

Entrance Examination, June 2018
MPhil Political Science

R-50

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 80

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 80 questions carrying 80 marks. Part A deals with Research Methods and Part B with subject domain.
3. Answers must be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. There is negative marking for a wrong answer in Part A only. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 mark.
5. Hand over 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 in the question paper itself.

Part A

Answer all questions.

Marks: 40

1. Which of the following is not evaluative or concerned with 'what should be'?
 - A. Ethical analysis
 - B. Normative research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Feminist research

2. Post-behaviouralism emphasises _____ in place of contemplative science.
 - A. Mathematics
 - B. Techniques
 - C. Facts
 - D. Action

3. Data personally collected by the researcher is
 - A. Primary data
 - B. Secondary data
 - C. Aggregate data
 - D. Hypothetical data

4. A question that provides respondents with a list of responses from which they have to choose is
 - A. Closed-ended question
 - B. Open-ended question
 - C. Loaded question
 - D. Leading question

5. Research questions may originate from
 - A. Personal observation or experience
 - B. Writings of others
 - C. Interest in some broader social theory
 - D. All of the above

6. Positivist method is not oriented to
 - A. Fact-value dichotomy
 - B. Universalisable generalizations
 - C. Objectivity
 - D. Intersubjective consensus

7. Epistemology refers to the study of
- A. Ways of knowing
 - B. What exists
 - C. The scientific world
 - D. Human nature
8. Popper's criterion for the scientific status of a theory was its
- A. Verifiability
 - B. Confirmability
 - C. Popularity
 - D. Refutability
9. The hermeneutic method aims at
- A. Causal explanations of historical events
 - B. Understanding the meaning of historical events
 - C. Predicting future historical events
 - D. Inferring laws from history
10. The dialectical method includes identifying the following relations
- A. Identity and Difference
 - B. Interpenetration of Opposites
 - C. Contradictions
 - D. All of the above
11. Marxist perspectives in International Relations emphasize
- A. Historical Materialism
 - B. Modeling
 - C. Discourse Analysis
 - D. Genealogy
12. Feminist scholars in International Relations emphasize
- A. Subjectivity
 - B. Reflexivity
 - C. Personal narratives
 - D. All of the above

13. In "Making Democracy Work", Robert Putnam uses
- A. Case study method
 - B. Large-N method
 - C. Small-N research design
 - D. Archival research
14. The emergence of "New Public Administration" as a theoretical practice in the administrative science is associated with
- A. Minnowbrook Conference
 - B. Comparative Administration Group
 - C. American Society of Public Administration
 - D. National Association of Schools of Public Administration
15. Post-modern International Relations highlights
- A. Deconstruction
 - B. Genealogy
 - C. Textual analysis
 - D. All of the above
16. Archival research in International Relations deals with
- A. Primary sources
 - B. Secondary sources
 - C. Tertiary sources
 - D. None of the above
17. "While direct knowledge of the physical and social worlds comes from our senses, just about everything of interest to social researchers is in the form of -----, which are abstractions that cannot be sensed."
- A. Data
 - B. Methods
 - C. Concepts
 - D. Facts

18. Which of the following explain/s deductive logic?

- I. Applying non-dualistic principles to reality
- II. Reasoning from the general to specific
- III. Reasoning or drawing a conclusion from particular facts or individual cases

Answer:

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

19. Why are experimental methods not widely used in social sciences?

- A. Social political reality cannot be repeated in a lab
- B. Lack of theory
- C. Lack of data
- D. Researcher is part of the human world

20. Rational choice theory in Political Science aims at

- A. Civic education
- B. A deductive science
- C. An inductive science
- D. Equilibrium

21. Methodological individualism is giving importance to ----- in causal accounts of social phenomena.

- A. Methodology of each individual researcher
- B. The motivations and actions of individual agents
- C. The structure of social relations
- D. Ideology of groups and collective goals

22. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a hypothesis?

- A. Proposes a plausible relationship between variables
- B. An informed guess that represents the proposed explanation
- C. A statement that corresponds to the way in which the researcher intends to test a theory
- D. A statement prescribing what is good for society or of what should be done

23. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE about Evolutionary theory?

- I. It affirms creationism.
- II. It elucidates mechanisms, which generate change.

Answer:

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II
- D. None

24. "All power requires knowledge and all knowledge relies on and reinforces existing power relations". This is an assumption of

- A. Rational Choice theory
- B. Empirical theory
- C. Postmodernism
- D. Post-behaviouralism

25. Phenomenology is an alternative to

- A. Positivism
- B. Evolutionism
- C. Materialism
- D. All of the above

26. Public Choice theory is closely associated with

- A. Neoliberalism
- B. Socialism
- C. Anarchism
- D. Feminism

27. "Word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks" is

- A. Self-Plagiarism
- B. Mosaic Plagiarism
- C. Direct Plagiarism
- D. Not a plagiarism

28. "Nuremberg Code" (1947) is a landmark international document on

- A. The drawbacks of behavioural revolution
- B. The human rights of research subjects
- C. International funding for social research
- D. Outlawing social research in times of war

Read the passages given below and answer the questions from 29 to 40.

Passage 1

Nature, the art whereby God hath made and governs the world, is by the *art* of man, as in many other things, so in this also imitated, that it can make an artificial animal. For seeing life is but a motion of limbs, the beginning whereof is in some principal part within; why may we not say, that all *automata* (engines that move themselves by springs and wheels as doth a watch) have an artificial life? What is the *heart* but a *spring*; and the *nerves* but so many *strings*; and *the joints*, but so many *wheels*, giving motion to the whole body, such as was intended by the artificer? *Art* goes yet further, imitating that rational and most excellent work of nature, *man*. For by art is created that great Leviathan called a Commonwealth, or State, in Latin *civitas*, which is but an *artificial man*; though of a great stature and strength than the natural, for whose protection it was intended; and in which the *sovereignty* is an artificial *soul*, as giving life and motion to the whole body; the *magistrates*, and other *officers* of judicature artificial *joints*; *reward and punishment*, by which fastened to the seat of sovereignty every joint and member is moved to perform his duty, are the *nerves*, that do the same in the body natural; the *wealth and riches* of particular members are the *strength*; *salus populi*, the *people's safety*, its *business*; *counsellors*, by whom all things needful for it to know are suggested, the *memory*; *equity and laws*, an artificial *reason and will*; *concord, health*; *sedition, sickness*; and *civil war, death*. Lastly, the *pacts and covenants*, by which the parts of this body politic were at first made, set together and united, resemble that fiat, or the *let us make man*, pronounced by God in the creation.

(Source: Hobbes, *Leviathan*)

29. The above passage exemplifies a
- A. Teleological world view
 - B. Mechanical world view
 - C. Mythical world view
 - D. Cosmic world view
30. Which of the following accurately describes the Leviathan
- A. It is an artificial animal
 - B. It is an artificial man
 - C. It is an artificial soul
 - D. It is an artificial man greater and stronger than the natural man

31. Identify the correct pairs from the passage

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| I. Sovereignty | a. Will |
| II. Death | b. Memory |
| III. Laws | c. Soul |
| IV. Counsellors | d. Civil War |

- A. I-c; II-a; III-b; IV-d
 B. I-c; II-d; III-a; IV-b
 C. II-c; III-a; IV-b; I-d
 D. IV-c; II-d; I-b; II-a

32. This passage resonates mainly with

- A. Genesis chapter in the Bible
 B. Book of Job in the Bible
 C. Psalms in the Bible
 D. Ecclesiastes in the Bible

Passage 2

Regimes can be defined as sets of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors' expectations converge in a given area of international relations. Principles are beliefs of fact, causation, and rectitude. Norms are standards of behavior defined in terms of rights and obligations. Rules are specific prescriptions or proscriptions for action. Decision-making procedures are prevailing practices for making and implementing collective choice.

This usage is consistent with other recent formulations. Keohane and Nye, for instance, define regimes as "sets of governing arrangements" that include "networks of rules, norms, and procedures that regularize behavior and control its effects." Haas argues that a regime encompasses a mutually coherent set of procedures, rules and norms. Hedley Bull, using a somewhat different terminology, refers to the importance of rules and institutions in international society where rules refer to "general imperative principles which require or authorize prescribed classes of persons or groups to behave in prescribed ways." Institutions for Bull help to secure adherence to rules by formulating, communicating, administering, enforcing, interpreting, legitimating, and adapting them.

Regimes must be understood as something more than temporary arrangements that change with every shift in power or interests. Keohane notes that a basic analytic distinction must be made between regimes and agreements. Agreements are *ad hoc*,

often “one-shot,” arrangements. The purpose of regimes is to facilitate agreements. Similarly, Jervis argues that the concept of regimes “implies not only norms and expectations that facilitate cooperation, but a form of cooperation that is more than the following of short-run self-interest.” For instance, he contends that the restraints that have applied in Korea and other limited wars should not be considered a regime.

(Source: Stephen Krasner (ed). *International Regimes*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1983, p.2.)

33. The author defines regimes as comprising
- A. Norms
 - B. Rules
 - C. Principles
 - D. All of the above
34. Who refers to regimes as ‘governing arrangements’?
- A. Keohane and Nye
 - B. Hedley Bull
 - C. Jervis
 - D. Haas
35. According to Keohane,
- A. All regimes are ad-hoc arrangements
 - B. Regimes are governed by national interest
 - C. Regimes facilitate agreements
 - D. Regimes are defined as restraints put in place during limited wars
36. Which of the following helps in securing rules and building regimes?
- A. Institutions
 - B. Self-interest
 - C. Nation building
 - D. The behaviour of certain classes or groups

Passage 3

In democratic systems electoral choices are at the centre of the political process. Thus, the study of electoral choice has quite naturally been a core theme in political behavior research, and past research has produced dramatic advances in our knowledge about how voters reach their decisions. Early electoral research presumed that many voters were ill prepared to deal with the complexities of politics; thus voters relied on shortcuts – such as group cues or affective partisan loyalties – to simplify political decision

making and guide their individual behaviour (Lazarsfeld, Berelson, and McPhee 1954; Campbell et al. 1960; Lipset and Rokken 1967). This approach also stressed the underlying stability of party competition because people supposedly based their political decisions on enduring social cleavages, and stable party-voter alignments for a focus of research.

During the 1980s, this mode of stable cleavage-based or partisanship-based voting first came under challenge. Within a decade the dominant question changed from explaining the persistence of electoral politics to explaining electoral change (Dalton, Flanagan and Beck 1984). Decreases in class and religious divisions were a first prominent indicator that electoral politics was changing. Franklin and his colleagues (1992) found that a set of social characteristics (including social class, education, income, religiosity, region and gender) had a decreasing impact on partisan preferences in western democracies over time. Nieuwbeerta (1995) similarly found a general erosion of class voting across twenty democracies. Franklin concluded with the new "conventional wisdom" of comparative electoral research: "One thing that has by now become quite apparent is that almost all of the countries we have studied show a decline...in the ability of social cleavages to structure individual voting choice" (Franklin et al. 1992: 385).

(Source: *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior*, eds. Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 2007. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 10.)

37. Electoral choice has been a

- A. Less important part of political behavior research
- B. Peripheral in political behavior research
- C. Central theme of political behavior research
- D. The only theme in political behavior research

38. According to Nieuwbeerta

- A. Class voting has risen
- B. Class voting has disappeared
- C. Class voting changed into community voting
- D. Class voting has declined

39. According to Franklin, individual voting choices

- A. Are shaped by social cleavages
- B. Are less structured by social cleavages
- C. Are not influenced by social cleavages at all.
- D. Are removed from social cleavages

40. The passage tries to explain

- A. The play of party politics
- B. Conventional wisdom of comparative politics
- C. Early electoral research
- D. Electoral choices of voters

Part B**Answer all questions****40 Marks**

41. Who among the following is highly critical of structural functionalism?
- A. Giovanni Sartori
 - B. Seymour Lipset
 - C. Gabriel Almond
 - D. Samuel Huntington
42. Which of the following works demonstrated the potential of comparative studies using survey research?
- A. The Civic Culture
 - B. Patterns of Democracy
 - C. Democracy in Plural Societies
 - D. Democracy and Development
43. Arrange the following (I-IV) in the correct sequence in the development of the modern state as stated by Stein Rokkan.
- I. Welfare state: redistribution
 - II. State building: political, economic and cultural unification at the elite level
 - III. Nation building: masses come in, army, education
 - IV. Political participation: voting, representation
- A. I, II, III, IV
 - B. II, III, IV, I
 - C. III, II, IV, I
 - D. III, II, I, IV
44. E. E. Schattschneider's phrase 'organisation is the mobilisation of bias' refers to the idea that
- A. Bureaucracies reign
 - B. People's participation is important
 - C. Institutions matter
 - D. There are limits to organisational restructuring

45. According to Maurice Duverger a _____ electoral system usually favours larger parties and limits the number of parties in the system.

- A. Proportional representation
- B. Plurality-majoritarian
- C. Single non-transferable vote (SNTV)
- D. Single transferable vote

46. Which of the following is a characteristic of the parliamentary type of government?

- I. There is a fusion of power between the legislature and the executive.
- II. There is a ceremonial head of state.
- III. The political executive can be removed by the legislature through a vote of no confidence.
- IV. The President cannot dissolve the legislature and call a general election.

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

47. Which of the following asserts the capitalist world economy inherently works to the disadvantage of developing countries?

- A. Modernization school
- B. Liberalisation by Stealth model
- C. Mercantilism
- D. Dependency theory

48. Consider the following statements about the procedure of state formation in India.

- I. The President is required to obtain both the views and concurrence of the State being affected by redrawing of State boundaries
- II. The State reorganization Bill can be introduced in either house of Parliament without first obtaining the recommendation of the President of India
- III. A new state can be formed if both houses of the Parliament passed the State Reorganization Bill with a simple majority

In light of the above, which of the following is the CORRECT answer?

- A. I and II are true; III is false
- B. II is true; I and III are false
- C. III is true; I and II are false
- D. I is true; II and III are false

49. Political socialisation is a process by which
- A. The government regulates the membership of social associations and groups
 - B. Political values are passed on from one generation to another
 - C. The attitudes and values of citizens are measured
 - D. The next generation learns about new career options
50. Which of the following is a change, made by the NDA II government in the centre-state financial transactions?
- A. Abolition of the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan grants.
 - B. Abrogation of preferential funding to select states.
 - C. Permission to NITI Aayog to determine the states' share in revenue and the quantum of grants in aid
 - D. Equal financial participation for all states in the centrally sponsored schemes.
51. Which of the following institutions handles this tension of whether a constituency can be fair to the doctrine of 'one-person-one-vote-one-value' and at the same time respect the identity and integrity of communities and groups?
- A. Election Commission
 - B. Delimitation Commission
 - C. Business Advisory Committee
 - D. Directorate of Census Operations in India
52. According to the preamble of the Constitution of India, which of the following values assures the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation?
- A. Equality
 - B. Justice
 - C. Fraternity
 - D. Liberty
53. Among the following parliamentary committees in India, Ministers may become the members of
- A. Committee on Estimates
 - B. Committee on Public Accounts
 - C. Departmentally Related Standing Committee
 - D. Business Advisory Committee
54. The term 'minimum winning coalition' is associated with
- A. William Riker
 - B. Giovanni Sartori
 - C. Michael Laver
 - D. E. Sridharan

55. Read the following statements about Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

- I. The Congress passed the Resolution, and the party recognized the need to ally with regional parties.
- II. Akali Dal passed the Resolution and demanded greater autonomy for the Indian States.
- III. The Resolution demanded devolution of more powers to the states especially on sharing of water resources.
- IV. The Resolutions aimed at checking the rise of the BJP in north-west India.

Identify the CORRECT statements and select the answer from below.

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

56. Which of the following best represents the idea of the 'Congress system' explained by Rajni Kothari?

- A. It is a fragmented party system with a robust programmatic competition between a large number of parties.
- B. It is a system based on the principle of accommodation and consensus.
- C. It is a one-party system centred on the principle of family rule.
- D. It is a political system based on charismatic leadership.

57. Local civic associations that cut across the boundaries of group identity prevent social conflict based on group identity from developing into death-dealing violence. With which of the following scholars do you associate this insight regarding communalism and ethnic conflicts in India?

- A. Kanchan Chandra
- B. Steven Wilkinson
- C. Paul R. Brass
- D. Ashutosh Varshney

58. Which of the following are the three types of public policies initially suggested by Theodore J. Lowi?

- A. Regulatory, Non-Regulatory and Distributive
- B. Regulatory, Distributive and Redistributive
- C. Regulatory, Ethical and Synthetic
- D. Incremental, Distributive and Regulatory

59. Match the following theories with their respective proponents and choose the answer from the code given below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. The Law of Circulation of Elites | 1. Herbert Simon |
| b. The Ruling Class | 2. Vilfredo Pareto |
| c. Iron Law of Oligarchy | 3. Gaetano Mosca |
| d. Bounded rationality | 4. Robert Michels |

Code:

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

60. Which among the following are the main features of public-private partnership?

- I. To handover a public sector company to a private sector entity
 - II. To establish complementary relationship between public sector and private sector entities
 - III. Government remains ultimately responsible for the provision of quality services that meet the public need
 - IV. To establish productive and long term relations between public and private sectors
- A. I, II and III
 - B. I, III and IV
 - C. II, III and IV
 - D. I and IV

61. Consider the following statements on formal organization and identify which of them are TRUE:

- I. It contains broad outlines and plans of organization
 - II. The organization pattern is designed by the management
 - III. It is based on human approach
 - IV. It is very mechanistic
- A. I, II and III
 - B. II, III and IV
 - C. I, II and IV
 - D. I, III and IV

62. Which of the following theories criticized bureaucracy on the ground of inefficiency?

- A. Systems Theory
- B. Metagovernance
- C. Policy Network Theory
- D. New Public Management

63. The concept of the 'zone of indifference' is associated with

- A. Decision-Making
- B. Leadership
- C. Authority
- D. Motivation

64. Which of the following theories has been subjected to criticism by Advocacy Coalition Framework?

- A. Institutionalism
- B. Policy Cycle
- C. Group Model
- D. Rational Choice

65. 'Third Great Debate' in International Relations refer to the debate between:

- A. Liberalism, realism and radical international relations theories
- B. Positivist theories and post-positivist theories of international relations
- C. Realism and Idealism
- D. Scientific Theories and Traditional theories

66. Ideas of Martin Wight and Headley Bull are associated with

- A. Classical Realism
- B. Neo-Realism
- C. English School of Realism
- D. None of the above.

67. According to Gramsci, 'Hegemony', in international relations operates through

- A. Military Dominance
- B. Consent and Legitimacy
- C. Balance of Power
- D. Collective security

68. According to E.H. Carr, the conditions of anarchy in the international system leads to

- A. Cooperation
- B. Cooperation and conflict
- C. Conflict and War
- D. None of the above

69. According to Realists, the guiding principle of self-interest driven anarchic international system is

- A. Collective Security
- B. Balance of Power
- C. Economic Interdependence
- D. Non-alignment

70. Which scholar of International Relations argues that states' behaviour is determined in relation to the actions of other states in a 'relational' manner and not by anarchy?

- A. Kenneth Waltz
- B. Woodrow Wilson
- C. Alexander Wendt
- D. Robert Keohane

71. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 primarily dealt with

- A. The Scramble for Africa
- B. The establishment of a confederated Germany
- C. A peace plan to end Napoleonic conquests in Europe
- D. Agreements between European powers regarding rules and practices of diplomacy within Europe

72. "We can only measure the quality of foreign policy decisions in terms of the extent to which they enhance a state's security". With which theoretical school would you associate this statement?

- A. Realist
- B. Constructivist
- C. Liberalist
- D. Marxist

73. The term 'dvaidhibhaava' or double policy of Kautilya refers to

- A. Taking refuge with two kings
- B. Taking refuge with a weak king
- C. Seeking protection with a king stronger than the neighbouring enemy
- D. Making peace with one and waging war with another

74. Aristophanes's satirical comedy on Socrates is called
- A. The clouds
 - B. The birds
 - C. The wasps
 - D. The frogs
75. The notion of communicative action refers to
- A. Human interaction aimed at mutual understanding and consensus
 - B. Communication oriented to commanding others to follow rules
 - C. Communication oriented to self-disclosure by actors
 - D. Communication by public relations officers
76. The notion of relative autonomy of the capitalist state was elaborated by
- A. Louis Althusser
 - B. Antonio Gramsci
 - C. Nicos Poulantzas
 - D. Karl Marx
77. The slogan 'the personal is the political' is associated with
- A. Gandhism
 - B. Feminism
 - C. Anarchism
 - D. Socialism
78. Plato's myth of metals in the Republic is not used to justify
- A. An egalitarian society
 - B. A hierarchical society
 - C. A class society
 - D. A patriarchal society
79. B. R. Ambedkar was influenced by
- A. John Rawls
 - B. John Dewey
 - C. John Searle
 - D. John Thompson
80. The Indian notion of 'sarva dharma samabhaava' implies
- A. A wall of separation between religion and politics
 - B. Fusing religion and politics
 - C. Equal treatment of all religions
 - D. Superior treatment to Hindu dharma