

**Entrance Examination – 2020**  
**M.Phil. (Political Science)**

**X-53**

**Time: 2 Hrs.**

**Marks: 70**

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 70 objective type questions carrying 70 marks. Questions in Part A relate to Research Methodology and questions in Part B relate to different areas of Political Science.
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.

## Part A

1. Given below are the various components of a research proposal. In which order do they appear in a research proposal?

I. Bibliography

II. Research Questions

III. Introduction

IV. Methods

A. III, IV, II, I

B. III, II, IV, I

C. I, II, III, IV

D. IV, III, II, I

2. The goal of contextual description in Comparative Politics is

A. Knowledge about cross border relations

B. Awareness about grass roots politics

C. Knowledge about the political system studied

D. Awareness about cultural roots

3. Culture-bound generalizations is a problem of

A. Cross-country studies

B. One-country studies

C. Multivariate analysis

D. Multi-level studies within a nation

4. Comparative analysis makes existing theory more complete by

A. Providing explanatory variables with contemporary relevance

B. Simplifying the research questions

C. Raising metaphysical questions

D. Adding the analysis of philosophical problems

5. Consider the following definition from the Cambridge Dictionary: "Relating to a situation in which people are more likely to accept an argument based on their emotions and beliefs, rather than one based on facts." What does this statement define?

- A. Post-Feminism
- B. Post-Structuralism
- C. Post-Truth
- D. Post-Marxism

6. Find the ratio of males to females in the student sample below:

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Students</u>
Females	254
Males	210
Total	464

- A. 1.82
- B. 0.45
- C. 1.21
- D. 0.83

7. In Research Methodology, Correlation coefficient is used to imply

- A. Relationship by which two or more variables covary
- B. The direction of causality between two variables
- C. Estimates of frequency with which a characteristic appears
- D. Difference between the expected and actual values of a quantitative variable

8. The categories lie along a continuum but the distances between them cannot be assumed to be equal. Which level of measurement is this categorisation relevant for?

- A. Nominal
- B. Ordinal
- C. Interval
- D. Ratio

9. In a recent survey of adult males residing in Telangana, respondents were asked how often they violated the lockdown, everyday (452), a few times a week (231), once a week (196), never (82). Identify the Modal Response.

- A. Never
- B. Once a week
- C. Everyday
- D. A few times a week

10. Which of the following are characteristics of a good research question?

- I. Helps us explain something important about social or political life
- II. Has a simple and easy answer
- III. Advances our understanding of an ongoing conversation in the scholarly world
- IV. Allows for a range of possible answers that can be empirically examined

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

11. In a recent survey of adult Indians, respondents were asked about the belief that climate change caused the corona virus disease. Of the 1345 sampled subjects who had an opinion, 568 responded Definitely true or Probably true and 777 responded Definitely not true or Probably not true. What is the proportion of the respondents in the survey who did not believe that climate change caused the corona virus disease?

- A. 0.42
- B. 0.58
- C. 0.73
- D. 0.15

12. The central question in Samuels and Shugart's *Presidents, Parties and Prime Ministers* is, to what extent does the presence of constitutionally separate executive authority "presidentialize" political parties? Identify the dependent variable in this question.

- A. Political parties
- B. President
- C. Executive authority
- D. Separation of powers

13. Match the following:

I. All humans are mortal

Socrates is human

Therefore Socrates is mortal

II. If Socrates is human, then Socrates is mortal

Socrates is human

Therefore Socrates is mortal

1. Induction

2. Deduction

3. Retroduction

4. Reduction

A. I-2, II-2

B. I-2, II-1

C. I-2, II-3

D. I-1, II-1

14. Read the following statements. Classify those statements which are similar to the statement, "Amphibious animal is one which can live on land as well as in water" into Group I. And those statements which are similar to "Flowers grown in this region are mostly white" into Group II.

1. The morning buses are punctual but crowded.

2. A triangle is a plane figure enclosed by three straight lines.

3. Bachelors are unmarried men.

4. Scandinavian men are tall.

A. I-1 and 2; II- 3 and 4

B. I-1 and 4; II- 2 and 3

C. I-2 and 3; II-1 and 4

D. I-1 and 3; II- 2 and 4

15. Rousseau's 'state of nature' is an example of

A. Historical anthropology

B. Philosophical anthropology

C. Empirical analysis

D. Rational choice analysis

16. Functional explanation refers to explaining through

A. Causes

B. Laws

C. Motives and intentions

D. Effects that create feedback loops

17. The resolute-compositional method is found in the

A. Leviathan

B. Social Contract

C. Das Capital

D. The Republic

18. Match the following:

I. Hermeneutics

II. Teleology

III. Genealogy

IV. Epistemology

1. Method

2. Knowledge

3. History

4. Meaning

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

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

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

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

19. Who among the following introduced the concept of 'paradigm'?

- A. Thomas Kuhn
- B. Karl Popper
- C. Ludwig Wittgenstein
- D. Paul Feyerabend

20. "Definiendum" is that which is being defined and "Definiens" is that which is used to define the term in question. Based on this, distinguish in each of the following definitions the I. "Definiendum" and II. the "Definiens":

1. A mountain is a large mass of earth rising above the surrounding country.
2. According to the 1989 US Customs rules, a truck is a motor vehicle used for the transport of goods.
3. Justice is the interest of the strongest.

A.

I: "mountain", "a motor vehicle for the transport of goods", "justice"

II: "a large mass of earth rising above the surrounding country", "truck", "interest of the strongest"

B.

I: "a large mass of earth rising above the surrounding country"; "a truck"; "interest of the strongest"

II: "mountain", "a motor vehicle for the transport of goods", "justice"

C.

I: "a large mass of earth", "a motor vehicle for the transport of goods", "the interest of the strongest"

II: "mountain", "truck", "justice"

D.

I: "Mountain", "truck, "Justice"

II. "a large mass of earth rising above the surrounding country", "a motor vehicle for the transport of goods", "interest of the strongest"

21. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Historicism believes that history is moving in a predetermined direction which can be understood but cannot be changed.

II. One can be a positivist without subscribing to Logical-Positivism.

III. Methodology of a research project is unrelated to the research objectives.

IV. Natural Law is unchanging whereas the laws of nature can change.

A. I and III

B. I, II, and IV

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

22. 'Theory of Moves' (TOM) as an approach is broadly part of

A. Communication Theory

B. Systems Theory

C. Game Theory

D. Functionalism

23. Which of the following are the core characteristics of "empiricism" in International Relations?

I. International politics can be studied as an objective reality

II. It seeks to understand identities, ideas, norms, and culture

III. No distinction between the researcher and the social world

IV. Hypotheses tested in IR research should be falsifiable

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. I and IV



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

Passage 1:

The first and most important thing to note about feminism is that there is no one feminist theory; there are many kinds of feminism. However, the different approaches are united by their focus on the construction of differences between 'women' and 'men' in the context of hierarchy and power and the highly contingent understandings of masculinity and femininity that these power relations produce. Indeed, the very categories of 'women' and 'men' and the concepts of masculinity and femininity, are highly contested in much feminist research. Some feminist theories assume natural and biological (i.e. sex) differences between men and women. Some do not. However, what all of the most interesting work in this field does is analyse how gender both affects world politics and is an effect of world politics; in other words, how different concepts (such as the state or sovereignty) are gendered and, in turn, how this gendering of concepts can have differential consequences for 'men' and 'women'. Some feminists look at the ways in which women are excluded from power and prevented from playing a full part in political activity. They examine how women have been restricted to roles critically important for the functioning of things (such as reproductive economies) but that are not usually deemed to be important for the theories of world politics. Other feminists argue that the cause of women's inequality is to be found in the capitalist system; overthrowing capitalism is the necessary route for the achievement of the equal treatment of women. 'Standpoint feminist' identify how women, as a particular class by virtue of their sex rather than economic standing (although the two were related), possess a unique perspective – or standpoint – on world politics as a result of their subordination. For example, in an important early essay, J. Ann Tickner (1988) reformulated the famous 'Six principles of political realism' developed by the 'godfather' of Realism, Hans J. Morgenthau. Tickner showed how the seemingly 'objective' rules of realism actually reflect hegemonic 'male' values and definitions of reality. As a riposte, Tickner reformulated these same rules taking women's experiences as the starting point. Post-colonial feminists work at the intersection of class, race, and gender on a global scale and especially analyse the gendered effects of transnational culture and the unequal division of labour in the global political economy. From this perspective, it is not good enough to simply demand (as some feminists do) that men and women should have equal rights in a Western-style democracy. Such a move ignores the way in which poor women of colour in the global South remain subordinated by the global economic system: a system that liberal feminists were too slow to challenge in a systemic way.

[Source: John Baylis, Steve Smith and Patricia Owens, (2014) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, pp.7-8]

24. Which of the following can be an appropriate title for this passage?

- A. Feminism and its Strands
- B. Feminism and Realism
- C. Feminism and Capitalism
- D. Feminism and Globalisation

25. Consider the following statements and identify the valid ones based on the passage:

- I. There are multiple feminist theories
- II. Feminism problematizes how gender affects global politics
- III. Feminism accepts 'objective' realities of global politics
- IV. Feminism focuses on gender in the context of hierarchy and powers
- V. All feminists endorse the functioning of capitalism

- A. I, II & III
- B. I, II & IV
- C. I, II & V
- D. I, IV & V

26. What does 'Standpoint' feminism focus on?

- A. The functioning of capitalism in the global arena
- B. Non-existence of sex differences in public sphere
- C. The gendered effects of transnational culture
- D. The perspective that women have as women

27. Match the following correctly:

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Capitalist System         | 1. Experience                 |
| II. Standpoint Feminists     | 2. Intersection of identities |
| III. Post-colonial Feminists | 3. Women's inequality         |
| IV. Political Relativism     | 4. Hegemonic 'male' values    |

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

Passage 2:

While the devastating consequences of climate change may seem distant to some, many farmers and producers are already living in the wake of rising temperatures, drought and increasingly capricious weather. Higher temperatures can reduce flower and fruit production, damage plant cells, lead to high seedling mortality, and cause wilting of leaves leading to reduced photosynthesis and ultimately to a reduction in yields. Farmers, whose livelihoods are intricately linked to the natural environment and thus rely on stable and predictable weather conditions, are also contesting with drought, unpredictable rainfall, wildfires, hurricanes and floods. Changing and more extreme weather patterns can also exacerbate the dynamics and spread of pests and diseases to new regions, damaging, and even completely decimating their crops.

The effects of climate change are disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable regions of the world. People in these countries are often heavily dependent on agriculture and forests as their main livelihood source yet are increasingly challenged in their ability to maintain them; a change in the suitability of growing conditions can have significant repercussions on livelihoods, food production, and the overall economic and sustainable development of local communities. Additional pressure on forests and biodiversity will mount, as production will often be displaced onto previously uncultivated land.

Thus, for farmers and forest-dependent communities, climate change impacts can have a detrimental effect on their crop growing seasons and as a result, affect yield potentials.

As a result, farmers have had no choice but to address the many challenges posed by changing climatic conditions by creating more favourable production conditions through planting new trees, introducing new and more resilient crop varieties and prioritising good soil management, for instance. In addition, although well versed in good agricultural practices, farmers often need support to identify the most suitable strategies to address their challenges through prioritising risk-targeted interventions. For instance, utilising predictions of climate change impacts, and building corresponding adaptation strategies suited to local conditions can help secure the long-term future and resilience of agricultural production systems, and therefore farmer livelihoods.

However, in order to achieve global food security and ensure we can feed growing populations, more action is required to both mitigate and adapt to climate change, and this is where forests

come into play. These natural ecosystems are crucial to keep average global warming temperature increase under the 1.5 degrees Celsius recommended in the IPCC's latest report, and to fighting the effects of climate change.

[Source: Martin Noponen. 2019. Opinion: The climate change frontline: farmers and forest communities, <https://news.trust.org/item/20190430140251-8e4yc>]

28. According to the author, many farmers and producers are already amidst the effects of
- A. Endangered plants in different climatic conditions
  - B. Climate predictions
  - C. Climate Change
  - D. Distant future
29. Higher temperatures, through their consequences, can lead to
- A. Decline in farm production
  - B. Reduction in market facilities
  - C. Decline in wildfires
  - D. Sustainable farm produce
30. Most vulnerable regions of the world are disproportionately affected by climate change because of their
- A. Diverse bio-life
  - B. Production of local goods
  - C. Agrarian livelihoods
  - D. Developmental needs
31. Farmers often need support to identify
- A. Suitable ways to plant new trees
  - B. Ways and means to address climate change
  - C. Ways of improving soil
  - D. Good agricultural practices

Passage 3:

It is when one comes to look into the use made of thought in the United States that one most clearly sees how far the power of the majority goes beyond all powers known to us in Europe. Thought is an invisible power and one almost impossible to lay hands on, which makes sport of all tyrannies. In our day, the most absolute sovereigns in Europe cannot prevent certain thoughts hostile to their power from silently circulating in their states and even in their courts. It is not like that in America; while the majority is in doubt, one talks; but when it is irrevocably pronounced, everyone is silent, and friends and enemies alike seem to make for its bandwagon. The reason is simple; no monarch is so absolute that he can hold all the forces of society in his hands, and overcome all resistance, as a majority invested with the right to make the laws and to execute them, can do.

Moreover, a king's power is physical only, controlling actions but not influencing desires, whereas the majority is invested with both physical and moral authority, which acts as much upon the will as upon behaviour and at the same moment prevents both the act and desire to do it. I know no country where, speaking generally, there is less independence of mind and true freedom of discussion than in America.

There is no religious or political theory which one cannot preach freely in the constitutional states of Europe or which does not penetrate into the others, for there is no country in Europe so subject to a single power that he who wishes to speak the truth cannot find to support him against the consequences of his independence. If he is unlucky enough to live under an absolute government, he often has the people with him; if he lives in a free country, he may at need find shelter behind the royal authority. In democratic countries, the aristocracy may support him, and in other lands, the democracy. But in a democracy organized on the model of the United States there is only one authority, one source of strength and of success, and nothing outside it. In America, the majority has enclosed thought within a formidable fence. A man is free in that area but woe to the man who goes beyond it. A career in politics is closed to him for he has offended the only power that holds the keys.

Formerly tyranny used the clumsy weapons of chains and hangmen; nowadays even despotism, though it seemed to have nothing to learn, has been perfected by civilisation. Princes made violence a physical thing, but our contemporary democratic republics have turned it into something as intellectual as the human will it is intended to constrain. Under the absolute government of a single man, despotism, to reach the soul clumsily struck at the body; and the soul, escaping from such blows, rose gloriously above it. But in democratic republics, that is not at all how tyranny behaves; it leaves the body and goes straight for the soul. The master no longer says 'think like me or you die'. He does say, "You are free not to think as I do; you can keep your life and property and all; but from this day you are a stranger among us...."

[Source: Alexis de Tocqueville, *Democracy in America*]

32. This passage is primarily about the differences in the exercise of power between

A. Absolute and Constitutional Monarchy

- B. Monarchy and Aristocracy
  - C. European monarchies and American democracy
  - D. Tyranny and Despotism
33. Why does this author regard older tyranny as less insidious than modern tyranny?
- A. The former only targeted the soul
  - B. The former only targeted the body
  - C. The former was clumsy
  - D. The former was absolute
34. Which of the following is correct?
- A. Free thinking is tolerated in monarchies
  - B. Free thinking is punished in monarchies
  - C. Free thinking is encouraged in monarchies
  - D. Free thinking is possible only in a democracy
35. What is the reason for the tyranny of the majority in America?
- A. The majority has no authority
  - B. The majority has physical authority
  - C. The majority is silent
  - D. The majority is the only authority



**Part B**

36. The phrase 'pursuit of happiness' was central to

- A. The Magna Carta
- B. The American Declaration of Independence of 1776
- C. The Indian Constitution
- D. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

37. Which of the following statements are correct?

- I. Althusser's Ideological State Apparatus includes schools, universities, churches, family and the media.
- II. Rawls proposed a procedural conception of justice in *A Theory of Justice*.
- III. J. S. Mill's defence of individual liberty is the basis of T.H. Green's idealist liberalism.
- IV. In *Eros and Civilisation*, Marcuse adds Freudian dimension to historical materialism.

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

38. Conservatives support the right to private property mainly because

- A. It promotes laziness and dependence
- B. It leads to distributive justice
- C. It promotes virtues such as hard work and thrift
- D. It enables domination over others

39. The idea of constructing a commonwealth like 'an engine that moves by springs and wheels like a watch' occurs in

- A. Emile
- B. Leviathan
- C. Phenomenology
- D. Statesman

40. Who said "Caste is immobile class and Class is immobile caste"?

- A. Ram Manohar Lohia
- B. B.R. Ambedkar
- C. M.K. Gandhi
- D. Ramasamy Periyar

41. Arrange the following chronologically to reflect the changes in the meaning of the idea of civil society starting with the earliest conception:

- I. Institutions and associations which generate consent of the subordinate classes to capitalism
- II. A political Society whose members have exited the state of nature and formed a commonwealth
- III. A realm of democratically run institutions and associations outside the State
- IV. Bourgeois economy plus administration of justice

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

42. In the context of the Marxist theories of the capitalist state, which of the following have been matched correctly?

- I. Ralph Miliband- Post-structuralist theory
- II. Nicos Poulantzas- Post-Marxist theory
- III. Ralph Miliband - Instrumentalist theory
- IV. Nicos Poulantzas- Structuralist theory

- A. 1 and IV
- B. I and II
- C. III and IV
- D. II and III



43. Match the authors from List x with the titles of their works in List y given below:

List x

- I. Rajni Kothari
- II. Christophe Jaffrelot
- III. Partha Chatterjee
- IV. Lloyd Rudolph and Susanne Rudolph

List y

- 1. India's Silent Revolution
- 2. State Against Democracy
- 3. The Modernity of Tradition
- 4. The Politics of the Governed

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

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

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

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

44. Match the following constitutional cases with issues adjudicated:

Constitutional Case

- I. Golaknath Case
- II. Keshavananda Bharati Case
- III. S. R. Bommai Case
- IV. Indra Sawhney Case

Issues Adjudicated Upon

- 1. Basic Structure
- 2. Inviolability of Fundamental Rights
- 3. OBC Reservation
- 4. No-confidence Motion

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

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

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

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

45. Which of the following organization can be identified with 'New Regionalism'?

- A. BRICS
- B. ASEAN
- C. ECOWAS
- D. SAARC

46. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. India has signed and ratified PTBT
- II. India has signed and ratified NPT
- III. India has signed and ratified CTBT
- IV. India has signed and ratified FMCT

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

47. Which of the following arguments emerge from a feminist understanding of conflict situations?

- I. Women are victims and not actors
- II. Conflicts exacerbate gender inequality in control over resources
- III. War and conflict zones often see an increase in domestic violence against women
- IV. War is a masculine enterprise and hence peace negotiations must be among men

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

48. State the chronological order of the following foreign policy initiatives starting with the earliest:

- I. Gujral Doctrine
- II. Panchsheel
- III. Look East Policy
- IV. Act East Policy

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

49. Match the following persons to the organisation that they head, as of May 2020:

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I. António Guterres            | 1. United Nations              |
| II. Kristalina Georgieva       | 2. World Health Organisation   |
| III. David Malpass             | 3. International Monetary Fund |
| IV. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus | 4. World Bank                  |

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

50. Which of the following contains principles of international humanitarian law that seeks to protect civilians in conflict situations?

- A. Treaty of Marseilles
- B. Vienna Convention
- C. Paris Agreement
- D. Geneva Convention

51. Who fought the Peloponnesian War?

- A. Sparta and Troy
- B. Athens and Sparta
- C. Athens and Troy
- D. Macedonia and Crete

52. Who among the following is associated with the concept of State-Nation?

- A. Yogendra Yadav

- B. Daniel Elazar
- C. Arend Lijphart
- D. Francis Fukuyama

53. "In the terrible history of famines in the world, no substantial famine has ever occurred in any independent and democratic country with a relatively free press". With which of the following scholars would you associate this statement?

- A. Arvind Subramanian
- B. Amartya Sen
- C. Arvind Panagariya
- D. Raghuram Rajan

54. Which of the following statements is/are true?

Statement I: In a parliamentary democracy, the legislative and executive branches are mutually independent. Whereas in presidential systems, they are mutually dependent. This is because both the legislature and the executive in parliamentary systems have their own independent sources of legitimacy and their own fixed electoral mandates.

Statement II: In many parliamentary democracies, prime ministers tend to be selected from the leadership of a party's legislative delegation. In contrast, presidential candidates are often drawn from outsiders who are seen to be free from commitments to the party elite.

- A. Both are false
- B. Both are true
- C. I is true, but II is false
- D. I is false, but II is true

55. Rudolph and Rudolph attribute the success of Indian democracy to

- A. Judiciary and Legislature
- B. Judiciary and Election Commission
- C. Judiciary and Bureaucracy
- D. Judiciary and Print Media

56. Which among the following are the salient features of the Indian Constitution?

- I. Fundamental Rights
- II. Federal system of government
- III. Dual citizenship
- IV. Universal franchise
- V. Judicial review
- VI. Legally enforceable Directive Principles

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

57. Which of the following statements are true about the Governor of a State in India?

- I. The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor.
- II. The Governor must have attained 35 years of age.
- III. The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- IV. The grounds for removal of the Governor are laid down in the Constitution.

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

58. Match List-x with List-y and choose the correct answer from the options given below:

List x

- I. Fundamental Right
- II. Preamble to Constitution
- III. Directive Principle of State Policy
- IV. Fundamental duty

List y

- 1. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual
- 2. Equal pay for equal work for men and women
- 3. No person who is arrested shall be denied the right to consult a legal practitioner
- 4. Protection of natural environment

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

59. The rise in 'delegated legislation' is due to

- A. growth in the powers of the Executive
- B. Expansion of State Activity
- C. Overworked Legislatures
- D. Incompetence of Legislators

60. Political Socialisation is a process of

- A. Transmission of political culture across generations
- B. Speaking about politics in groups and associations
- C. Discussing political preferences with friends and peers
- D. Polarising people on party lines

61. The UN Sustainable Development Goal that deals with building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is

- A. Goal 1
- B. Goal 8
- C. Goal 16
- D. Goal 14

62. Match the concepts in List x with the Advocates of the concepts in List y:

List x

List y

I. Impossibility Theorem

1. Adam Smith

II. Political Business Cycle

2. Anne Kreuger

III. Rent Seeking

3. Kenneth Arrow

IV. Division of income into profit, wage and

4. Bruno Frey and Larry Lau

rent

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

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

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

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

63. Policy sub-system is an element of

A. Public Choice Approach

B. Policy Network Theory

C. Advocacy Coalition Framework

D. Game Theory

64. In the context of techniques of policy decision identify the correct one from the given options

A. Technological Assessment, Environment Impact Assessment, Cost Benefit Analysis and Policy Mediation

B. Technological Assessment, Environment Impact Assessment, Cost Benefit Analysis and Politics

C. Environment Impact Assessment, Cost Benefit Analysis, Conflict Resolution and Politics

D. Technological Assessment, Social Capital, Cost Benefit Analysis and Politics

65. Match the schemes in List x with the objectives in List y:

List x

List y

I. Jan Dhan Yojana

1. Skill Development

II. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen

2. Preparing micro-level plans

Kaushalya Yojana

3. Pensions

III. Gram Panchayat Development Plan

4. Financial Inclusion

IV. National Social Assistance Program

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

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

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

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

66. Devolution Index is a tool to measure

A. Transfer of funds, functions and functionaries by the State governments to local governments

B. Transfer of political and administrative powers from Central and State governments

C. Devolution of legislative powers by the parliament to the executive and the bureaucracy

D. Devolution of powers by a higher court to lower courts

67. Which of the following political thinkers is associated with the 'theory of circulation of elites'?

A. Weber and Bottomore

B. Michels and Laski

C. Pareto and Mosca

D. Mills and Gramsci

68. Match the following authors in List x with books in List y:

List x

I. Charles Tilly

II. Nora Hamilton

III. Philip Gorski

IV. Perry Anderson

List y

1. Lineages of the Absolutist State

2. Coercion, Capital and European States

3. The Limits of State Autonomy

4. The Disciplinary Revolution

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

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

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

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

69. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Aristotle is claimed to be an 'ancestor of Comparative Politics'.



- II. Aristotle studied 159 constitutions to expound his theory of ideal state.
- III. Comparative politics was known as Comparative Government in the 19th century.
- IV. David Easton is one of the pioneers of New Institutionalism.

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

70. Arrange the following GATT/WTO rounds in a chronological order starting with the earliest:

- I. Geneva Dillon Round
- II. Doha Round
- III. Uruguay Round
- IV. Tokyo Round

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

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UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD  
Entrance Examination – 2020  
M.Phil. (Political Science)


**CODE: X-53**  
**Key to Question paper**

Question Number	Key
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	D
7	A
8	B
9	C
10	D
11	B
12	A
13	A
14	C
15	B
16	D
17	A
18	C
19	A
20	D
21	B
22	C
23	D
24	A

Question Number	Key
25	B
26	D
27	A
28	C
29	A
30	C
31	B
32	C
33	B
34	A
35	D
36	B
37	A
38	C
39	B
40	A
41	D
42	C
43	D
44	B
45	A
46	A
47	D
48	A

Question Number	Key
49	A
50	D
51	B
52	A
53	B
54	D
55	B
56	A
<b>57</b>	<b>B</b>
58	C
59	B
60	A
61	C
62	B
63	C
64	A
65	D
66	A
67	C
68	A
69	C
70	D

1 October 2020

  
Head  
Department of Political Science