

Entrance Examination, June 2017
MPhil Political Science

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 80

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 consists of 40 objective type questions of one mark each for a total of 40 marks.
3. Answers for Part A must be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part A. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 mark.
5. Part B consists of Section I and Section II which contain descriptive type questions for 40 marks and should be answered in a separate answer book provided.
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

Answer all questions.

40 Marks

1. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

Commission/Committee	Issue
(a) Sri Krishna Commission	(i) Condition of Muslim population
(b) Sachar Commission	(ii) Demand for Telangana state
(c) Venkatachaliah Commission	(iii) Review of the Indian Constitution
(d) Punchhi Commission	(iv) Centre-State relations

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	a	b	c	d
A.	ii	iii	ii	iv
B.	ii	i	iv	iii
C.	iv	i	ii	iii
D.	ii	i	iii	iv

2. Mahatma Gandhi's advocacy that the wealthy persons must use their wealth to serve the interests of the society and not for selfish satisfaction is known as
- A. Socialism
 - B. Anarchy
 - C. Trusteeship
 - D. Humanism

3. From among the functions listed below, identify the functions of the Finance Commission of India and choose the answer.
- (i) Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between Center and the States
 - (ii) Determine factors governing Grants-in Aid to the states.
 - (iii) To make recommendations to president as to the measures needed to augment the Fund of a State
 - (iv) To audit all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the State governments

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. i, ii, and iii
 - B. i, ii, and iv
 - C. ii, iii and iv
 - D. i, iii, and iv
4. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Bill was passed by Parliament in August 2016 and received assent from the President in September 2016. What is the minimum number of states that had to ratify the bill before it received Presidential assent.
- A. 2/3 of the states
 - B. 50% of the states
 - C. 1/3 of the states
 - D. All the states
5. Which of the following accurately explains 'Equal protection of the law' in Article 14 of India's Constitution?
- A. Each individual is entitled to get equal treatment before the law
 - B. Under similar circumstances individuals are entitled to get equal protection of the law
 - C. Equal protection of the law may be subjected to 'reasonable restrictions'
 - D. It implies that differential treatment under law is not permissible under any circumstances

6. Which of the following is NOT true about the relationship between the Parliament and the Judiciary in India?
- A. The main task of the Parliament is to make laws whereas that of the Judiciary is to interpret the law
 - B. Members of the Parliament participate in the impeachment of judges
 - C. The Judiciary can review the constitutionality of laws passed by the Parliament
 - D. The Judiciary can question the legislative wisdom of the Parliament
7. Which of the following is NOT true about the relations between the President and Governor of a State in India?
- A. The executive power of the President extends to the whole of India whereas that of the Governor is constricted within the State.
 - B. The President can grant pardon to convicts in court martial cases whereas the Governor cannot grant pardon in such cases
 - C. Both the President and Governor can grant pardon to persons convicted to death by the courts
 - D. Pardon granted by the executive can be subjected to judicial review
8. Which of the following best explains the nature of Indian secularism?
- A. Total separation of religion from politics
 - B. Neutrality of the Indian state towards religion
 - C. Equal respect for all religions and intervention into retrogressive religious practices
 - D. Promoting one religion at the cost of other religions
9. In Aristotle, *phronesis* is
- A. Virtue
 - B. Philosophy
 - C. Right speech and action
 - D. Good life
10. 'General Will' is different from 'particular wills' because it refers to
- A. Individual will
 - B. Will to power
 - C. Common good
 - D. Will of all

11. The *Manavadharmashastra* is written by
- A. Manu
 - B. Amartya Sen
 - C. V.D. Savarkar
 - D. Sri Aurobindo
12. The phrase 'greatest happiness of the greatest number' is identified with
- A. Fredrich Hayek
 - B. Karl Mark
 - C. Jeremy Bentham
 - D. John Stuart Mill
13. Tacit consent is an idea proposed by
- A. John Stuart Mill
 - B. John Rawls
 - C. John Kennedy
 - D. John Locke
14. 'Arise, Awake; having reached the great teachers, learn' is a line found in
- A. M.S. Golwalkar
 - B. Swami Vivekananda
 - C. Katha Upanishad
 - D. Atharva Veda
15. The book *Discourse on Inequality* is written by
- A. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
 - B. Amartya Sen
 - C. Jean Dreze
 - D. Karl Marx

16. Match the following books with their authors

Book	Author
i. Two Treatises of Government	a. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
ii. A Discourse on Political Economy	b. G.W.F. Hegel
iii. Philosophy of Right	c. John Locke

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

17. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 was regarding

- A. Germany asserting its superiority in Europe
- B. The creation of European spheres of influence in China
- C. The creation of European spheres of influence in Africa
- D. Western Europe creating spheres of influence in Eastern Europe

18. 'Anarchy' in International Relations refers to

- A. Chaos
- B. Constant state of war
- C. Economic conflicts
- D. Absence of a central authority

19. One of the following thinkers is not associated with the Dependency School in International Relations

- A. Samir Amin
- B. Henrique Cardoso
- C. Immanuel Wallerstein
- D. Frantz Fanon

20. The three countries which formed part of the Triple Entente in WW I were

- A. Britain, France and Russia
- B. Britain, France and Italy
- C. Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary
- D. Britain, France and Spain

21. 'Heartland Theory' is part of
- A. Geo-politics
 - B. Feminism
 - C. Supra-nationalism
 - D. Postmodernism
22. 'English School' focuses on
- A. Balance of Power
 - B. Balance of Deterrence
 - C. System of States
 - D. Society of States
23. Which among the following is not part of Morton Kaplan's System Models?
- A. Balance of Power System
 - B. Unit Veto System
 - C. Tight Bipolar Model
 - D. Multipolar System
24. Which of the following is not linked with testing or production of Nuclear Weapons?
- A. NPT
 - B. CTBT
 - C. PTBT
 - D. ABMT
25. The central government of India can assign any function to the state with the consent of
- A. the President
 - B. the Chief Justice of India
 - C. the Parliament
 - D. the State government
26. Which one among the following statements is true?
- A. Behaviouralism is based on Stimulus-Response paradigm
 - B. Post-behaviouralism consists of seven tenets
 - C. Post-behaviouralism wholly negates behaviouralism
 - D. There is no difference between behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism

27. The cabinet dictatorship in UK has declined in the recent years because
- A. The Crown has been playing an active role
 - B. The Prime Minister has emerged extra powerful
 - C. The international politics does not allow collective leadership
 - D. The party system has weakened the legislature
28. Political Socialization is shaped by
- A. Political action groups
 - B. Policy-making
 - C. Public opinion and mass media
 - D. All of the above
29. Pressure groups are primarily agencies of
- A. Social communication
 - B. Political Socialization
 - C. Interest articulation
 - D. Cultural information
30. Which one of the following does not figure in Almond's classification of interest articulation structures
- A. Institutional structures
 - B. Associational structures
 - C. Ethnic structures
 - D. Anomic structures
31. Power of units in a federation are
- A. Not original
 - B. Derived
 - C. Original
 - D. Vague
32. The 'supreme law of the land' in USA is
- A. Constitutional Law
 - B. International Law
 - C. General Law
 - D. None of the above

33. Which one of the following statements is not correct in respect of New Public Management?

- A It has market orientation
- B It upholds public interest
- C It advocates managerial autonomy
- D It focuses on performance appraisal

34. Land Reforms come under the category of

- A. Regulatory Policies
- B. Distributive Policies
- C. Redistributive Policies
- D. Patronage Policies

35. In the context of 'Policy Cycle', which one of the following is correct

- A. Agenda setting, formulation, implementation and evaluation
- B. Cost-benefit analysis, environmental impact assessment, technology assessment and policy mediation
- C. Central government, state government and local government
- D. Policy agenda, cost benefit analysis, monitoring and audit.

36. Match the following

Author	Concept
i. Mark Bevir	a. Authoritative allocation of values
ii. Robert Putnam	b. Public Governance
iii. Harold Lasswell	c. Social Capital
iv. David Easton	d. Policy Sciences

- | | i | ii | iii | iv |
|----|---|----|-----|----|
| A. | a | c | d | b |
| B. | c | a | d | b |
| C. | d | c | b | a |
| D. | b | c | d | a |

37. 'Lokniti' is a

- A. Political Party
- B. Farmers' Cooperative Society
- C. Network of Political Scientists
- D. Religious Organization

38. Public Private Partnership (PPP) is the outcome of intersection between
- A. Market and Civil Society
 - B. State and Civil Society
 - C. State and Market
 - D. State and Citizen
39. What is the instrument that is being used to avoid the duplicity in flow of benefits from developmental initiatives?
- A. Aadhaar
 - B. E-governance
 - C. Bank Account
 - D. Job Card
40. Which of the following public policy making model proposes the maximum gains and minimum costs?
- A. Elite Model
 - B. Rational Choice Model
 - C. Group Model and
 - D. Institutional Model

Part B**Section 1****Answer any one question from the following.****20 Marks**

1. Suppose you are assigned the topic of gender differences in the use of social media for a research study. Formulate three research questions that address this topic and tell us why they are worth pursuing.
2. What's wrong with this scenario? A social science researcher is interested in better understanding why some people love non-vegetarian food and some do not. She stands outside a restaurant that serves only vegetarian food and asks patrons their opinion.

Section 2**Answer any one question from the following.****20 Marks**

1. How did the formation of coalition governments at the national level since the mid-1990s affect the working of Indian federalism? Examine whether in recent decades the Indian state has become more centralized or federalized.
2. If the life of the philosopher ruled by reason has intrinsic worth according to Plato, what activity on part of the citizens has intrinsic worth according to Aristotle, and why?
3. Outline the similarities and differences between Classical Realism of Hans J. Morgenthau and Structural Realism of Kenneth Waltz.
4. What is political culture? Why do countries have different political cultures and from where do they come from?
5. What is meant by 'policy cycle' and what are the stages in the making of public policy?