

Entrance Examination – 2019

M.A. (Political Science)

**T-28**

**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 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. Who among the following ancient Greek thinkers said that the state comes to be for the sake of life, and exists for the sake of the good life?
  - A. Plato
  - B. Aristotle
  - C. Pythagoras
  - D. Epicurus
  
2. The doctrine of separation of powers is attributed to:
  - A. Machiavelli
  - B. Morgenthau
  - C. Montesquieu
  - D. Jean Bodin
  
3. The theory of *rajamandala* or circle of kings is associated with:
  - A. Kamandaka
  - B. Yajnavalkya
  - C. Kautilya
  - D. Sukra
  
4. The *purusharthas* include:
  - A. Artha, Dharma
  - B. Artha, Dharma, Kama, Moksha
  - C. Artha, Dharma, Kama
  - D. Dharma, Kama
  
5. In his book *Social Contract*, Rousseau propounded the idea of:
  - A. Legislative sovereignty
  - B. Rule by a king
  - C. Popular sovereignty
  - D. Rule by majority
  
6. The concepts of 'virtú' and 'fortuna' are associated with:
  - A. Plato
  - B. Machiavelli
  - C. Aristotle
  - D. St. Augustine
  
7. Who defines politics as "the study of influence and the influential"?
  - A. Harold Lasswell
  - B. Frans de Waal
  - C. David Easton
  - D. Ralph Miliband

8. According to Aristotle, polity means:
  - A. Rule of the many with their consent
  - B. Rule of the few with the consent of the many
  - C. Rule of the one with the consent of the many
  - D. Rule of the one with the consent of the few
  
9. Which natural right, according to Hobbes, must not be surrendered to the state?
  - A. Right to private property
  - B. Right to unlimited liberty
  - C. Right to a privileged treatment
  - D. Right to self-preservation
  
10. General will leads to the formation of political society where individuals participate with:
  - A. Particular interests
  - B. Group interests
  - C. Majority interests
  - D. Common interests
  
11. What does M.K. Gandhi's Talisman stand for?
  - A. Swaraj for Indians
  - B. Swaraj for Untouchables
  - C. Swaraj for the Hungry
  - D. Swaraj for Black Africans
  
12. Who coined the slogan, "Educate, Agitate and Organise"?
  - A. B. R. Ambedkar
  - B. Ram Manohar Lohia
  - C. V.D. Savarkar
  - D. Mahatma Gandhi
  
13. Which of the following thinkers held that 'he who mixes his labour removes a thing from its natural state and thus acquires a property right over that thing'?
  - A. John Locke
  - B. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon
  - C. Adam Smith
  - D. Mao Zedong
  
14. Who wrote the tract *On the Subjection of Women*?
  - A. Mary Wollstonecraft
  - B. John Stuart Mill
  - C. Rosa Luxembourg
  - D. Hannah Arendt

15. According to Aristotle, when many well-off people rule for greater wealth accumulation, the regime is a:
- A. Democracy
  - B. Monarchy
  - C. Aristocracy
  - D. Oligarchy
16. The distinction between the City of God and the City of Man is attributed to:
- A. Cicero
  - B. Augustine
  - C. Aquinas
  - D. Rousseau
17. 'Shanti Parva' in the Mahabharata is primarily a conversation between:
- A. Yudhishtira and Bhishma on statecraft
  - B. Arjuna and Krishna on karma yoga
  - C. Draupadi and Yudhishtira on a Kshatriya's duties
  - D. Krishna and Duryodhana on war effort
18. Who said that "the character of the people is not to be blamed any more than that of princes, for both alike are liable to err when they are without any control"?
- A. Emperor Nero
  - B. Roman historian Titus Livy
  - C. Immanuel Kant
  - D. Niccolò Machiavelli
19. Hobbes describes one of the following as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short":
- A. Men in the State of Nature
  - B. Life in the State of Nature
  - C. Rulers in the State of Nature
  - D. Regimes in the State of Nature
20. For liberalism, the most fundamental feature of the individual is:
- A. His/her relations with other individuals
  - B. His/her relations with the State
  - C. His/her capacity to understand traditions
  - D. His/her capacity to make choices
21. One of the following gives central importance to racial purity and racial superiority:
- A. Nationalism
  - B. Neo-conservatism
  - C. Nativism
  - D. Nazism

22. Locke uses the description "white paper, void of all characters" to describe:
- A. Natural Law
  - B. Innocence of the primitive man
  - C. Innocence of children
  - D. Human mind at birth
23. The doctrine of 'Socialism in One Country' was proposed by:
- A. Leon Trotsky
  - B. Joseph Stalin
  - C. V.I. Lenin
  - D. Frederick Engels
24. Who among the following was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo?
- A. Benito Mussolini
  - B. Napoleon Bonaparte
  - C. Frederick the Great
  - D. Guiseppe Garibaldi
25. The idea of 'Perpetual Peace' is associated with:
- A. Leo Tolstoy
  - B. Mahatma Gandhi
  - C. Martin Luther King
  - D. Immanuel Kant
26. The 'Durand Line' separates:
- A. India and China
  - B. India and Pakistan
  - C. Pakistan and Afghanistan
  - D. Pakistan and Iran
27. 'Wuhan Spirit' refers to a meeting between:
- A. Nawaz Sharif and Li Keqiang
  - B. Narendra Modi and Xi Jinping
  - C. Xi Jinping and Donald Trump
  - D. Hu Jintao and Vladimir Putin
28. The concept of Soft Power is enunciated by:
- A. Kenneth Waltz
  - B. Robert Putnam
  - C. Francis Fukuyama
  - D. Joseph Nye

29. India's Nuclear Doctrine includes:
- A. Massive retaliation
  - B. Pre-emptive strike
  - C. First strike
  - D. No first strike
30. The notion of 'Collective Security' is mostly associated with:
- A. League of Nations
  - B. United Nations
  - C. Concert of Europe
  - D. The Treaty of Westphalia
31. Which one of the following international boundaries does not exist any longer?
- A. 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel
  - B. 17<sup>th</sup> Parallel
  - C. 49<sup>th</sup> Parallel
  - D. None of the above
32. India is NOT a member of:
- A. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
  - B. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
  - C. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)
  - D. Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)
33. 'Doklam issue' is a foreign policy matter involving:
- A. India, China and Bhutan
  - B. India, China and Nepal
  - C. Nepal, China and Bhutan
  - D. Nepal, India and Bhutan
34. 'Fourteen Points' statement is associated with:
- A. Winston Churchill
  - B. Adolf Hitler
  - C. Franklin Roosevelt
  - D. Woodrow Wilson
35. In which of the following countries, legislature has more power in the making of foreign policy?
- A. Canada
  - B. United Kingdom
  - C. India
  - D. United States of America

36. The behavioural approach to Comparative Politics emphasises:
- A. Systematic collection and examination of facts
  - B. Study of formal legal framework
  - C. Status of facts in formal structures
  - D. How parties function in structures
37. The notion of 'bureaucratic rationality' comes from:
- A. Samuel Huntington
  - B. Sidney Verba
  - C. Max Weber
  - D. David Easton
38. The theory of means and forces of production is associated with:
- A. Structuralism
  - B. Post-colonialism
  - C. Liberalism
  - D. Marxism
39. Red tapism refers to:
- A. Using red markings on important official documents
  - B. Helping each other in formal office work
  - C. Recruitment procedures in large organisations
  - D. Rigid conformity to formal rules and regulations
40. A catch-all party means:
- A. A political party based on the support of different views and ideologies
  - B. A dominant political party that controls all political power with little or no opposition
  - C. A political party contesting elections from areas where it enjoys support among all members of a social group
  - D. A political party based on the support of people from all age-groups
41. Devolution means:
- A. Voluntarily taking up administrative responsibility
  - B. Grant of power by an upper level of government to a lower one
  - C. Grant of funds to local self-governments based on their requirements
  - D. Owing allegiance to a higher constitutional authority
42. The 123<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act provides constitutional status to:
- A. National Commission for Women
  - B. National Commission for Water Distribution
  - C. National Commission for Minorities
  - D. National Commission for Backward Classes

43. What is the time period of UNO's Sustainable Development Goals?
- A. 2000-2015
  - B. 2015-2030
  - C. 2000-2100
  - D. 2000-2050
44. The purpose of Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) is to:
- A. Enable a voter to verify whether his/her vote was cast correctly
  - B. Enable a party to verify whether a voter had cast his/her vote to its candidate
  - C. Enable the election officer to ascertain whether a voter had cast the vote
  - D. Verify whether a voter is on the voters' list
45. Who among the following developed the concept of zone of indifference in respect of acceptance of authority by a subordinate?
- A. Fred Fiedler
  - B. Chester Barnard
  - C. Frank Gilberth
  - D. F. Herzberg
46. Which of the following reports deals with relations between specialists and generalists?
- A. Haldane Committee Report
  - B. Sarkaria Commission Report
  - C. Fulton Committee Report
  - D. Kothari Committee Report
47. A new All India Service can be created by:
- A. An amendment of the constitution
  - B. An executive order
  - C. A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution
  - D. A statute
48. Which of the following is NOT true about the special status enjoyed by Jammu and Kashmir in India's federal constitution?
- A. It stems from the peculiar historical condition under which Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union
  - B. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution provides special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - C. All legislation enacted by the Indian parliament automatically extend to the state of Jammu and Kashmir
  - D. Citizens of the State have the exclusive right to own, inherit and transfer property



49. Consider the following statements on Indian secularism:
- It accords respect to all religions and treat them equally in the public sphere
  - It does not prevent the state from addressing retrograde religious practices

Which of the above statements best represent Indian secularism?

- Both i and ii
  - Only i
  - Only ii
  - None of the above
50. Which of the following is true about protective discrimination in India?
- It favours special provisions for women and children
  - It provides for reservation of jobs for Scheduled Tribes, Castes and Other Backward Classes
  - While it allows reservation of jobs, it does not extend reservation in promotion of jobs to OBCs
  - All of the above

51. Consider the following statements:
- The Council of Ministers regularly renders aid and advice to the President of India
  - The President can return advise rendered by the Council of Ministers for reconsideration only once
  - Any written advice rendered twice by the Council of Ministers to the President of India on the same manner is binding on the latter

Which of the above statements hold true?

- i, ii
  - ii, iii
  - i, ii, iii
  - i, iii
52. Consider the following statements about Money Bill
- Money Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament of India
  - Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
  - The Rajya Sabha has the power to delay Money Bill for a maximum period of 14 days

Which of the above statements hold true?

- i, ii
- i, ii, iii
- ii, iii
- i, ii

53. Consider the following statements about 'pardon' in Indian Constitution:
- Both the President of India and Governor can grant pardon
  - While the President can grant pardon to punishment offered by a Court Martial, the Governor is not empowered to do so
  - While the President is empowered to grant pardon to death penalty awarded for offences committed, the Governor is not empowered to do so

Which of the above statements hold true?

- i, ii, iii
  - i, ii
  - ii, iii
  - i, iii
54. In which of the following landmark cases did the Supreme Court uphold reservation for backward classes in government jobs, fix 50% limit for reservation, put forward the concept of creamy layer and strike down the demand for reservation for financially poor sections among the forward castes?
- Indra Sawhney & Others v. Union of India (1992)
  - Varpal Singh v. Union of India (1996)
  - M.G. Badappanavar v. State of Karnataka (2001)
  - M. Nagraj & Others v. Union of India and Others (2007)
55. Who is the Chairman of the Fifteenth Finance Commission?
- C. Rangarajan
  - Vijay Kelkar
  - Y.V. Reddy
  - N.K. Singh

56. Match the names in List I with issues in List II and choose a correct answer

List I	List II
a. Rajinder Sachar	1. National Emergency
b. M.S. Liberhan	2. Anti-Sikh riots
c. J.C. Shah	3. Status of Muslim community
d. G.T. Nanavati	4. Babri Masjid demolition

- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
|    | a | b | c | d |
| A. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

57. "Such articles will never be called into operation and they would remain a dead letter. If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the President, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the provinces." Ambedkar. Which Article of the Indian Constitution does this speech refer to?
- A. Art 123
  - B. Art 249
  - C. Art 356
  - D. Art 363
58. Whether Presidential Proclamation under Article 356 was justiciable and if so to what extent? Whether the dissolved Legislature can be revived if the proclamation is set aside? Whether the validity of the Proclamation can be challenged after it has been approved by Parliament? In which of the following court cases were these questions asked?
- A. Kalyan Singh v Union of India
  - B. S.R. Bommai v Union of India
  - C. State of Rajasthan v Union of India
  - D. A.K. Gopalan v State of Madras
59. Social and religious life cannot be separated easily in the Indian context, especially since religion covers almost every aspect from birth to death. Who among the following is the final authority to draw the line between matters of religious nature and secular activities in India?
- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - B. Judiciary
  - C. Religious leaders
  - D. President of India
60. The constructive vote of no-confidence is associated with:
- A. Japan
  - B. Australia
  - C. Germany
  - D. Russia
61. Structural Functionalism is a product of:
- A. Traditional Political Science
  - B. The Post-Behavioural Period
  - C. The Second Scientific Revolution
  - D. The Behavioural Revolution
62. Which of the following is not true of traditional comparative politics?
- A. Narrow empirical scope
  - B. Formal legal approach
  - C. Studied political behaviour
  - D. Lack of systematic comparison

63. The transition to societies in which education and knowledge replace capital and manufacturing as key resources is referred to as:
- Postmodernism
  - Post-industrial revolution
  - Post-materialism
  - Managerial revolution
64. Match the electoral systems in List I with countries in List II and choose a correct answer.

List I	List II
a. Mixed Member Proportional System	1. Sweden
b. First Past The Post System	2. France
c. Two Round System	3. India
d. List Proportional System	4. Germany

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	3	2	1
B.	4	3	1	2
C.	2	3	4	1
D.	2	4	1	3

65. Which of the following countries is Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps associated with?
- Afghanistan
  - Syria
  - Iran
  - Pakistan
66. President of India is elected by the members of
- All Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils
  - Elected members of the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies
  - Members of State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils
  - Elected Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
67. The minimum age for becoming a candidate for Rajya Sabha election is
- 21 years
  - 25 years
  - 30 years
  - 35 years
68. President can remove a member of Union Cabinet on the advice of
- Vice-President
  - Prime Minister
  - Chief Justice of Supreme Court
  - Attorney General of India

69. Concurrent List in the Constitution refers to legislative, administrative and financial matters over which
- A. State governments have an exclusive jurisdiction
  - B. Central government has an exclusive jurisdiction
  - C. President has exclusive jurisdiction
  - D. Both the Central and State governments have jurisdiction
70. Who was appointed as India's first Lokpal in 2019?
- A. J.S. Kehar
  - B. Pinaki Chandra Ghose
  - C. Sunil Arora
  - D. Ranganath Misra

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

Passage 1:

A forecast of a below average monsoon in 2019, after last year's erratic rainfall that flooded Kerala and crippled agriculture in eastern and western States, is a cause for worry. If the assessment from one agency, Skymet, is any indication, there is a prospect of El Niño, often associated with drought conditions, taking hold. This must, of course, be considered along with other factors that seem to weaken the El Niño link, such as dipole weather phenomenon in the Indian Ocean. Should the monsoon, which normally sets in between June 1 and July 15 across the country, turn out to be deficient, it will add to the pressures on rural employment and the economy as a whole.

Things may become clearer when the Indian Meteorological Department also issues its forecast, although error margins and the erratic nature of rainfall in different regions render the exercise fraught with uncertainty. Last year, for instance, the realisation of rainfall was 91% of the long-term average, while the prediction was for 97%. [...] It is the responsibility of State administration to prepare for the likelihood of a heat spike... to prevent loss of life and extreme distress to communities. Official agencies and NGOs should start adopting the drill on this, using the template drawn up by the National Disaster Management Authority.

The key elements of protection in a heat wave are avoiding exposure during the hottest part of the day around noon, especially in the case of senior citizens, staying adequately hydrated, wearing suitable clothing including headgear, and creating shade in public places. These messages and weather alerts can be disseminated through television, mobile phone messaging and social media platforms. Urban local bodies in particular have a responsibility to care for the large number of vulnerable city dwellers. Yet, few cities have drawn up proper heat action plans to respond to extreme weather or made them public.

[*The Hindu*, Editorial, 8 April 2019]

71. The relationship between the El Niño and drought suggested by the Editorial is:
- A. A functional relationship
  - B. That of correlation
  - C. That of a mere chronological sequence
  - D. That of simultaneous occurrence
72. The exercise of forecasting monsoon is difficult because:
- A. There are two agencies coming up with two different predictions
  - B. Sufficient data is not available
  - C. The idea of a long-term average is faulty
  - D. The acknowledged possibility of error makes the prediction inaccurate

73. The Editorial suggests:
- A. That the NGOs should drill wells
  - B. That the Government agencies should drill wells
  - C. That Government agencies should use military for fighting the summer heat
  - D. That there should be a rehearsal of the standard procedures by the NGOs and the Government agencies
74. The important points of the plan to combat heat are:
- A. To send weather alerts
  - B. To create spots of shade in public places
  - C. To encourage people to cover their heads while in the sun
  - D. All of the above
75. The vulnerable sections mentioned in the Editorial are:
- A. The elderly and those who live in cities
  - B. The urban population
  - C. The daily wage workers
  - D. Traffic police
76. The media mentioned for sending weather alerts excludes:
- A. Newspapers
  - B. Radio
  - C. Announcements from public address systems
  - D. All of the above

Passage 2:

I am a worshipper of non-violence and so are you. Many amongst you have faith in it. I have been a worshipper and servant of non-violence for fifty years. There is no exaggeration here. I shall complete seventy soon. My faith in non-violence and my conscious effort to achieve it has been there since I was fourteen or fifteen. Since then I have had my faith in non-violence, based on reason. And my worship of truth dates even further back. For more than fifty years I have in my dealings, been relying on truth alone. Only such dedicated conduct results in knowledge and wisdom. If a person who has always acted in accordance with truth and non-violence for more than fifty years makes the claim that he has this one thing, it cannot be called arrogance... Truth and non-violence are the objectives of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. But if we practise these only in our struggle against the government and not in our private dealings or in interprovincial relationships, what would we gain?

If in our dealings with friends we are not on our guard and do not practice truth and non violence, but make use of them only in politics, it would amount to practising diplomacy. Truth can also be uttered diplomatically. I do not approve of the English saying "honesty is the best policy". I do not wish to use truth and non-violence for

diplomatic purposes. I am talking of ultimate values. If I am truthful and non-violent in my worldly dealings and if the world responds to me with contempt and if as a result, I lose faith in them, my non-violence is useless. Then it is merely the best form of diplomacy. You should not take it for an ultimate value...

Hence I ask you, is your non-violence the non-violence of the coward, the weak, the helpless, the timid? In that case, it is of no value. A weakling is a born saint. A weak person is obliged to become a saint. But we are soldiers of non-violence, who, if the occasion demands, will lay down our lives for it. Our non-violence is not a mere policy of the coward. But I doubt this. I am afraid that the non-violence we boast of might really be only a policy. It is true that, to some extent, non-violence works even in the hands of the weak. And in this manner, this weapon has been useful to us. But if one makes use of non-violence in order to disguise one's weakness or through helplessness, it makes a coward of one. Such a person is defeated on both the fronts. Such a man cannot live like a man and the Devil he surely cannot become. It is a thousand times better that we die trying to acquire the strength of the arm. Using physical force with courage is far superior to cowardice. At least we would have attempted to act like men.

[Raghavan Iyer (ed). The Moral and Political Writings of Mahatma Gandhi, 1987]

77. In this passage, Gandhi links the English saying about honesty to:

- A. Truth
- B. Diplomacy
- C. Non violence
- D. Dishonesty

78. Gandhi claims that his faith in non-violence is based on:

- A. Reason
- B. Emotion
- C. Experience
- D. All of the above

79. Gandhi exhorts his followers to practise truth and non-violence not only against the government but also in:

- A. Dealings with friends
- B. Interprovincial matters
- C. Dealings with enemies
- D. All of the above

80. From the passage one gets the sense that this message was addressed to:

- A. The Congress Party
- B. Gandhi Seva Sangh
- C. The British
- D. General Readers



81. What distinguishes the soldiers of non-violence is that:
- They disguise their weakness
  - They disguise their helplessness
  - They are willing to give up non-violence
  - They will give up their lives for it
82. Gandhi does not deny that non-violence of the weak is:
- Always useful
  - A relative value
  - An ultimate value
  - Effective to some extent

Passage 3:

Seven out of eight South Asian states, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan and Sri Lanka which account for almost the entire region's space and population, are both refugee/migrants receiving and sending countries. The only exception is Maldives. Against the region's 1.5 billion population, its tiny population of 300,000 is of little consequence. Moreover, its strictly Sunni social order does not permit any non-Sunni settlement anywhere in its 1,100 islets, not even as spouses of its own citizens. Afghanistan is primarily a refugee sending country, particularly since 1970s when its politics entered into an uncertain phase following the ouster of its King, Mohammed Zahir Shah. Bangladesh, which was earlier East Pakistan, has a long history of both receiving and sending migrants in which both India and Pakistan are involved. Lately, it has been hosting refugees from Myanmar. Bhutan has received migrants from India's Nepalese majority areas as well as from Sikkim (now a state in Indian Union, was till 1975 an independent monarchy) and sent refugees to Nepal, and to India as well. Being centrally located India has received refugees/migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and has sent refugees/migrants to Nepal and undivided Pakistan. Nepal has received migrants from India and Bhutan and sent migrants to India. Pakistan has received migrants from India and Afghanistan to some extent even from Bangladesh. During partition, it sent refugees to India. Sri Lanka has sent both Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils to India as two distinct categories, first as unwelcome settlers in their country and second as refugees in search of security from the Sri Lankan state oppression.

[Partha Ghosh, *Migrants, Refugees and the Stateless in South Asia*. 2016]

83. What, according to the passage, constitute the reasons for the low rate of receiving of migrants by Maldives?
- Religious and Social issues
  - Economic and Social issues
  - Social and Security issues
  - Economic and Security Issues

84. Migrants/refugees from which countries, according to the passage, were received by Bangladesh till date?
- A. India, Pakistan and Myanmar
  - B. India, Myanmar and Bhutan
  - C. Nepal, Pakistan and India
  - D. Myanmar, Pakistan and Nepal
85. What is the main reason behind India's receiving of refugee/migrants from majority of the states in South Asia?
- A. Geographic factors
  - B. Cultural factors
  - C. Economic factors
  - D. Strategic Factors
86. Country that does not take refugees?
- A. India
  - B. Nepal
  - C. Maldives
  - D. Bhutan
  - E. None of the above
87. According to this passage, which are the states that received less/no migrants/refugees?
- A. Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka
  - B. Nepal, Afghanistan, Maldives
  - C. Maldives, India, Nepal
  - D. Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives
88. Which state can be called an exclusive refugee sending state?
- A. Afghanistan
  - B. Nepal
  - C. Pakistan
  - D. India

Passage 4:

In recent years, there has been a new wave of democratization process globally and the African continent is witnessing a new drive towards the promotion of democracy and good governance. From the North, to the East, South and West of Africa, authoritarian regimes are giving way to democratic governments. The new drive towards democracy and good governance is currently sweeping through Africa like a wild bushfire and many African countries recently transitioned from authoritarian to democratic forms of governance in consonance with the global trend. Elections have been an integral part of the democratization process globally as they are an institutionalized attempt at actualizing the essence of democracy, that is, rule of the people, by the people, and for

the people. However, many of Africa's democratic elections have been marred with extreme controversy and violence. Corruption, massive rigging, ballot box snatching and political violence, and the winner takes all syndrome has impacted negatively on the democratic process.

In many African countries, violent protests mark the proclamation of election results. Peaceful handover to opposition parties by the ruling party is rare, while many rulers have become life presidents. There is a general apathy of the electorate to elections as a majority of the people especially those in the rural areas view the state as having little or no relevance to them. This is resultant from the failure of the state to provide social security or any form of social citizenship and has thus alienated a majority of the populace. Committed to the promotion of the universal values and principles of democracy, good governance, human rights and the right to development and determined to promote and strengthen good governance through the institutionalization of transparency, accountability and participatory democracy, the African Union adopted the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (the Charter). The African Union has worked towards achieving credible, free and fair elections for sustainable democratic governance. But in spite of the Charter, the ideals of democratic concept have been continually flouted by most African states without appropriate sanctions by the African Union.

[Oluwakemi Ayanleye, 'Elections as a Tool of Democratization in Africa', *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 2014].

89. The author sees democracy and good governance in Africa as part of a:
- A. New wave of African interaction with the globalised world
  - B. New wave of democratization
  - C. New wave of authoritarianism
  - D. New wave leading to globalization
90. The author writes about a global trend of shift from:
- A. Violence to peace in Africa
  - B. Nation building to firm international relations
  - C. Authoritarianism to globalization
  - D. Authoritarianism to democratic forms of government
91. According to the author, without elections, the essence of democracy:
- A. Will be part of institutions
  - B. Will be very complicated
  - C. Will not be achieved
  - D. Will not be close to people's hearts
92. The democratic process in Africa, according to the author, has been adversely affected by violence and:
- A. Regional gaps
  - B. Electoral malpractice
  - C. Wild bushfire
  - D. Voter anger

93. For rural voters, state is a:
- A. Distant entity
  - B. Powerful entity
  - C. Relevant entity
  - D. Voter friendly entity
94. The African Union has not been very effective against:
- A. Violation of people's value systems
  - B. Violation of international norms
  - C. Violation of democratic norms
  - D. Violation of the election model code

Passage 5:

The term populism is generally used by the press in India to refer to the indiscriminate use of public resources to give goods away to voters. With these connotations of crowd-pleasing politics, populism has become a pejorative term. Populist politicians are criticised for giving away 'freebies' or 'sops' and pandering to the baser instincts of voters. Populists, it is often assumed, govern in irrational and irresponsible ways, and threaten fiscal chaos with their largesse. However, literature on politics in Tamil Nadu has developed much more nuanced interpretations of populism. Populism is a useful term if it is understood to mean a form of politics linked to the aspirations of the people. Putting the people at the centre of a political strategy is a theme taken up in a number of scholarly studies of populism.

Populists claim government should benefit the general population and not be captured by sectional interests. Social divisions, which encourage sectionalism, are de-emphasised in populist rhetoric that claims the common people are an indivisible group; although quite who the 'people' are, is a matter for debate. Populist leaders may leave this category quite vague, or contradict the universalising logic implied by the term 'people' when they equate the 'people' with a racial category or a class group. Where the people are defined with reference to specific attributes, the definition may change over time or according to political necessity. The people are often identified antagonistically, in relation to outsiders or a threatening 'other'.

Populists frequently claim the common people have been cheated of their due by an oppressive elite. Hostility towards elite groups is a common feature of populist ideologies. Populism is frequently, though not always, promoted by a charismatic leader. I define populism as an ideological construct that celebrates the importance of the ordinary people, asserts these people should not be divided by social hierarchy and justifies improvements in their welfare. Populist projects have much in common with nationalist mobilisations that also seek to build cross-class coalitions (and de-emphasise conflict among the people of the nation).

[Andrew Wyatt, 'Populism and politics in Tamil Nadu', *Contemporary South Asia*, 2013]

95. Which of the following is true about 'populist rhetoric'?
- A. It claims that the government should benefit the elite
  - B. It claims that the people cannot be divided along sectional interests
  - C. It often associates the people with a racial category or a class group
  - D. It claims that the people can be captured by sectional interest

96. In what sense has 'populism' become a pejorative term?
- A. Because it connotes reckless distribution of public resources
  - B. It amounts to immoral appeasement of voters
  - C. It leverage populists who govern irrationally and irresponsibly
  - D. All of the above
97. What, according to the author, characterizes the general understanding of populism in Tamil Nadu?
- A. It puts people and their aspirations at the heart of their analytical focus
  - B. It focuses on the irrational and reckless distribution of public resources
  - C. It focuses on how populism caters to the baser instincts of voters
  - D. It unduly focuses on the financial chaos it engenders
98. What does populism share in common with nationalist mobilizations?
- A. Both emphasize on the indivisibility of people
  - B. Both emphasize on social hierarchy
  - C. Both emphasize on welfare
  - D. Both emphasize on the oppressive elite
99. What lies at the heart of populist ideology?
- A. Claim that the oppressive elites hijacked and denied the common people their due
  - B. Empathy of the common people towards the elites
  - C. Promotion of charismatic leader
  - D. None of the above
100. For populists, people are identified in relation to?
- A. Sectional interests
  - B. Charismatic leader
  - C. Outsiders
  - D. Voters

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UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD  
 Entrance Examination – 2019  
 Department/School: Department of Political Science/School of Social Sciences  
 Course and Subject: M.A. (Political Science)

Key to Question paper: T-28

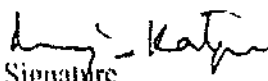
Question Number	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	D
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	A
14	B
15	D
16	B
17	A
18	D
19	B
20	D
21	D
22	D
23	B
24	B
25	D

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

Question Number	Answer
51	C
52	C
53	A
54	A
55	D
56	C
57	C
58	B
59	B
60	C
61	D
62	C
63	B
64	A
65	C
66	B
67	C
68	B
69	D
70	B
71	B
72	D
73	D
74	D
75	A

Question Number	Answer
76	D
77	B
78	A
79	D
80	B
81	D
82	D
83	A
84	A
85	A
86	C
87	D
88	A
89	B
90	D
91	C
92	B
93	A
94	C
95	B
96	D
97	A
98	A
99	A
100	C

Date: 6<sup>th</sup> June 2019

  
 Signature  
 Head of the Department