

Entrance Examinations, February 2013  
M.Phil. Political Science

Maximum Marks : 75

Time : 2 Hours

Hall Ticket No.

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**General Instructions :**

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet and a separate answer book 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 50 objective type questions of one mark each for a total of 50 marks.**
3. Answers for Part-A must be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. Part-B consists of descriptive type questions for 25 marks and to be answered in a separate answer book provided.
5. **There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part-A only. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.**
6. Hand over the OMR answer sheet and the Answer Book of Part 'B' 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.

**Part – A**  
**(Objective Type)**

**Answer only in OMR answer sheet provided.**

Read instructions in OMR sheet carefully.

Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 marks.

1. Who among the following leaders from India played an important role in the world Communist Movement during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

- A) Jyoti Basu
- B) S A Dange
- C) Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao
- D) M N Roy

2. Match the following

List-1

- i. Government of India Act, 1919
- ii. Minto- Morley Reforms, 1909
- iii. Indian Councils Act, 1861
- iv. Government of India Act, 1935

List-2

- a. creation of new provinces
- b. Dyarchy in provinces
- c. Introduction of communal electorates
- d. Bicameral legislature at Union and States

- A) i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b
- B) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
- C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- D) i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b

## 3. Match the following

## List-I

- i. Independent Labour Party
- ii. Self Respect Movement
- iii. SatyaShoodhakSamaj
- iv. Justice Party

## List-II

- a. Jotirao Phule
- b. B.R. Ambedkar
- c. E. V. Ramswami Naicker
- d. Bollini Muniswamy Naidu

- A) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d
- B) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c
- C) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d
- D) i-a, ii-b, iii-d, iv-c

## 4. Who represented the Second Round Table Conference on behalf of Indian National Congress?

- A) B. R. Ambedkar
- B) M. K. Gandhi
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- D) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

## 5. Right to freedom is guaranteed by

- A) Article-16
- B) Article -17
- C) Article -19
- D) Article -15

## 6. According to the Constitution of India which one of the following is not justiciable?

- A) freedom to move freely throughout the country

- B) freedom to assemble peacefully and secure without arms
- C) freedom to own, acquire and dispose of property
- D) freedom to practice any trade and business

7. The present maximum strength of Lok Sabha can be:

- A) 500 members
- B) 545 members
- C) 550 members
- D) 575 members

8. The main reasons for the length of the Indian Constitution are

- 1) the detailed list of Fundamental rights and Duties
- 2) the special provisions for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Linguistic groups
- 3) the detailed provisions of women empowerment
- 4) the detailed provisions regarding various types of emergencies

Choose the correct answer from the following:

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

9. The term 'Protective Discrimination' is best described as

- A) the provision of better opportunities only for the Scheduled Castes
- B) encouragement of a spirit of competition among various Scheduled Tribes
- C) providing only educational facilities for the weaker sections
- D) providing correctional and welfare measures for the weaker sections

10. The phrase 'equal protection of law' used in the Constitution of India is borrowed from
- A) Great Britain
  - B) France
  - C) U.S.A
  - D) Germany
11. Interest articulation stands for
- A) right to free education and healthcare
  - B) citizens expressing their needs and demands to the government
  - C) governmental regulation of citizens forums
  - D) micro-credit management.
12. One of the following is not a feature of a totalitarian state
- A) State control over mass media
  - B) Restrictions on freedom of speech
  - C) Total allegiance to the state
  - D) Total popular choice in formation of government
13. Andre Gunder Frank's name is associated with
- A) Game theory
  - B) Polyarchy
  - C) Dyarchy
  - D) Dependency theory
14. 'Filibuster' refers to
- A) Prolonging debate in legislative forums
  - B) Unitary form of government

- C) Politics of the weak
- D) Military management

15. The notion of 'Civic Culture' is associated with

- A) V.I.Lenin
- B) Karl Marx and F. Engels
- C) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
- D) David Apter and David Easton

16. The principle of collective and individual responsibilities is associated with

- A) Presidential system
- B) Monarchical system
- C) Parliamentary system
- D) Communist system

17. Serbia was part of

- A) former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- B) former Yugoslavia
- C) former Czechoslovakia
- D) former British empire

18. International trading of carbon credits is an outcome of

- A) the World Trade Organisation
- B) the Westphalia Treaty

- C) the Kyoto Protocol
- D) the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

19. The theory of Structural Functionalism is not associated with

- A) Talcott Parsons
- B) A R Radcliffe Brown
- C) Bronislaw Malinowski
- D) Woodrow Wilson

20. Which of the following countries is referred to as a Baltic State?

- A) Denmark
- B) Poland
- C) Latvia
- D) Ukraine

21. Arrange the following stages in the evolution of Public Administration as a discipline in the chronological order

- i principles approach
- ii administrative behavior
- iii politics-administration dichotomy
- iv public Policy

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

22. New Public Administration stands for

- A) greater powers to bureaucracy
- B) value neutrality in public administration
- C) realization of social equity
- D) maintenance of status quo in society

23. Charles Lindblom's policy analysis is also known as

- A) bounded rationality model
- B) punctuated equilibrium model
- C) incremental model
- D) comprehensive rationality model

24. The concept of bounded rationality is associated with

- A) Herbert Simon
- B) Harold Lasswell
- C) Thomas Dye
- D) Yehezkel Dror

25. The New Public Management approach to policy analysis stresses

- i greater responsibility of private bodies for the delivery of services
- ii wider use of performance indicators that bind public services to a set of delivery standards
- iii cost cutting and lowering taxes
- iv efficiency and effectiveness

Choose the correct answer from the following

- A) i, ii, iii
- B) i, ii, iii, iv
- C) iii, iv
- D) None of the above

26. Among the following, who formulated a set of seven stages in policy process?

- A) Harold Lasswell
- B) Amitai Etzioni



- C) Ellinor Ostrom
- D) Charles Lindblom

27. According to David Easton political system is that part of the society engaged in the

- A) safeguarding the interests of the business elite
- B) ensuring law and order
- C) attending the people's aspirations and problems
- D) authoritative allocation of values

28. Which of the following concepts are not associated with 'Scientific Management'?

- i mental revolution
- ii unity of command
- iii rule of thumb
- iv time and motion study

Choose the correct answer from the following.

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

29. Which of the following are the behavioural characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy?

- i impersonality
- ii rationality
- iii role specificity
- iv rule orientation

- A) i, ii, iv
- B) ii, iii, iv
- C) i, ii, iii
- D) All of the above

30. The idea and institution of Decentralized Governance is a

- A) local phenomenon
- B) global phenomenon

- C) national phenomenon  
D) regional phenomenon
31. Feminist International Relations scholars emphasize the concept of
- A) race
  - B) class
  - C) region
  - D) patriarchy
32. 'Détente' refers to
- A) Relaxation of tension between rival blocs
  - B) Heightening of Tension between rival blocs
  - C) Neutrality in War
  - D) Non-commitment to power politics
33. Which of the following countries is NOT part of China's 'String of Pearls' Strategy?
- A) Sri Lanka
  - B) Pakistan
  - C) Bangladesh
  - D) Iran
34. Which of the following is NOT a regional organization?
- A) NAFTA
  - B) ASEAN
  - C) OPEC
  - D) ECOWAS
35. One of the following is associated with Structural Realism
- A) Henry Kissinger
  - B) Kenneth Waltz
  - C) Hans Morgenthau
  - D) E.H.Carr
36. 'Clash of civilizations' thesis of Samuel Huntington emphasizes conflicts
- A) between continents
  - B) between regions
  - C) between great powers
  - D) between cultures
37. Which of the following countries has been affected by Basque separatism?
- A) Canada
  - B) Russia

- C) Ireland
- D) Spain

38. One of the following countries does NOT enjoy Observer Status in SAARC

- A) USA
- B) Japan
- C) China
- D) Iran

39. India is NOT a full-member in one of the following organizations:

- A) SAARC
- B) BIMSTEC
- C) IOR-ARC
- D) SCO

40. 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission' is associated with one of the following countries:

- A) Cambodia
- B) Russia
- C) South Africa
- D) Germany

41. Libertarians are those who argue for

- A) lawlessness
- B) self-government by every citizen
- C) minimum government
- D) welfare state

42. Civil society refers to

- A) trade unions
- B) NGOs
- C) voluntary associations
- D) all of the above

43. *The Wretched of the Earth* was written by

- A) Frantz Fanon
- B) Karl Marx
- C) M. K. Gandhi
- D) Mother Teresa

44. The slogan "personal is political" is often used by

- A) marxists
- B) radical feminists
- C) conservatives
- D) anarchists

45. The term 'positive liberty' refers to

- A) absence of external obstacles
- B) freedom according to the positive law
- C) the ability to define and choose life plans
- D) freedom from arbitrary laws

46. Match the following books with their authors:

- (i) *Legitimation Crisis* (ii) *One Dimensional Man* (iii) *Dialectic of Enlightenment*  
a. Habermas b. Adorno and Horkheimer c. Marcuse

Which of the following combinations is the correct answer?

- A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
- B) i-c, ii-b, iii-a
- C) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
- D) i-b, ii-a, iii-c

47. 'Separation of powers' doctrine is attributed to

- A) Montesquieu
- B) Morgenthau
- C) Machiavelli
- D) John Locke

48. The Greek word '*phronesis*' means

- A) luck
- B) money making
- C) practical wisdom
- D) physics

49. The view of property as theft was proposed by

- A) G.W.F. Hegel
- B) Proudhon
- C) Thomas Hobbes
- D) John Locke

50. Match the following:

- (i) Two Treatises of Government; (ii) Considerations on Representative Government; (iii) Philosophy of Right
- (a) J S Mill; (b) G W F Hegel; (c) John Locke

Choose the right combination from the following.

- A) i-b; ii-a; iii-c
- B) i-c; ii-b; iii-a
- C) i-a; ii-c; iii-b**
- D) i-c; ii-a; iii-b

**Part – B****Marks: 25**

Each question carries **12.5 marks** only.

Answer (in about two or three pages) any **TWO** of the following questions.

*A separate answer book* is provided for answers.

1. Discuss the usefulness of 'Comparative Politics' in the study of politics.
2. Discuss the emergence of Hindu nationalism in contemporary India. Make a distinction between secular Indian nationalism and Hindu nationalism.
3. Analyse the similarities and differences between Classical Realism and Neorealism in International Relations theory.
4. Write an essay on J. S. Mill's modification of Bentham's utilitarianism.
5. Critically examine the rationality model in policy analysis.