passage 3:

[In post-1947 India] Citizenship was defined by civic and universalist rather than ethnic criteria, which guaranteed a principle of inclusion in India's democracy. Although it was the operations of democratic politics that in later decades were to challenge a single conception of India, democracy was also instrumental in sustaining that conception—through its ability to include new political entrants within a common, Indian frame. Democracy was intended to recognize the claims of Indians as individuals. In practice, it was led also to recognize the claims of groups, and this certainly scattered seeds of future tension. But the claims of Indians as members of particular communities did require some sort of recognition and accommodation.

Language and religion, those elementary markers that are generally used to ease any awkwardness of fit between individual and nation, were not given this assignment in India: neither was adopted as effortless badge of Indianness. The issue of whether or not India should embrace a single national language provoked some of the longest, certainly the most bitter debates in the Constituent Assembly during 1948-49: at times they threatened to split it irrevocably. In the pre-Independence period, in defiance of the mixed administrative units of colonial rule, Gandhi had reorganized Congress into linguistic units, and encouraged the use

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of provincial languages within them. This initiative made political discussions locally comprehensible and so helped to turn Congress into a mass movement. English continued as the language of the national leadership, but everyone agreed that this was a temporary expedient which in the future would be superseded by a common Indian language. The most likely candidate was Hindustani, a mongrel of two already hybrid languages, Hindi and Urdu—which could be written in either Urdu or Devnagari scripts. Even this, however, was spoken only by a little over two-fifths of the population, all concentrated in northern India. English therefore remained the only tongue that linked the elites in the north with those in the south.

After Partition, the Hindi-speakers—the largest single language group in the country—began to press for the adoption of Hindi as the national language. Their spokesmen in the Assembly, claiming to represent a majority, demanded a purge of Urdu words and English technical terms from the Hindi language (including, with ironically misplaced zeal, what they thought of as 'Arabic' numerals, which are in fact derived from Sanskrit), and the introduction of a standardized, purified and sanskritized Hindi as the national language. People were symbolically and vehemently divided over the issue of what language would be used for the Constitution: chaste English or purified Hindi? Hindi lobbyists produced their own version, brimming with baffling sanskritized neologisms: its advocates optimistically cited the Irish adventure with a Gaelic Constitution. Nehru, however, had to remind them that de Valera had confessed to him that the Irish were finding the Gaelic edition 'hard going' and were veering round to English. The constitutional ambitions were rendered in legal English, equally hard going and still well outside the linguistic universe of most Indians.

[Source: Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, 2004:173-74]

83. What, according to the spokesmen of Hindi in the Constituent Assembly, was the strongest justification for adopting Hindi as the national language?

    A. It represented a standardized, purified and sanskritized language
    B. It was a strong contender to purge Urdu
    C. After Partition it was a language spoken by the majority
    D. It was a natural choice of the national leaders

84. Which of the following is true about citizenship in India?

    A. Democracy is central to defining and recognizing claims to citizenship
    B. Citizenship is defined by ethnic criteria
    C. Citizenship is not defined by civic and universalist criteria
    D. Citizenship privileges uniform ethnicity and culture in India

85. What is the intimate connection between citizenship and democratic politics in India?

    A. Democratic politics is not amenable to recognizing claims of groups for citizenship

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B. Democratic politics sustains a particular form of ethnic conception of Indian citizenship

C. Democratic politics renders citizenship regime inclusionary

D. Democratic politics solves all future tensions around citizenship

86. What was the effect of Nehru's intervention on Hindu lobbyists' attempt to impose Hindi by invoking the Irish experience?

A. Just as the Irish found difficult to impose Gaelic and had to turn to English, the Hindi lobbyists had to accept English alongside Hindi

B. The Hindi lobbyists succeeded in invoking baffling sanskritized Hindi neologisms

C. The Hindi lobbyists completely sidelined Nehru on the language question

D. The Hindi lobbyists finally accommodated Hindustani as the national language

87. Which of the following was the consequence of linguistic reorganization of the Congress?

A. Linguistic reorganization went against mixed administrative units of colonial rule

B. It enabled the Congress to become a mass movement

C. It enabled English to continue as a language of the national leadership

D. It strengthened the case of Hindustani as a possible national language

88. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title of this passage?

A. Nehru and the language issue

B. Hindi, Hindustani and Citizenship

C. Citizenship and the national language question in India

D. Citizenship and national identity in India

Passage 4:

Inequalities. The evidence is everywhere. So is the concern. People across the world, of all political persuasions, increasingly believe that income inequality in their country should be reduced. Inequalities in human development are more profound. Consider two children born in 2000, one in a very high human development country, the other in a low human development country. Today the first has a more than 50-50 chance of being enrolled in higher education: More than half of 20-year-olds in very high human development countries are in higher education. In contrast, the second is much less likely to be alive. Some 17 percent of children born in low human development countries in 2000 will have died before age 20, compared with just 1 percent of children born in very high human development countries. The second child is

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also unlikely to be in higher education: In low human development countries only 3 percent are. Circumstances almost entirely beyond their control have already set them on different and unequal—and likely irreversible—paths. The inequalities are likewise high within countries— both developing and developed. In some developed countries the gaps in life expectancy at age 40 between the top 1 percent of the income distribution and the bottom 1 percent have been estimated to be as high as 15 years for men and 10 years for women. Inequalities do not always reflect an unfair world. Some are probably inevitable, such as the inequalities from diffusing a new technology. But when these unequal paths have little to do with rewarding effort, talent or entrepreneurial risk-taking, they may offend people's sense of fairness and can be an affront to human dignity. Such inequalities in human development hurt societies, weakening social cohesion and people's trust in government, institutions and each other. Most hurt economies, wastefully preventing people from reaching their full potential at work and in life. They often make it harder for political decisions to reflect the aspirations of the whole of society and to protect the planet, as the few pulling ahead flex their power to shape decisions primarily in their interests today. In the extreme, people can take to the streets. These inequalities in human development are a roadblock to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They are not just about disparities in income and wealth. They cannot be accounted for simply by using summary measures of inequality that focus on a single dimension. And they will shape the prospects of people that may live to see the 22nd century. Exploring inequalities in human development thus has to go beyond income, beyond averages and beyond today.

[Source: *Human Development Report*, UNDP, 2019:1.]

89.In which aspect inequalities are profound in developed and developing countries?

      A. Human Development

      B. Social Development

      C. Economic Development

      D. Regional Development

90.Who would be having at least a 50-50 chance to pursue higher education?

      A. Children born in developing countries

      B. Children born in developed and developing countries

      C. Children born in developed countries

      D. Children born in India

91. More than half of 20- year-olds in very high human development countries are in

      A. Begging

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B. Poverty

C. Ill-health

D. Higher Education

92. How many children in the low human development countries are likely to die before attaining the age of 20 years?

    A. 17%

    B. 1%

    C. 20%

    D. 50%

93. What is the percentage of children going to higher education in low human development country?

    A. 50%

    B. 20%

    C. 3%

    D. 17%

94. Inequalities in human development are a roadblock to achieving

    A. Sustainable Development Goals

    B. Millennium Development Goals

    C. Directive Principles of State Policy

    D. 22nd Century Goals

Passage 5:

According to conventional security theories, as well as most human security scholars, the first actor and foremost responsible actor for providing human security is the state, i.e. the complex of institutions that govern a people within a definite territory. This logically follows from the way the world is socially organised – in states – and rests on the assumption that states are

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responsible for the security of their people, which is actually one of the key reasons for the very emergence of states as such.

Another example of this type of actor are external states or multilateral coalitions of states that intervene to prevent massive violations of human rights, which occur because of either the lawlessness caused by weak state institutions or the oppressiveness of an authoritarian regime. The strategy of such interventions is that the traditional state's structures which should provide security are assisted – in the case of an operation labelled as 'R2P' – or bypassed without consent – in the case of a humanitarian intervention – in order to directly help the people in need. The reason for such courses of action is the fact that the state's security apparatus is not doing what it is supposed to do, i.e. actually providing security. In failed states this is characterised by a lack of control, because of which lawlessness and crime can prevail, while in oppressive states, the very security apparatus is used to control and oppress the population or specific groups of people.

In time of conflict, when human security from above can (apparently) no longer be relied upon, human security from below prevails; self-protection and horizontally organised forms of security emerge, as sub-state structures, like families (clans), political factions and militias (partly) take over the traditional role of the state as security provider, sometimes by establishing a localised monopoly on the use of force, a security zone. The longer these sub-state structures exist, the more difficult it becomes to neglect them, especially when they enjoy considerable popular support. Critical Security Studies specifically take these sub- or non-state actors into account.

While bypassing the state's official (human) security structures, external interventions often also bypass these sub-state actors. Despite the supposed prevalence of individuals over the state, human security from below initiatives, which are partly forms of transitional security but may well transform into entities in their own right in the political landscape of the state where the conflict is taking place, are often neglected. In fact, in most cases such initiatives are viewed as major obstacles (spoilers) on the road to restoring central power. But while violent conflict does not only leave physical scars, the social and security fabric also suffers severely, something that too often remains understated. The reconfiguration of the security fabric, which is a logical consequence of violent conflict, is interpreted as an unwanted temporary phase, in which local actors are undesired competitors, instead of a (temporary) countermeasure to the grave insecurity that characterises war, which many people who are confronted with the daily violence prefer over the absence of any order at all.

[Source: Mient Jan Faber and Martijn Dekker, "Violent Conflict and the Individual Security Dilemma", in Mary Martin and Taylor Owen (eds.) *Routledge Handbook of Human Security*, 2014:125-138]

95. Which of the following is the most important actor responsible for providing security, according to the authors?

      A. Political Parties

      B. State

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C. Citizens

D. Clans

96. The authors refer to the state as "the complex of institutions that govern a people within a definite territory". Which other aspect essential to defining the state is missing here?

    A. Armed Forces

    B. Governance

    C. Judiciary

    D. Sovereignty

97. Arrange the following in increasing order of their institutional scope:

I. Multinational Organisations

II. State

III. Families

IV. Militias

    A. II, I, III, IV

    B. IV, III, II, I

    C. III, IV, II, I

    D. I, II, IV, III

98. Consider the following statements and identify which are true:

I. The world is socially organised in states.

II. Humanitarian interventions are necessitated when states are performing their role as security providers.

III. Crime is rampant in failed states.

IV. External interventions bypass the state but never the sub-state actors.

    A. I and III

    B. II and IV

    C. I and IV

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D. II and III

99. Which of the following are understated consequences of violent conflict?

I. Damage to the social fabric

II. Damage to the security fabric

III. Physical scars of the conflict

IV. Restoration of central power

        A. II and III

        B. I and II

        C. III and IV

        D. I and IV

100. Match the Following:

I. Unit of Social organisation in the World	1. Failed State
II. Key Reason for emergence of State	2. Providing Security to People
III. Lawlessness and Crime	3. State
IV. Oppression of specific groups of People	4. Authoritarian State

        A. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2

        B. I-2, II-4, III-1, IV-3

        C. I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1

        D. I-3, II-2, III-1, IV-4

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Key to Question paper

Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key
1	B	26	B	51	D	76	C
2	D	27	B	52	C	77	B
3	D	28	A	53	A	78	A
4	B	29	C	54	B	79	D
5	D	30	D	55	D	80	A
6	B	31	A	56	C	81	C
7	C	32	C	**DROPPED** ✳		82	D
8	A	33	D	58	B	83	C
9	B	34	B	59	A	84	A
10	D	35	C	60	B	85	C
11	C	36	A	61	A	86	A
12	A	37	D	62	C	87	B
13	C	38	B	63	D	88	C
14	B	39	C	64	A	89	A
15	A	40	B	65	C	90	C
16	D	41	C	66	B	91	D
17	A	42	A	67	B	92	A
18	D	43	C	68	C	93	C
19	C	44	D	69	D	94	A
20	B	45	B	70	A	95	B
21	A	46	C	71	A	96	D
22	B	47	C	72	B	97	C
23	D	48	A	73	D	98	A
24	A	49	B	74	A	99	B
25	D	50	A	75	A	100	D

✳ Benefit to all

1 October 2020

Head
Department of Political Science