

Entrance Examination – 2019  
M.Phil. (Political Science)

**U-50**

**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 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. According to empiricists, the source of knowledge is:
  - A. Interpretation
  - B. Intuition
  - C. Experience
  - D. Deliberation
  
2. Historicism argues that:
  - A. We must learn from the past
  - B. The past determines the future
  - C. History is moving towards a predetermined goal
  - D. History is an infinite progression without any direction
  
3. The falsifiability criterion to evaluate theories claiming to be scientific was proposed by:
  - A. G.H. von Wright
  - B. Carl Hempel
  - C. W. V. O. Quine
  - D. Karl Popper
  
4. "John is a white, middle class man and he votes for the Republican Party. David is a white, middle class man and he votes for the Republican Party. Peter is a white, middle class man and he votes for the Republican Party. Bill is a white, middle class man and therefore he is likely to vote for the Republican Party." This is an example of:
  - A. Reduction
  - B. Retroduction
  - C. Induction
  - D. Deduction
  
5. Match authors (List I) with their methodological contributions (List II):

List I	List II
a. Peter Medawar	1. Value-neutrality in teaching
b. Karl Marx	2. Value-frank research
c. Max Weber	3. Hypothetico-deductive method
d. Gunnar Myrdal	4. Dialectical method

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

6. Marx improves Hegel's dialectical method by adding the:
  - A. Historical dimension
  - B. Materialist Dimension
  - C. Feminist dimension
  - D. Philosophical dimension
  
7. Which among the following theories is influenced by Behavioural Revolution?
  - A. Communication Theory
  - B. Decision-making Theory
  - C. Game Theory
  - D. All of the above
  
8. 'Inter-subjectivity' is significant in theoretical discourses of International Relations, especially in the field of:
  - A. Feminism
  - B. Liberalism
  - C. Realism
  - D. Marxism
  
9. A random sample is one in which:
  - A. Any element in the population can be included in the sample at the discretion of the researcher
  - B. Each element in the population has an unknown probability of inclusion in the sample
  - C. Each element in the population has a known probability of inclusion in the sample
  - D. A researcher selects cases or units according to his convenience as required by the study
  
10. Which one of the following methodological approaches informed the work of Pranab Bardhan?
  - A. State-society relations approach
  - B. Political economy approach
  - C. Normative approach
  - D. Empirical approach
  
11. A *sui generis* case is:
  - A. A case unto itself which does not have any parallel elsewhere
  - B. A comparable case which has resonance with other cases
  - C. A comparable case with only similar cases
  - D. A case with limited comparability
  
12. The Rational Choice approach to political studies rests on the assumption that:
  - A. Divine force and individual rights work in tandem
  - B. Self-interest guides individual choice
  - C. Emotional make up of individuals influences all decisions
  - D. Self-motivation is the key to everything

13. The research technique called 'participant observation' is part of:
  - A. Interview method
  - B. Focus Group Discussion
  - C. Sample survey
  - D. Ethnography
  
14. 'Ecological fallacy' in research means:
  - A. Inferring individual behaviour from aggregate data
  - B. Complete disregard for environment in research
  - C. Problems of development and environment
  - D. Individuals neglecting field-data in research
  
15. In a sample survey on border security issues, a researcher had asked the respondents the following question: "When we compare various forms of government such as monarchy, democracy and dictatorship, don't you think that democracy is the most desirable form of government?" What type of question would this be?
  - A. Value-neutral question
  - B. Ambiguous question
  - C. Double-barrelled question
  - D. Leading question
  
16. Which of the following methods is not a random sampling method?
  - A. Cluster sampling
  - B. Systematic sampling
  - C. Purposive sampling
  - D. Stratified sampling
  
17. Studies which measure the same variables in the same cases over time are called:
  - A. Synchronic
  - B. Panel
  - C. Diachronic
  - D. Replication
  
18. The monthly expenditure on transport of eight students of a college are as follows (in Rs): 275, 450, 200, 325, 550, 600, 250 and 550. What is the median expenditure?
  - A. 412.5
  - B. 550
  - C. 465
  - D. 387.5

19. In a large sample survey respondents are asked the question: "Some people say that they voted for a party because that party was supposed to be winning in this election while some others voted for a party that was likely to lose. What about you?" The results are given in the table below. Based on the data provided, answer the question that follow the table:

	N
Voted for party likely to win	8662
Voted for party likely to lose	458
Made no difference/voted for the party I wanted to vote for	
Others	150
Can't say	1916
Total	20200
Not Voted	2099
Total	22299

What is the number of people who said 'Made no difference/voted for the party I wanted to vote for'?

- A. 7654  
 B. 8864  
 C. 9014  
 D. 9120
20. Which of the following is not an element of research design?  
 A. Specifying the theory to be tested  
 B. Unit of analysis  
 C. Findings of the study  
 D. Methods of data collection
21. A hypothesis is:  
 A. A statement that helps to systematise the existing knowledge in a unified explanatory framework  
 B. A generalisation that a researcher draws on the basis of information collected  
 C. A statement that indicates how a researcher thinks the phenomena of interest are related to each other  
 D. A statement that leads to support the theory that a researcher believes to be true
22. In a survey, a researcher finds significant differences between poorer and well-to-do classes in their perception of democracy. Individuals who are from poorer classes tend to take the basic needs view, while the well-to-do attach greater importance to freedoms. What is the dependent variable in this study?  
 A. Perception of democracy  
 B. Class background of different individuals  
 C. Importance of freedoms in democracy  
 D. Basic needs view of democracy

23. If you want to categorize individuals by taking their level of education, such as Elementary education, High School education and College education, what measurement would you use?

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

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

Passage 1:

The idea of a shared Asian civilization, whose important sources Nehru and others traced to India, meant much to Indians but little to other Asian countries. Tagore was heard with some degree of incomprehension in Japan when he repeatedly invoked it in his speeches. This was also true of China. It once had trade and cultural ties with India but not in recent decades. Under British rule, Indian soldiers had fought the Chinese and engaged in theft and pillage during the Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese held India in low esteem because of its inability to preserve its national integrity, one of the important tests by which they have traditionally judged a country. Though Nehru's celebration of the Buddha's 2,500<sup>th</sup> anniversary made some impact on some South Asian countries, it had none on China whose government was hostile to religion, and thought that Nehru was being hypocritical in celebrating a figure whose followers had been persecuted and driven out of the country by Hindu rulers. For Nehru, China and India were old friends who had sadly lost contact; for China, they were distant acquaintances whose relations were scarred by pockets of some unhappy Chinese memories.

To be sure, Nehru's invocation of the Asian identity did have advantages. It revived several ancient memories and breathed life into the small and long-neglected seeds from which a common civilizational tree could grow. It highlighted the inescapable compulsions of shared geography, and the need to forge direct bonds between different countries hitherto related by European mediations. It also, however, had its disadvantages. Other Asian countries resented India's claim to speak in their name on international forums. Since the Asian identity, as Nehru defined it, had a cultural code and made India its historical home, it was seen by some as a vehicle of India's hegemonic ambitions. It also lulled Nehru into thinking that India's neighbours would settle their territorial and other disputes with it as 'fellow Asians'. The painful realization in 1962 that the Asians were no better than the Europeans in this regard almost killed him.

[Bhikhu Parekh, *Debating India: Essays on Indian Political Discourse*, 2015]

24. The factors that hindered friendly Indo-China relations were:
- Territorial disputes
  - Absence of trade and cultural relations in recent times
  - Atrocities by the Indian soldiers during Boxer rebellion
  - All of the above
25. Nehru's celebration of the 2500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Buddha made no impact on China because:
- China did not know about the celebration
  - The Chinese government was hostile to religion
  - The Chinese government felt the celebration was hypocritical
  - The Chinese government was against religion and thought that the Indian celebration of the 2500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Buddha was hypocritical
26. The author's view of the idea of a shared civilizational identity is that:
- It was a totally misplaced idea
  - It was an outdated idea
  - It was used by Nehru merely for short term goals of foreign policy
  - In spite of its drawbacks it had the advantage of establishing India's links with Asian countries independent of Europe
27. "India's hegemonic ambitions" means:
- India's ambition to make the Asian region homogeneous
  - India's ambition to be a part of the European plans in the Asian region
  - India's ambition to be recognised in the world for its ancient wisdom
  - India's ambition to lead and represent the Asian countries

Passage 2:

There is now a well-developed literature on Green political theory (GPT), which gives a useful base for Green ideas about International Relations. Eckersley (1992) suggests that the defining characteristic is *ecocentrism* - rejection of an anthropocentric world view which places moral value only on humans in favour of one which places independent value also on ecosystems and all living beings (Eckersley, 1992). In addition to the rejection of *anthropocentrism*, Dobson (1990) suggests that a second key feature of Green politics is the 'limits to growth' argument. The Greens suggest that it is the exponential economic growth experienced during the last two centuries which is the root cause of current environmental crisis. Thus, it is not the belief in an environmental crisis which is defining, but the particular understanding which the Greens have of the nature of that crisis which makes them distinctive.

Dobson's addition is important, in my view. A reduction of the Green position to an ethical stance toward non-human nature, without a set of arguments about why environment is destroyed by humans, seems to me to lose much of what is central to Green beliefs. It is also highly indeterminate politically, as I will show later on. However, I would also argue that a third key plank of Green politics can also be identified, that of decentralization. There is an ongoing political debate both about whether this is a key and necessary part of Green politics at all, but also whether it is something which is derived from the arguments about ecocentric ethics and limits to growth, or is something which can be regarded as a Green principle in its own right (Dobson 1990; Goodin 1992; Helleiner 2000). I do not propose to answer the second

of these debates directly, but against writers like Goodin and Eckersley, I will try to show that decentralization is a key plank of Green politics. It is also worth a good deal of space here, principally because it is where the implications for International Relations are most tangible.

[Mathew Peterson, *Green Politics*, 1995]

28. Ecocentrism, according to passage, places value on:
- A. Humans, Ecosystems and living organisms
  - B. Humans and Eco-system
  - C. Eco-systems, Non-living things
  - D. Non-living things, Humans
29. Which prominent characteristics among the following define Green political theory?
- A. Anthropocentrism, Centralisation, Limits to Growth
  - B. Decentralisation, Ecocentrism, Anthropocentrism
  - C. Ecocentrism, Decentralisation, Limits to Growth
  - D. Centralisation, Ecocentrism, Limits to Growth
30. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The author, against Goodin and Eckersley, argues in favour of the significance of decentralisation in the ideas of the Greens
  - B. The author agrees with Goodin and Eckersley on the significance of Decentralisation in the ideas of the Greens
  - C. The author concurs with Goodin and Eckersley's arguments on Anthropocentrism and Limits to Growth
  - D. The author opposes Goodin and Eckersley's arguments for Anthropocentrism and Limits to Growth
31. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The author concurs with Dobson's ethical stance on non-human nature
  - B. The author disagrees with Dobson's ethical stance on non-human nature
  - C. The author takes a neutral position on Dobson's ethical stance on non-human nature
  - D. None of the above

Passage 3:

UN support for the rights of women began with the Organization's founding Charter. Among the purposes of the UN declared in Article 1 of its Charter is "*To achieve international co-operation ... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.*" Within the UN's first year, the Economic and Social Council established its Commission on the Status of Women, as the principal global policy-making body



dedicated exclusively to gender equality and advancement of women. Among its earliest accomplishments was ensuring gender neutral language in the draft Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The landmark Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, reaffirms that “*All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights*” and that “*everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, ... birth or other status.*”

As the international feminist movement began to gain momentum during the 1970s, the General Assembly declared 1975 as the International Women’s Year and organized the first World Conference on Women, held in Mexico City. At the urging of the Conference, it subsequently declared the years 1976-1985 as the UN Decade for Women, and established a Voluntary Fund for Decade. In 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which is often described as an International Bill of Rights for Women. In its 30 articles, the Convention explicitly defines discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. The Convention targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations, and it is the first human rights treaty to affirm the reproductive rights of women.

Five years after the Mexico City conference, a Second World Conference on Women was held in Copenhagen in 1980. The resulting Programme of Action called for stronger national measures to ensure women's ownership and control of property, as well as improvements in women's rights with respect to inheritance, child custody and loss of nationality. In 1985, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, was held in Nairobi. It was convened at a time when the movement for gender equality had finally gained true global recognition, and 15,000 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in a parallel NGO Forum. The event was described by many as “the birth of global feminism”. Realizing that the goals of the Mexico City Conference had not been adequately met, the 157 participating governments adopted the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies to the Year 2000. The document broke new ground by declaring all issues to be women’s issues.

[United Nations, Gender Equality. <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/gender-equality> ]

32. The aim of a gender neutral language is to:
- A. Work towards gender equality
  - B. Bring about more charters of rights
  - C. Give credibility to the Commission on the Status of Women
  - D. Accomplish greater international cooperation on rights

33. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), regards culture and tradition as:
- A. Close but not very relevant to gender roles and family relations
  - B. Distant from gender relations and discrimination against women
  - C. Influencing UN deliberations and decisions
  - D. Having an impact upon gender roles and family relations
34. The Second World Conference on Women felt that the issue of women's ownership and control of property:
- A. Is to be worked upon by international organisations
  - B. Needs stronger state support
  - C. Is to be deliberated upon by NGOs
  - D. Will not be fulfilled unless regular conventions are held in Mexico city
35. The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies to the Year 2000 was adopted because:
- A. The aims of the Mexico City Conference were not adequately accomplished
  - B. The goals of global feminism were to be placed on the international agenda
  - C. Participant governments were preoccupied with helping NGOs
  - D. The Mexico City Conference had a number of representatives

## Part B

36. Glaucon and Adeimantus are characters from:
- Aristotle's Politics
  - Homer's Iliad
  - Antigone by Sophocles
  - Plato's Republic
37. "They cannot represent themselves; they must be represented." This quote is from:
- Considerations on Representative Government by J.S. Mill
  - The first issue of Harijan, a periodical started by M.K. Gandhi
  - The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte by Karl Marx
  - Annihilation of Caste by B.R. Ambedkar
38. The doctrine of 'Permanent Revolution' was closely associated with:
- Leon Trotsky
  - Joseph Stalin
  - V.I. Lenin
  - G.V. Plekhanov
39. Which one of the following matches is correct?
- Evolutionary Socialism and Bernstein; Anarchism and Kropotkin
  - Evolutionary Socialism and Bakunin; Anarchism and Kropotkin
  - Evolutionary Socialism and Kropotkin; Anarchism and Bernstein
  - None of the Above
40. "Many of our men of speculation, instead of exploding general prejudices, employ their sagacity to discover latent wisdom which prevails in them." This remark, made by Edmund Burke in 1790, can be taken as an apt observation on two thinkers who followed him – one who exploded prejudices, and the other who looked for latent wisdom in them. Who are those thinkers?
- Rousseau and Kant
  - Hume and Kant
  - Rousseau and Marx
  - Marx and Hegel
41. The criterion of the greatest benefit of the least advantaged occurs in the theory of justice by:
- Michael Walzer
  - Plato
  - Karl Marx
  - John Rawls
42. Locke uses the description "white paper, void of all characters" to describe:
- Natural Law
  - Innocence of the primitive man
  - Innocence of children
  - Human mind at birth

43. The idea of the tragedy of the commons is relevant in:
- A. Modern Democratic Theory
  - B. History of the British Parliament
  - C. Greek literature
  - D. Environmental studies
44. *The Idea of Justice* is written by:
- A. Plato
  - B. Amartya Sen
  - C. John Rawls
  - D. Karl Marx
45. The idea of Enlightenment in Europe meant:
- A. Spiritual awakening
  - B. Religious revival
  - C. Humanism, rationality and universalism
  - D. Liberty, equality and fraternity
46. The term 'I think, therefore, I am' was coined by:
- A. Descartes
  - B. Hegel
  - C. Marx
  - D. Gandhi
47. The formulation, 'Three waves of democratization' is associated with:
- A. Samuel Huntington
  - B. Ronald Inglehart
  - C. Arendt Lijphart
  - D. Theda Skocpol
48. 'Bounded rationality' means:
- A. Individuals take decisions always on rational calculations
  - B. Individuals lose a lot of time in decision making
  - C. Individual decisions also rest on habits, traditions and rules of thumb
  - D. Individuals are usually confused in deciding which political party to vote for
49. 'Partisan dealignment' refers to:
- A. Party fragmentation due to leadership crisis
  - B. Loosening of party loyalties among voters
  - C. Political parties making and remaking alliances
  - D. Collective leadership across party lines

50. Civil society is an entity which is a part of:
- Formal political institutions
  - The domain of civil administration
  - The domain of interest group activity
  - The domain of district and sessions courts
51. According to Almond and Powell (1966), which of the following is an input function of political systems?
- Rule making
  - Rule adjudication
  - Rule application
  - Interest articulation
52. The neo-institutional approach to Comparative Politics emphasises:
- Study of notes and letters
  - Study of state and its institutions
  - Study informal institutions
  - Study of structures of language and signs
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
- i and iii
  - ii and iii
  - i and iv
  - ii and iv
53. Isaiah Berlin's concept of positive liberty pays attention to:
- Absence of obstacles external to the individuals and groups in pursuit of good life
  - Internal factors affecting the degree to which individuals act autonomously
  - The claim of individuals to pursue whatever life they want without interference of the state
  - Absence of constraints on individual by other individuals
54. Aristotle's Polity excludes the following from political participation:
- Women
  - Slaves
  - Foreigners
  - All of the Above
55. 'Categorical Imperative' of Immanuel Kant enjoins us to:
- Treat others as ends-in-themselves
  - Treat others as means to our ends
  - Recognize others' distinct identities
  - Love our neighbours

56. The distinction between sex and gender is central to:
- A. Marxism
  - B. Liberalism
  - C. Feminism
  - D. Anarchism
57. Libertarians are those who argue for:
- A. Lawlessness
  - B. Rule of law
  - C. Minimum government
  - D. Welfare state
58. '*Matsya Nyaya*' or the Law of fishes is:
- A. An episode of an American TV serial
  - B. A social welfare scheme proposed by Rahul Gandhi
  - C. A political theory propounded in the Mahabharata
  - D. A translation of Darwin's 'survival of the fittest' notion
59. The idea of forcing people to be free is attributed to:
- A. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - B. John Locke
  - C. Karl Marx
  - D. Adolf Hitler
60. According to the Realists, the concept of 'Anarchy' in International Relations theory implies:
- A. Absence of overarching authority over states
  - B. Absence of peace
  - C. Prevalence of continuous violence
  - D. Chaos and disorder
61. Critical theory is a product of:
- A. Dependency School
  - B. Frankfurt School
  - C. Realist School
  - D. Liberal School

62. Which of the following best explains the term 'provincial Darwinism' in India's changed political economy?
- It captures the condition under which Indian provinces got integrated into the Indian state
  - It is a phenomenon where the Centre competes with the States for economic survival
  - It is a phenomenon marked by a 'race to the top' where Indian states mutually compete for industrial investment
  - It is a phenomenon where India's economy is progressively integrated with the global economy

63. Match column I with column II by selecting the most appropriate code below:

<i>Column I</i>		<i>Column II</i>	
<i>Author</i>		<i>Prominent works known for</i>	
1.	Christophe Jaffrelot	a.	Developmental state
2.	Pranab Bardhan	b.	Civic associational life
3.	Aseema Sinha	c.	India's silent revolution
4.	Ashutosh Varshney	d.	Proprietary class

Code:

- 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4a
  - 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
  - 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
  - 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
64. Which of the following best summarizes the idea of 'hegemonic convergence' in India's party system?
- There is a blurring of ideological divide across parties
  - The BJP converges with the Congress in terms of its ability to hegemonically dominate the party system in India
  - The hegemony of the Congress was marked by its distinctive ideology and dominance of the party system until 19991
  - Different parties continued to espouse distinctive ideologies and programmes to hegemonize the party system
65. Which of the following best captures the Supreme Court of India as an 'embedded negotiator'?
- The Supreme Court negotiates only the interest of the public and law
  - The Supreme Court negotiates the interest of law, institutional norms/experiences/memories, public concerns and political preferences
  - The Supreme Court negotiates laws for the privileged class only as it is penetrated by their vested interest
  - The Supreme Court negotiates law to serve the economic and political interest of the government of the day

66. The writ *certiorari* can be invoked either by the High Court or Supreme Court when:
- A. A case is heard by an incompetent tribunal
  - B. A subordinate court has passed an order beyond its jurisdiction
  - C. A lower court has violated the principle of natural justice
  - D. All of the above
67. Which of the following are the accepted principles governing state's reorganization in India?
- A. Statehood movement must be non-secessionist and not based on religion
  - B. Statehood movement must be backed by popular support
  - C. Statehood movement must not be violent
  - D. All of the above
68. In the context of governance, the Public Private Partnership exists between:
- A. Market and Civil Society
  - B. Civil Society and State
  - C. State and Market
  - D. Civil Society and Bureaucracy
69. In public policy analysis, which one of the following is criticised as a 'Top-down' approach?
- A. Policy Cycle Approach
  - B. Policy Network Theory
  - C. Rational Model
  - D. Group Model
70. Parliament of India acquires the power to make laws on a subject in the State List, if:
- A. A state's legislative assembly passes a resolution making such a request to the Parliament
  - B. The President of India directs the Parliament to pass such laws
  - C. Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
  - D. The Lok Sabha decides to make such laws in view of the urgency of the matter
-



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

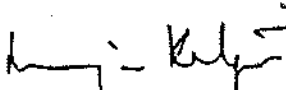
Key to Question paper: U-50

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

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

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

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

  
Signature  
Head of the Department